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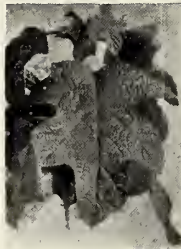
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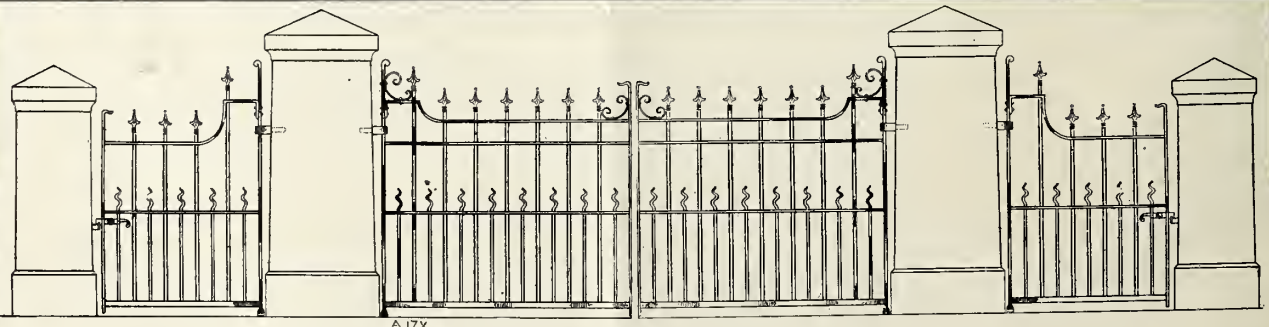
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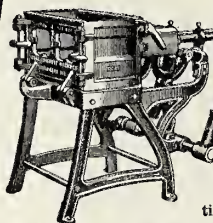
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American Ash	10 to 12 ft.	Maple Weir's C. L.	8 to 10 ft.
Birch Eup., white	6 to 8 ft.	Mt. Ash	8 to 10 ft.
Birch Eup., white	8 to 10 ft.	Poplar Carolina	6 to 8 ft.
Birch Eup., white	10 to 12 ft.	Poplar Carolina	8 to 10 ft.
Birch Cut Lf., weep'g	5 to 6 ft.	Poplar Carolina	10 to 12 ft.
Birch Cut Lf., weep'g	6 to 8 ft.	Poplar Silver	6 to 8 ft.
Birch Cut Lf., weep'g	8 to 10 ft.	Poplar Silver	8 to 10 ft.
Box Elder	10 to 12 ft.	Poplar Silver	10 to 12 ft.
Catalpa Speciosa	6 to 8 ft.	Poplar Lombardy	6 to 8 ft.
Catalpa Speciosa	8 to 10 ft.	Poplar Lombardy	8 to 10 ft.
Catalpa Speciosa	10 to 12 ft.	Poplar Lombardy	10 to 12 ft.
Catalpa Big.	8 to 10 ft.	Willow Golden	6 to 8 ft.
Catalpa Big.	10 to 12 ft.	Willow Golden	8 to 10 ft.
Haekberry	6 to 8 ft.	Willow Petzoldi	6 to 8 ft.
Haekberry	8 to 10 ft.	Willow Petzoldi	8 to 10 ft.
Maple Silver	6 to 8 ft.	Hardy Evergreens—All sizes.	
Maple Silver	8 to 10 ft.	Hardy Shrubs—Assorted.	
Maple Silver	10 to 12 ft.	Hardy Perennials—Assorted.	
Maple Siberica	2 to 3 ft.		

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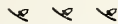
Vol. XVII.

Chicago, March, 1907

No. 1

American Forestry Association

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Forestry Association was held in Washington, D. C., January 9. It was a meeting of far more than usual interest, for it marked a condition of progress in American forestry, which very few citizens of this country really comprehend. In the course of the proceedings addresses were delivered by the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, J. B. Blades, Prof. Henry S. Graves, Yale Forest School; James W. Pinchot and other prominent personages. Resolutions were passed and arrangements made for acting upon them: on the Southern Appalachian and White Mountain forest reserves, a vote upon which is being held up in the House for some reason or other; on the president's recommendation of a loan of \$5,000,000 as working capital for the development of forest reserves; on the repeal of the timber and stone act; and on an appropriation for the establishment of a wood testing laboratory. The report of the meeting gives an immense amount of information pertaining to the vastly important subject of the reforestation of our country.



Mannheim Horticultural Exposition in Germany

The first of May will witness the opening of an international exposition at Mannheim, Germany, a pretty town some few miles from Heidelberg, a place well known to many educated Americans. This exposition will present a number of examples of formal bedding, in which the Germans excel, besides displays of orchids, cacti, fruits and flowers from all parts of the world. Horticultural art and novelties will be displayed to the best advantage. Expert special exhibitions will give opportunity for every country to demonstrate its progress in horticulture, etc., together with the details of the commercial side of the business, in the packing, shipping and utilization of the products of horticulture. Americans are cordially invited to participate, and full information may be obtained from the American Consulate at Mannheim. In view of tariff difficulties and the promotion of trade it might be well for those interested to seek further light.



Improving the School Grounds

It is timely once more to urge upon all interested in our schools, especially in the country districts, the importance of improving the school grounds. The agricultural population is very set in the idea that with so much country in sight, so to speak, there is no actual necessity of expending time and money on the outside of the schoolhouse. Like many set ideas, in fact most of them, this is a very erroneous one. Every good pupil feels a personal interest in his school, and little or none in the surrounding country, and every effort that is made to create attractive and elevating surroundings about the schoolhouse itself, finds a reciprocal effect on the part of the children to imbibe the inspiration and exercise, in a more positive sense, the influence which the schoolhouse beautiful would assuredly encourage. Much is being done on the inside to increase the force and value of the education of the schoolhouse; add to this the inspiring and healthful realization of the beautiful, as presented by the simple but harmonious arrangement of trees, lawn and shrubbery on the outside, and "our little red schoolhouse" culture would be unique.

Progress of Destructive Insect Control

Progress in the control of destructive insect life in our woods, orchards and urban shade trees is making substantial headway. Quite favorable reports come from Massachusetts in relation to the gypsy and brown tail moths, but only from the effects of constant vigilance and unremitting care. The Department of Agriculture at Washington is vigorously assisting the local and state authorities in the above named state, as well it should, for the rapid increase and astounding destructive ability of these moth pests made it an interstate question, not to say a national one, and it taxed both the energy and a goodly percentage of the resources of the commonwealth to keep even with the pests. Special attention is being paid to the importation and breeding of parasites and it is expected that certain results will be attained this season from this method of control, although it will take some time for these enemies of the moths to become numerically strong enough to afford the necessary protection, besides which it is to be learned whether these importations can withstand the rigor of our winter climate. In our fruit bearing districts the spread of the San Jose scale is viewed with serious alarm, but this, it has been ascertained, can be effectually taken care of by the lime and sulphur spray and the intelligent and active fruit grower will make ready to take measures to protect himself.



Restrictions to Ownership of Cemetery Lots

A bill has been introduced into the New York legislature in Albany providing that no person shall be permitted to own more than four lots, aggregating more than a quarter of an acre in extent, exempt from taxation. Cemetery lots at present are exempt from taxation, a fact which has resulted in the purchase of cemetery lots, in large numbers, by persons able to hold them, free from taxation, until the lands are needed for public or municipal improvements, to be then sold at greatly increased prices. An investigation has shown that lot speculation is a business of considerable extent, and a profitable one at that; but it is a fraud on the community nevertheless and should be stopped. It must also be detrimental to the higher interests of the cemetery, because of its baneful effect on the minds of other lot owners. One cannot imagine that the perpetual care proposition would gain much of a foothold in any cemetery where any large numbers of the lots were owned by a few persons, and held for speculative purposes. Such facts cannot long be maintained under confidential restrictions. The act is in the form of an amendment and reads as follows: "The cemetery lands and property of any association formed pursuant to this act, and any property held in trust by it shall be exempt from all public taxes, rates and assessments and shall not be liable to be sold on execution or to be applied in payment of debts due from any individual proprietor except the proprietor of lots or plots in such cemeteries, their heirs, or devisees, may hold not more than four lots aggregating not more than one-quarter of an acre in the same exempt from taxation so long as the same shall remain dedicated to the purposes of a cemetery, and during that time no street, road, avenue or thoroughfare shall be laid out through lots in which dead bodies have been interred in such cemetery without the consent of the trustees of such association, except by special permission of the legislature of the state."

PARKS AND PARK WORK

VALUE OF ROSE CULTURE IN PUBLIC PARKS

Roses are planted in most parks, but they are not always used to their best advantage. They are planted in connection with shrubbery plantations, oftener in beds or patches by themselves, and at times in flower gardens mixed with bedding plants. For the latter method I could never form a liking, for I feel that the rose here is misplaced and from a culture point of view I know it is unhappy.

It is not necessary here to sing the praise of the flower that has from time immemorial been accorded the name "Queen of Flowers." I believe we all agree that the rose will always stand in the front rank as a most useful queenly, thankfully blooming and easily cultivated plant for the decoration of public and home grounds. However, although the rose is a general favorite, its full value as a home decorative plant is not yet fully realized and understood by the public in general; and in order to instruct and inform the public of those qualifications and call their attention to the possible results of up-to-date rose culture, I advocate the introduction of rose gardens in public parks.

By Theodore Wirth, Superintendent of Parks, Minneapolis

"He who would have beautiful roses in his garden must have beautiful roses in his heart. He must love them well and always. He must have not only the glowing admiration, the enthusiasm and the passion, but the tenderness, the thoughtfulness, the reverence, the watchfulness of love."
Reynolds Hole.



RUSTIC SHELTER IN ROSE GARDEN.
Elizabeth Park, Hartford, Conn.

Such a garden has been established at Elizabeth Park, Hartford, Conn., in the fall of 1903, because the public showed a remarkable interest in and a very gratifying appreciation of a smaller but very successful display of perfect, well-grown plants, maintained and enlarged from time to time during the previous five years.

The pleasure this garden affords to numberless thousands from near and far is well illustrated by the crowds which every year visit there, and the nurserymen in that locality testify that the demand for roses has increased 500 per cent and that the orders received show a knowledge as to good and de-

sirable varieties, in which previously the customers were very lacking.

The proper location of a rose garden is an important factor. The rose wants plenty of sun and air, but is sensitive to strong winds. A nearly level space, with a southeast or southwest exposure, affording sunlight from morning till evening, protected by tree belts far enough away to cast no shadows on the garden, but near enough to effectually check the prevailing winds, is the ideal location for a rose garden.

The soil conditions are of course of prime importance. The rose is a heavy feeder and requires also a good amount of moisture. Almost any rich soil is good for roses, but what they like best is a retentive turfy loam on a fairly porous subsoil. Where the subsoil consists of clay or hard-pan, a regular tile drainage system is essential to complete success. The drains must not be less than 4 ft. below the surface and from 30 to 40 ft. apart, according to character of soil. A too porous subsoil would call for a good layer of clay soil at the bottom of each bed.

Being a firm believer in the correctness of the saying, "What is worth



KEY TO ROSE NAMES.



ONE OF THE ROSE LABELS.

doing is worth doing well," I strongly recommend a thorough preparation of the beds before planting. The sub-soil being treated or provided, as mentioned above, the beds should be dug out not less than 20 inches deep. A 3-inch layer of well rotted cow manure evenly spread in the excavation should then be spaded in, on top of which the original top-soil should be placed, putting the soil taken out last from the excavation on the top, or at least mix it well with the top-soil. This will bring the best soil within the reach of the roots, enabling the root-stock to develop a good system of roots which will reach the manure deposited at their feet the second year. Surface manuring later on will be necessary every year. If the soil is not rich enough to begin with, bone-meal mixed in besides the cow manure already provided below will be of great help. Hybrid teas and teas prefer a somewhat lighter, sandy soil, and should be so provided.

Thorough watering during dry spells is very essential and therefore a proper water pipe system is indispensable to such a garden. This watering should be done before, or better yet, after sundown if possible, and must be a soaking, not merely a sprinkling. Sprinkling of foliage, however, after sundown during dry weather is very beneficial. Keeping the ground well cultivated by the hoe is good at all times and better than watering during ordinary weather conditions; in fact, it is preferable to too frequent waterings and absolutely necessary in all soils which readily form a hard crust surface. A regular weekly cultivation is indeed a treat to which the rose most readily and thankfully responds.

As previously said, the rose likes air and should therefore not be planted too close, if each plant is expected to do its best and offer perfect blooms. It is not the quantity of the blooms we are after as much as the quality. In this spacing we must be guided somewhat by the habits of growth of the varieties, but as a rule the proper average distance for hybrid perpetuals is from 2 ft. to 2 ft. 4 in. in the row, and 2 ft. between rows, while hybrid teas have sufficient space if planted, say, 18 to 20 in. apart. Plant good and deep; bring the graft 3 in. under ground; a good rule is to plant just a little deeper than they were planted before. Before planting the roots should be well pruned.

There is quite a difference of opinion as to the relative merits of grafted or budded roses, and roses on their own roots. The only advantage of the lat-



ROSE ARCHES AND GRASS WALKS IN WIRTH'S ROSE GARDEN
Elizabeth Park, Hartford, Conn.



BARONNE PREVOST ROSES IN THEODORE WIRTH'S ROSE GARDEN
Elizabeth Park, Hartford, Conn.



ROSES FOR BORDER PLANTING IN THE PARK LANDSCAPE.

ter is that they have no wild seeders like the grafted or budded plants. There are a few vigorous growing varieties which do well enough on their own roots. Roses budded low, with the stock eyes removed when planted, however, are as a whole preferable, as they have a much better system of roots and develop a more vigorous growth. A watchful eye will readily detect the seeders, and they must be removed as fast as they appear. This is a point in which the visitor to the garden must be instructed, as most people are not aware of this trouble.

Roses are generally planted in the spring as soon as the soil is free from frost, open and fairly dry. In the Eastern states, however, I have seen very good results from fall planting, and thoroughly recommend it. Plants set out not later than Nov. 10 and properly protected, show headway during the first season, over plants planted the following spring, without any loss by winter kill.

The necessary winter protection for roses is easily provided, yet most people do it on wrong principles and go to unnecessary trouble and expense. The parts of the plant to protect are the roots and that part of the wood nearest the stock; therefore the best and simplest method is to pile up the soil around the root stock as high as possible, say, eight to ten inches. Tie the shoots together first and heap up the soil before hard frost sets in, or better about the middle of November. Leave the tops to themselves and let Jack Frost do his pruning. After there

is 2-3 inches of frost in the ground, a good layer of manure, over and among the plant hills is all that is needed. If the manure or other covering is put on before the frost has set in, mice are apt to take refuge in the protected ground and do serious damage.

In the spring, rake the manure down between the hills and pull the soil around the plants down over the manure. This may make the beds too high, in which case the surplus is simply removed. The beds, however, had better be 4 to 6 inches higher than the surrounding walks.

Now comes the very important spring operation—the pruning, in which the general public is very ignorant and

where many gardeners show poor judgment and lack of knowledge. The hybrid perpetuals need a severe pruning, some varieties more than others. Vigorous growing varieties should be cut back to 5-6 eyes, while less strong growers must be cut back to 3-4 eyes, but both must be relieved of all superfluous, weak and dead wood close to the stock and main shoots. Five to eight shoots so left standing is all that a plant should be expected to develop, for I repeat again, we prefer 12 to 18 perfect blooms to 40 medium or lesser grades.

The hybrid teas and teas, on the other hand, need little pruning—in fact, the shortening of the main shoots of about 1-4 of their length—and the removal of the weak and dead wood is about all that is called for. This pruning operation should not be undertaken too early, the best time being when the eyes begin to break.

Summer pruning is but little practiced, yet it is entirely practicable and results in a second crop of blooms, in fact, in a more or less uninterrupted production of flowers during the entire season. Under this term, I understand the severe cutting back of the main shoots from time to time as they get through flowering. The result of rose pruning as herein described is easily understood; it is the means of keeping the plants young, vigorous and productive, and keeps them within the allotted space in the bed.

All roses should be transplanted once at least every eight years, and where summer pruning is practiced every five or six years. This transplanting is required in order to enable a thorough root pruning, giving the plant a

GENERAL VIEW OF ROSE GARDEN PLANTED BY THEODORE WIRTH
Elizabeth Park, Hartford, Conn.

chance to form a new root system and so gain new vigor and vitality.

Cleanliness in a rose garden is essential to healthy growth. Weeds are more obnoxious here than anywhere else, but are impossible if proper cultivating is carried on. Fallen leaves must be raked up and the past flowers ready to fall should be picked off every morning, during which operation the picking of the rose-bug should also be carefully done. Good blooms and good foliage belong together. Only healthy plants can produce them, and healthy plants are only possible under wholesome conditions.

Insects and diseases in the rose garden are plentiful, but can be controlled through close attention and prompt action. The above mentioned most destructive rose-bug can only be checked by careful picking in the early morning, drowning them in kerosene. The leaf-roller is overcome by using Hellebore early in May. The green-fly can be fought with a diluted solution of tobacco water, to which may be added a little whale oil soap. The rose hopper appears during hot dry weather and is best defeated by the use of the hose under strong pressure, applying the spray to the under-side of the leaves. Such spraying is effective against most minor insects and always beneficial to roses, especially if applied after sundown.

Plants which otherwise are free from insects and have been in healthy condition, but begin to drop their leaves, are attacked by the white grub (May bug) and the only way to get at them is to look for them among the roots and destroy them.

Mildew, often a most disastrous disease, is not so easily controlled outside as under glass. Bordeaux mixture offers the best remedy. Some varieties are more subject to this disease than others and it is a good policy to deny them a place in the garden. These are, in short, the cultural directions under which I have seen very happy and satisfactory results.

A rose garden, especially if formal in layout, naturally is not congenial to general park scenery, unless the latter itself is of a formal character, to which the garden may be an expressly designed part and important feature. Otherwise the garden calls for an independent location, screened, separated and protected from the rest of the park through naturally arranged tree and shrubbery plantations.

As to the layout of a rose garden many different schemes and plans are feasible, but generally speaking, a for-

mal symmetrical arrangement is most satisfactory. A public garden calls for certain features which do not necessarily apply to a private garden.

The public garden must have wide walks to accommodate the crowds and

beneficial to the rose. Besides, what is prettier to the eye than the green sward? How soft to walk on and how well it does harmonize with all that is in and belongs to the garden. It may wear out some and show traces of heavy wear during June, but a little grass seed and watering will easily restore it.

Only one variety should be planted in one bed, and each bed should have a large neat, horizontally lettered label, giving on both sides the name of the variety and in abbreviation the class to which it belongs. Explanations of these abbreviations should be posted.

The garden had best be fenced in, the panels between the posts being utilized for trailing roses. Single arches may span the main walks covered by climbing roses. Those single arches are preferable to connected arbors, as they don't obstruct views nor interfere with free intercourse in all directions.

Everything of structural character should be plain, but neat. Statuary or any other feature of art and ornamentation I think should be excluded, so as not to detract from what ought to be and is here sublime, "The Queen of Flowers."

In our attempt to show the possible high culture and wonderful creations of modern hybridization we must not forget to pay homage to our wild and native roses, which are so attractive in their modest garb of foliage, so profuse and blending in their mass of flowers, yet so modest in their demands. They can be well provided a place in border plantations on the outside of the garden, acting as safeguards against intrusion over forbidden grounds and as a foreteller of the splendor awaiting the visitor.

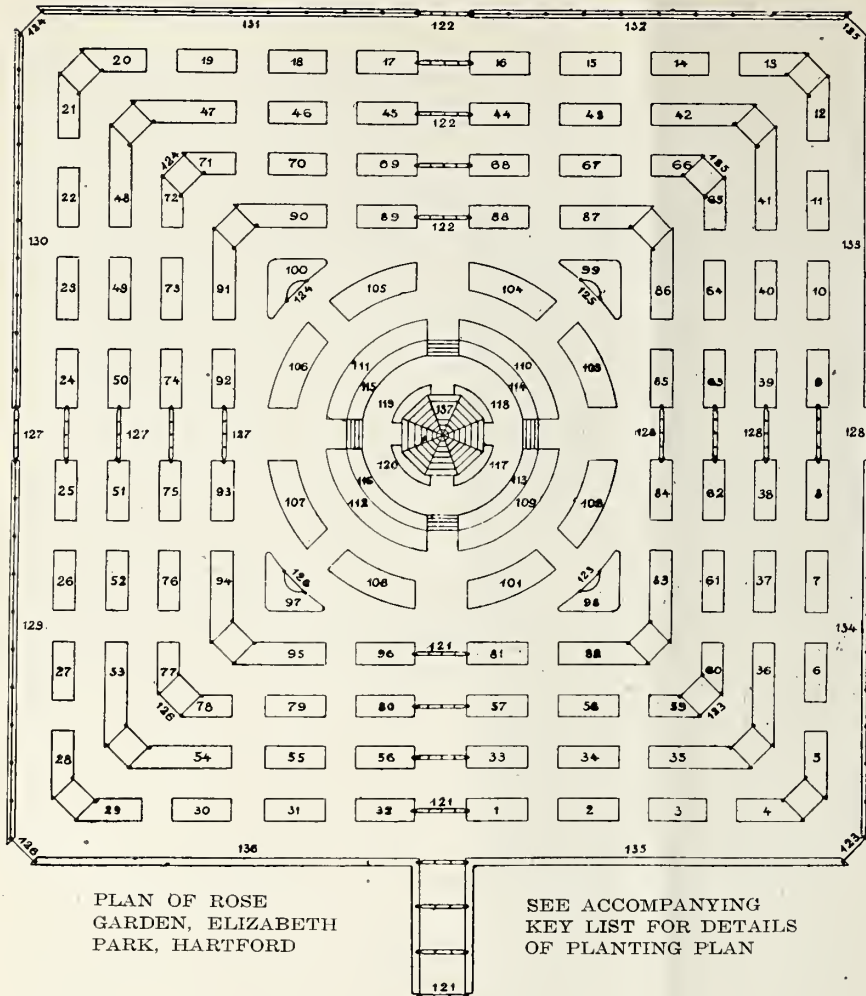
The usefulness of a well conducted public rose garden seems to me to be easily recognized. Besides the enjoyment it will be to the lovers of flowers (and who does not want to be classed among them?) the garden will be a forceful educator to all those that wish to embellish their home grounds. The visitor will learn how to plant, how to water, how to protect and how to prune the rose. All this can be learned through self-observation and through information which must be given willingly and instructively by those in charge of the grounds.

The garden will solve for every one the question which varieties are hardy and adapted to the locality, and out of those many varieties all can select their own favorites as to color, form and habit. The authorities in charge of the garden must keep step with the times,



1. ROSE PROTECTED FOR WINTER.
Manure covering to be put on after 3 to 5 ft. of frost in ground.
2. SAME ROSE PRUNED
In the spring after covering has been removed.

they should preferably be made in grass. Grass walks are easily kept clean, are not dusty and the dew on the grass helps to produce and keep the moisture in the air which is so



experiment carefully and introduce from time to time such new plants as merit a place in the collection.

Judging by what the principal rose growers and hybridizers both here and abroad are stating and by the lines of progress they are following, the Hybrid Tea Rose will come more and more to the foreground and win for itself a favorite place in the rose garden for its delicate pleasing construction of the flower, its exquisite colors and shades, general graceful habit of growth, rich fragrance, and last, but not least, the well pronounced qualifications as a perpetual bloomer. There are a number of varieties which stand out for its delicate pleasing construction of the flower, its exquisite colors and shades, general graceful habit of growth, rich fragrance, and last, but not least, the well pronounced qualifications as a perpetual bloomer. There are a number of varieties which stand out for its delicate pleasing construction of the flower, its exquisite colors and shades, general graceful habit of growth, rich fragrance, and last, but not least, the well pronounced qualifications as a perpetual bloomer.

The following varieties are at present considered hardy: Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Maman Cochet (both white and pink), Caroline Testout, Gruss an Teplitz, La France, Papa Gontier, Captain Christy, Gloire Lyonnaise, President Carnot, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Ferdinand Jamain, Flush o' Dawn.

The list of hybrid perpetuals is very large and the question which are the best 50, 24 or 12 hybrid perpetuals has been put and variously answered many a time. The list of the Hartford rose garden, I believe, contains the most meritorious and desirable varieties, and also some that could be replaced by better. The following varieties may, however, be classed among the best:

Frau Karl Druschki, General Jacqueminot, Clio, Duke of Edinburgh, Abel Carriere, Ulrich Brunner, Louis Van Houtte, Marie Bauman, Mad. Gabriel Luizet, Mrs. John Laing, Prospier Laugier, Margaret Dickson, Comtesse Cecile de Chabillant, Anna De Diesbach, Pierre Notting, Susanne Marie Rhodocanachi, Marquis de Castellane, Horace Vernet, Fisher Holmes, Earl of Dufferin, Mabel Morrison, Chas. Lefebre, Oscar Cordel, Mrs. Sharman Crawford.

The collection of climbing roses at the Hartford rose garden contains all the best varieties, and as one of the best I wish to single out Rosa setigera, the Prairie Rose or Michigan Rose. The Polyantha roses are well represented here, as are also the Wichuraianas and Rugosas, and no rose garden is

considered complete without them.

The wild and native roses which we have accorded a suitable place on the outskirts of the garden are: Rosa blanda, alba, Multiflora, nitida, rubiginosa, setigera, rugosa, lucida, canina, carolina, etc.

The very small dwarf rose that is shown in such a mass of flowers at the foot of the trellis rose (see illustration) is the Midget Rose (Rose multiflora nana). It is easily grown from seed every year by sowing it in February and growing it along in 2 to 3-inch pots, planting them out late in May. If covered in the fall it will winter easily.

The number of varieties of fine hardy climbing roses is also increasing from year to year.

Standard roses can be grown here as well as they are in Europe. I have seen very satisfactory results where the plants were taken up in the fall and buried about 18 inches deep, and replanted in the early spring before they broke out too much. We covered the stems with a layer of moss all around up to the crown, the moss being kept moist during dry weather. In September the moss was removed in order to give the bark and wood a chance to ripen.

The public rose garden must be the means of testing the qualifications of the many newcomers into the inner circle of the floral kingdom, the rose garden, and through the selection of the best so accomplished the people will learn what to get for their own use and satisfaction.

The original cost of the Hartford rose garden complete was \$3,000 and it contained 3,000 plants.

KEY TO PLANTING PLAN

Bed No.	Class.
1 Oakmont	H. P.
2 Helen Keller	"
3 Rev. J. B. M. Camm.	"
4 Gen. Jacqueminot	"
5 Caroline de Sansal and	"
Countess of Oxford.	"
6 Dinsmore	"
7 Baronne Prevost	"
8 Victor Verdier	"
9 La France	H. T.
10 Dr. Andry	H. P.
11 Gloire de Margottin.	"
12 Madame Gabriel Luizet.	"
13 Jules Margottin	"
14 Etienne Levet	"
15 Abel Carriere	"
16 Duke of Teck.	"
17 Maurice Vilmorin	"
18 Duke of Connaught.	"
19 Maurice Bernardin	"
20 Alfred K. Williams.	"
21 Earl of Dufferin.	"
22 Countess of Oxford.	"
23 General Washington	"
24 Jean Liabaud	"
25 Mons. Boncenne	"
26 Countess de Murinais, Crested and Crimson Globe	Moss.
27 Francois Michelon	"
28 Marchioness of Lorne.	"
29 Mabel Morrison	H. P.
30 La Reine	"
31 La Rosiere	"

32	Marguerite de St. Amande.....	H. P.
33	Dupuy Jamain	"
34	Thomas Mills	"
35	Ulrich Brunner	"
36	Clio	"
37	Comtesse Cecile de Chabillant.	"
38	Frau Karl Druschki	"
39	Eclair	"
40	Mme. Alfred Carriere.....	"
41	Mrs. Sharman Crawford.....	"
42	Prince Camille de Rohan.....	"
43	Eugene Furst	"
44	Prosper Laugier	"
45	Prince Arthur	"
46	Mme. Isaac Pereire and.....	H. B.
	Marchioness of Downshire.....	H. P.
47	Baron de Bonstettin.....	"
48	Captain Hayward	"
49	Marie Baumann	"
50	Marchioness of Dufferin.....	"
51	White Bath	Mos.
52	Lady Helen Stewart.....	H. P.
53	Baroness Rothschild	"
54	Fisher Holmes	"
55	Marshall P. Wilder.....	"
56	Duke of Edinburgh.....	"
57	Alfred Colomb	"
58	Anna de Deisbach	"
59	Francois Levet	"
60	Marie Rady	"
61	Margaret Dickson	"
62	Hippolyte Jamain	"
63	Miss Annie Wood	"
64	Robert Duncan	"
65	Magna Charta	"
66	Mrs. John Laing	"
67	Heinrich Schultheis	"
68	Gloire Lyonnaise.....	H. T.
69	Pierre Notting	H. P.
70	Paul Neyron	"
71	Charles Lefebvre	"
72	John Hopper	"
73	Senateur Vaisse	"
74	Marchioness of Londonderry.....	"
75	Jeannie Dickson	"
76	Duchess de Vallombrosa.....	"
77	Duke of Fife.....	"
78	Jubilee	"
79	Susanne Marie Rhodocanachi.....	"
80	Charles Gater	"
81	Louis Van Houtte.....	"
82	Marquise de Castellane.....	"
83	Mavourneen	"
84	Merrie England	"
85	Mrs. F. W. Sanford.....	"
86	Horace Vernet	"
87	Tom Wood	"
88	Paul's Early Blush.....	"
89	Oscar Cordel	"
90	Gruss an Teplitz.....	H. T.
91	Charles Bonnett	H. P.
92	Gloire de Dijon	T.
93	Sir Rowland Hill	H. P.
94	Pride of Waltham.....	"

95	Vick's Caprice	H. P.
96	Salamander	"
101	Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	H. T.
102	Augustine Guinoisseau	"
103	Maman Cochet	"
104	Souv. de la Malmaison.....	B.
105	Coquette des Blanchés.....	H. N.
106	Captain Christy	H. T.
107	La France	"
108	Caroline Testout	"
Nos. 109, 110, 111 and 112 contain		
Polyantha Roses in collection.		
Nos. 113, 114, 115 and 116 are Wich-		
uraiana Hybrids on low, circular embank-		
ment at Rustic Rose House.		
Bed No.		Class.
117	Agnès Emily Carman and	
	Delicata	H. Rug.
118	Belle Poitevine and Mme.	
	Georges Bruant	"
119	Chedane Guinoisseau and	
	Mme. Plantanus	"
120	Arnold Rose (H. Mult.) and	
	Rosa Rugosa	Rug.
Nos. 97, 98, 99, 100, 135 and 136 are		
Standard Roses with Midget Rose (Rosa		
Multiflora nana) for under planting.		
In Standards, the following varieties		
are used: Abel Carriere, H. P.; Alme		
Vibert, N.; A. K. Williams, H. P.; Alfred		
Colomb, H. E.; Antoine Revoire, H. T.;		
Baldwin, H. T.; Baron de Bonstettin, H.		
P.; Baronne de Rothschild, H. P.; Beauty		
of Waltham, H. P.; Belle Lyonnaise, T.;		
Bouquet d'Or, N.; Captain Christy, H. T.;		
Camille Bernardin, H. P.; Caroline Kus-		
ter, N.; Caroline Testout, H. T.; Cath-er-		
ine Mermet, T.; Celine Forestier, N.;		
Charles Lefebvre, H. P.; Cheshunt Hy-		
brid, H. T.; Coquette des Blanchés, H. N.;		
Countess of Caledon, H. T.; Countess of		
Oxford, H. P.; Countess of Rosebery, H.		
P.; Denmark, H. T.; Duc de Cazes, H.		
P.; Duke of Edinburgh, H. P.; Duchess of		
Albany, H. T.; Duchess of Bedford, H. P.;		
Earl of Dufferin, H. P.; Eclair, H. P.;		
Eliza Boelle, H. N.; Eugene Appert, H.		
P.; Eugene Furst, H. P.; E. Y. Teas, H.		
P.; Fisher Holmes, H. P.; Francisca		
Kruger, T.; Gen. Jacqueminot, H. P.;		
Gloire de Dijon, T.; Gloire Lyonnaise,		
H. T.; Grace Darling, H. T.; Gustave		
Regis, H. T.; Heinrich Schultheis, H. P.;		
Her Majesty, H. P.; Horace Vernet, H.		
P.; Jeannie Dickson, H. P.; John Hopper,		
H. P.; John Stuart Mill, H. P.; Jules		
Margottin, H. P.; Kaiserin Augusta Vic-		
toria, H. T.; Killarney, H. T.; Lady Mary		
Fitzwilliam, H. T.; La France, H. T.;		
L'Idéal, H. T.; Louis Odier, B.; Louis		
Van Houtte, H. P.; Marechal Niel N.;		
Magna Charta, H. P.; Margaret Dick-		
son, H. P.; Marie Baumann, H. P.; Marie		
Rady, H. P.; Mavourneen, H. P.; Mer-		

veille de Lyon, H. P.; Mme. Berard, T.; Mme. Gabriel Luizet, H. P.; Mme. Lacharme, H. P.; Mme. Pernet Ducher, H. T.; Mme. Pierre Cochet, N.; Mme. Falcot, T.; Mons. Boncenne, H. P.; Mrs. Wm. J. Grant, H. T.; Paul Neyron, H. P.; Pride of Waltham, H. P.; Princesse de Bearn, H. P.; Reine Marie Henriette, H. T.; Reve d'Or, N.; Reynolds Hole, H. P.; Souv. de la Malmaison, B.; Souv. Du Pres. Carnot, H. T.; Souv. d'un Ami, T.; Thomas Mills, H. P.; Ulrich Brunner, H. P.; William Allen Richardson, N.; and Xavier Olibo, H. P.

On the arches spanning the main and diagonal turf walks, the following climbing varieties are used:

		Class
121	Crimson Rambler	Pol.
122	Crimson Rambler	Pol.
123	Dawson Rose	H. Mult.
124	Baltimore Belle	P.
125	Dorothy Perkins	H. Wich.
126	Rosa Setigera	P.
127	Pink Rambler	Pol.
128	Pink Rambler	"

The trellises, which enclose three sides of the Rose Garden, are divided into six sections and contain climbing roses as follows:

Section 129: Climbing Jules Margottin, H. P.; Climbing Victor Verdier, H. P.; Moschata alba, H. Cl.; Paul's Carmine Pillar, H. Cl.; Philadelphia, Pol.; Pink Pearl, H. Wich.; Manda's Triumph, H. Wich.; South Orange Perfection, H. Wich.; Universal Favorite, H. Wich.; and White Rambler, Pol.

Section 130: Gardenia, H. Wich.; Jersey Beauty, H. Wich.; Hiawatha, H. Wich.; Karissima, H. Wich.; Leuchstern, Pol.; Pink Roamer, H. Wich.; Queen of the Prairie, P.; Rubin, Pol.; Sweetheart, H. Wich.; and Wm. Egan, H. Wich.

Sections 131 and 132: Crimson Rambler, Pol. (20 plants).

Section 133: Green Mantle, H. S. B.; Jeannie Deans, H. S. B.; Julia Mannerling, H. S. B.; Lady Penzance, H. S. B.; Lord Penzance, H. S. B.; Lucy Ashton, H. S. B.; Meg Merrilies, H. S. B.; Lucy Bertram, H. S. B.; Minna, H. S. B.; and Rose Bradwardine, H. S. B.

Section 134: Amy Robsart, H. S. B.; Anne of Geirstein, H. S. B.; Brenda, H. S. B.; Catherine Seyton, H. S. B.; Centifolia, Prov.; Edith Bellenden, H. S. B.; Flora McIvor, H. S. B.; Helene, Pol.; Psyche, Pol.; and White Dawson, H. Mult.

No. 137: The climbing rose on the rustic rose house is the new rambler, "Lady Gay" (Pol.).

PLAN FOR NEW PLAYGROUND IN PHILADELPHIA

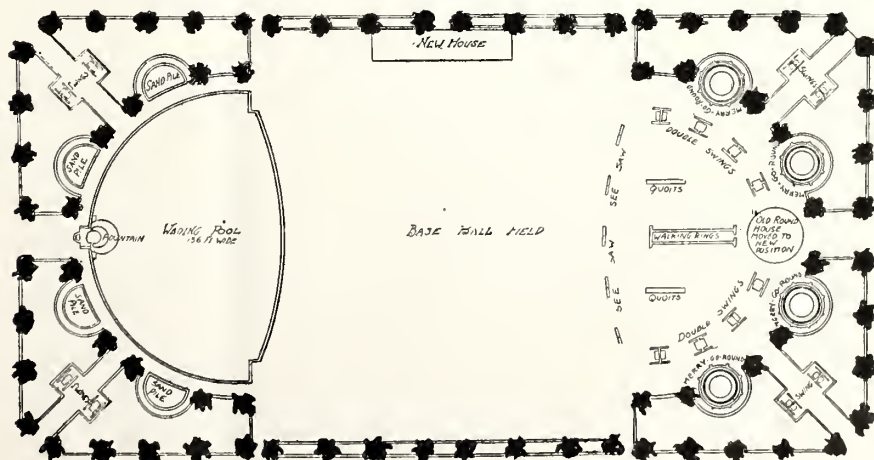
Philadelphia is to have for the first time public recreation grounds that will compare favorably with those that are to be found in the leading cities of this country and Europe. In this respect Philadelphia has been far behind. Director McKenty has commissioned Andrew J. Sauer to completely remodel the old Starr Garden Park, the unsightly lot that is bounded by Sixth, Seventh, Lombard and Rodman streets, and a modern, well-equipped playground made of it. The Starr Garden Center, a settlement society, has taken an active interest in the work.

The plan submitted by Architect Sauer and approved by the director and Chief Eisenhower provides ample room for play, with a strip of grass around the entire park protected by a cement coping.

Inside the coping the park will be divided into three parts. One end will

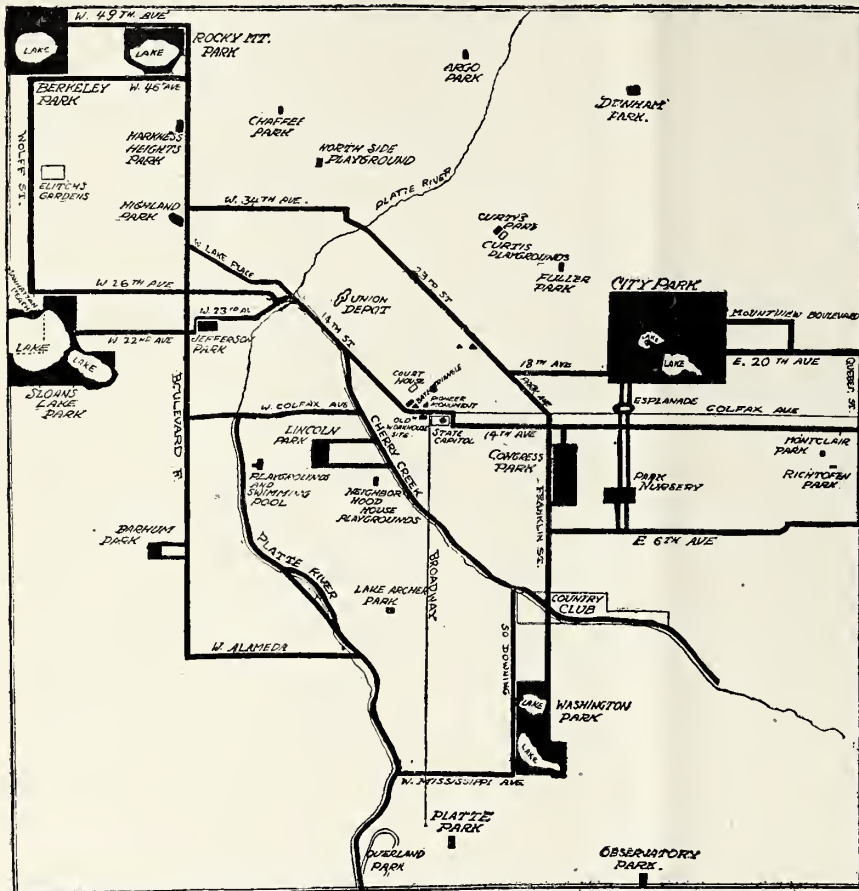
contain sand piles, swings, see-saws and amusements for the smaller children, while the other end will provide beside these things apparatus such as horizontal bars, hand rings and over-

head ladders. A wading pool for the summer time, which the cold weather will turn into a skating rink, and miniature merry-go-rounds will also be features of the grounds.



PLAN FOR IMPROVEMENT OF STARR GARDEN PARK, PHILADELPHIA

GREAT PARK WORK IN DENVER



PLAN OF DENVER PARK SYSTEM SHOWING PRESENT PARKS AND PROPOSED EXTENSIONS

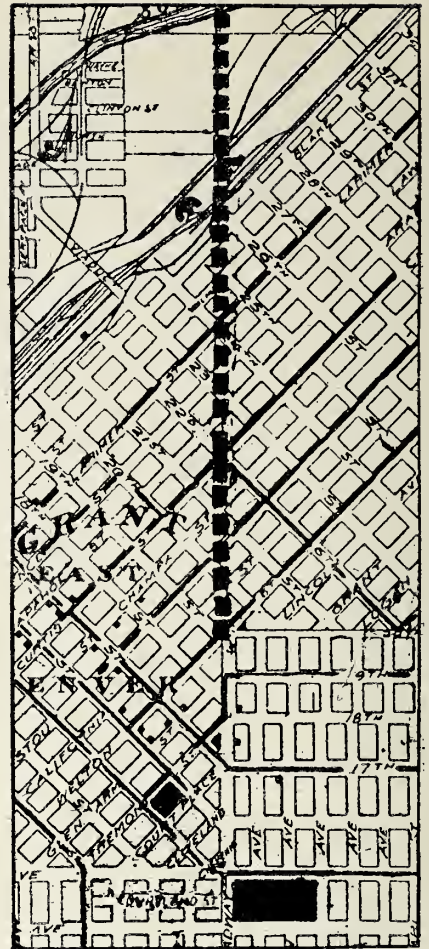
One year ago Denver had fourteen parks, containing 603 acres. During the year 1906 seven new parks were purchased containing 429 acres, at a cost of \$221,300; not a protest against their purchase was lodged with the park department. Between \$300,000 and \$400,000 will be spent this year in acquiring new park areas. It will be the greatest year in the history of the park system.

The boulevard system will unfold and run from park to park in the beginning of a boulevard girdle, to cost \$500,000. The \$60,000 a year that comes from the Tramway company for its franchise, will be applied for the next twenty years on construction of boulevards. Thirty-five thousand dollars is in the treasury of this fund now. The boulevards will be built by the board of public works and improved and maintained by the park board.

Last year the purchase of the North Denver, or Highland Park, District was completed. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars was spent in the acquisition of Berkeley and Rocky Mountain lakes with surrounding ground, a park south of Sloan's and Cooper lakes, with water rights, two

blocks in Barnum, five acres in Argo, one block in Harkness Heights, and a playground on West Thirty-eighth, between Osage and Navajo streets. The work of improving the North Denver District has already begun.

Highland Park was formerly a nursery, and all the trees in it, except those needed for the grounds, are being removed to Columbia Park. A water system will be installed, grading and planting done, walks laid out, and benches and drinking fountains placed at convenient points, making the park one of the most attractive summer spots in Denver. Columbia Park will also undergo extensive improvement. Rocky Mountain and Berkeley lakes are to have beautiful driveways of a mile in length around the lakes. West of Berkeley lake is a knoll which provides one of the most superb views in the state. Negotiations are now in progress between the city and the Eastern owner for the purchase of this ground. It is the purpose of the city to extend around it a driveway to connect with that proposed around Berkeley lake. It is the plan of the park board to connect Berkeley, Rocky Mountain, Sloan and Cooper lakes



PROPOSED EXTENSION OF BROADWAY THROUGH HEART OF DENVER.

with a boulevard. The scenery which this driveway would follow is most inspiring and gives a fine view of the surrounding mountains. In order to expedite the work on the North Denver parks, F. Shearer has been appointed superintendent of that district.

This year the South Denver and East Denver park districts will be completed. In South Denver \$85,000 will be expended in acquiring Smith's lake and 70 acres of ground, making Washington park 190 acres in extent, and second to City park in size; purchasing a square block in Archer's subdivision on Ellsworth, 11 acres near the Neighborhood house, three and a half acres at the junction of Archer lake outlet and the Platte and smaller parks.

The state land board has given the city a strip of land 570 by 200 feet for an esplanade entrance to City Park and the 160 acres of state land lying north of the City Park will, no doubt, be purchased, thus making a park in one body of 480 acres.

The special commission appointed by Mayor Speer to formulate plans for civic beauty in the city's future growth has recommended the purchase of the Bates triangle in front of the public

library, which would add much to its beauty; the Wilson warehouse and Robinson & Doll corner, so that the library and capitol grounds may be connected by park area, and Fifteenth street straightened to Broadway; the Jackson triangle, near the United States mint, so that when the pioneers' monument is erected where the Broadway hose house now stands, the center of civic beauty would be established—an open plaza, with the mint to the south; the state capitol, public library and pioneers' monument all in plain view. Other public and semi-public buildings would soon be clustered around this center.

It is also proposed that Broadway be extended from its present terminus at Welton street, Twentieth avenue and Nineteenth street north to Blake street, and thence to and across the South Platte river, in order to give an unobstructed through roadway running north and south and meeting Colfax avenue, which already crosses the city from east to west, at the proposed civic center. This will form a junction be-

tween the two main highways at the state capitol and would make the new parkway the civic center in fact as well as in name.

The park board has \$190,000 this year for maintenance and improvements, \$20,000 more than last year. The land to be bought will be paid for by regular park assessments. In sub-district A, Highland park, the highest assessment on a lot 25x125 feet, was \$3, the highest in sub-district B was \$2.25 per lot, and the highest in sub-district C was \$1.25 per lot, payment running through 15 years.

Improvements this year include the placing of boats on Smith's lake; additional planting in City park, Congress park, Berkeley, Washington park and the new park on Ellsworth; a pipe line between Rocky Mountain and Berkeley lakes; a boy's swimming pool at the junction of the Platte and Archer lake; establishment of a gymnasium and playgrounds near the Neighborhood house and a general improvement of lawns throughout all the more important parks and the small triangles.

The children have been cared for with the new playgrounds, and the two established last year at a cost of \$5,000, on West Thirty-eighth street and Curtis street, the swimming pool and four skating rinks already made and a number more planned.

A pumping plant, costing \$30,000, and 2,000 feet of water main in City park were installed last year, Washington park getting the old plant. The new pump has a capacity of 5,000 gallons of water a minute and will supply Congress park with water. Beautiful Mountview boulevard was built east of City park at a cost of \$5,000, and planted with 600 trees.

At Washington park a lake of eighteen acres is almost finished. This in connection with Smith's lake will give Washington park the largest water surface of any park in the city.

These improvements, as may be seen by reference to the accompanying drawings, are well distributed throughout the city to produce a well-balanced park system admirably suited to Denver's tourist and pleasure-loving population.

EXPERIMENTS WITH OILED ROADS IN BOSTON PARKS

By J. A. Pettigrew, Superintendent of Parks

It is quite evident that, with the advent of the automobile, new problems in road construction and maintenance confront us. The present method of macadam construction will not stand the wear and tear of the pneumatic tire of the automobile under high speed; the traction of the driving wheels, combined with the suction of the tires, quickly draws the binding material from between the macadam and disintegration rapidly follows.

The automobile, however, is a practical machine, and its use is bound to increase, especially when its application is extended to general employment for traffic purposes. It is here to stay, and the question is not so much one of adapting automobile travel to the roads as that of adapting the roads to the requirements of modern automobile travel.

For automobile traffic alone it would seem that a cement concrete road would be best. This, however, is probably not practicable when mixed traffic is to be considered. It would, doubtless, be too slippery for horses. Under the present stimulus, some suitable finish for the surface may be discovered which will meet this objection.

In and around Boston experiments have been made with a tar preparation called "Tarvia," using it as a binder for the surface of macadam roads. The

material is poured on hot, after thoroughly sweeping the road and removing all loose material. Or it is applied, preferably, to roads under construction just before the final coat of screenings is laid and while the macadam shows interstices between its particles, after which a coat of screenings is well rolled in. The result in the main has been satisfactory. The cost for the tar laid is about 2 or 2 1-2 cents per square yard, not including screenings or rollings.

The automobile, too, has brought an infliction of dust on country lanes and waysides. It has made living almost unendurable, while, in suburban districts, conditions in spite of watering are not much better. To meet the dust nuisance the Boston Park Department has been experimenting with crude petroleum. About twelve miles of driveway were treated last year, in the latter part of August to the middle of September. Texas oil was used. It has a base of asphaltum, and is better suited for the purpose than the Pennsylvania product. An emulsion was made containing about 65 per cent of oil. From this stock the watering carts were supplied, using about 150 gallons to each tank of 600 gallons, making an application to the roads of

about 16 per cent at each sprinkling. From four to five sprinklings were found to be sufficient to saturate the 1-8 of an inch covering of fine screenings previously applied and rolled to dust. The net amount of oil applied per square yard was about 1 1-4 pints; the cost per mile \$238. This sufficed to lay the dust until the snow fell. A quantity of oil still remains on the roads, which, it is expected, will be reinforced to full effectiveness at less cost than the original application.

On the whole, the experiment has been successful in laying the dust twenty-four hours per day, not six or seven, as it is under the usual conditions of watering, for a period of about three months. The oil, too, seems to preserve the surface of the road, and storms do not wash and gully the surface so much as under ordinary conditions.

While no close figures have been made, there seems to be no doubt but that a saving in road maintenance will be effected on the roads treated. The emulsion used was the Cook formula: 50 lbs. of soap to 100 gallons of oil, emulsified by the use of a steam pump. The cost of considerable delay consequent on experimental work is included in the figures above mentioned, which will be somewhat reduced in future work.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS

The War Department has leased to the city of Pittsburg for park purposes for a nominal sum a twenty-three acre tract comprising the Allegheny arsenal property at Penn avenue and 39th street.

The park board of Des Moines, Ia., has purchased the Sherman estate for a public park at a cost of \$15,000.

The park commissioners of Iowa Falls, Iowa, have asked the city council to construct a drive under the bluffs along the north side of the river front.

A proposition is to be submitted to the voters of the South Park district of Chicago for the purchase of the "Wildwood" estate on the Calumet River for a public park. The property belongs to Mrs. Frank O. Lowden.

The West Chicago Park Commissioners have made final arrangements for the purchase of the first of the sites for three small parks to be improved by the bond issue recently authorized for that purpose.

A bill has been introduced into the city council of Philadelphia appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of an addition to the wharf at Penn Treaty Park.

The finance committee of the city council of Milwaukee has recommended the purchase of Reynolds Grove for a public park. It includes eighty-one acres southeast of the city.

A bill is to be introduced in the legislature of Wisconsin providing for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the purchase of six blocks for a park surrounding the new capitol.

Improvements planned for this year in Pittsburg parks are as follows: Six sight-seeing automobiles, costing \$5,000 each; a new driving oval, \$60,000; for providing outdoor games, \$20,000, an amphitheater, \$200,000. Two shelter houses will also be built and a speedway constructed in Highland Park.

A proposition is to be submitted to the voters of Dayton, O., for a bond issue of \$1,000,000 for park improvement.

A tract of forty acres has been purchased at Ludington, Mich., for a public park.

The Coit estate has offered a ten-acre tract in what is known as the Black Hills, Grand Rapids, Mich., for a public park, on condition that the city improve it in a manner satisfactory to the estate.

Bids are soon to be opened for the new greenhouse to be erected in Garfield Park, Chicago, which it is reported will be the finest in America. It is to be 230x302 feet and is estimated to cost \$225,000.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Coggin, of Brownwood, Texas, have presented to that town a ten acre tract for a park.

The park commissioners of Streator, Ill., have engaged Howard Evarts Weed, of Chicago, to prepare a plan for their city park, which consists of eleven acres adjoining the business district of the city.

The Board of Park Commissioners of Harrisburg has purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad fourteen acres of land in the Wildwood Park district at \$100 an acre.

The new city park at Reno, Nev., for which a bond issue was authorized during the winter, will be improved this spring. A landscape gardener is soon to be employed to furnish plans.

The city council of Oakland, Cal., has authorized the expenditure of \$11,000 for the purchase of a tract of land bordering on Lake Merritt for park purposes.

I. P. Shepherd has announced that he will present the town of Waverly, N. Y., with a grove on the west side of Pine street if the town will open it as a public park.

The South Park Commissioners of Chicago have advertised for bids for two new field houses in the small parks of that system. One will be located at 46th place and Princeton avenue and the other at 26th street and Wentworth avenue.

The city of Abilene, Kan., is to improve a block in the center of the town for a park and site for a Carnegie library.

Omaha, Neb., is considering a number of sites for new parks for which bond issues have been voted.

The park committee of the city council of Shreveport, La., has recommended the purchase of the Foster-Levy tract of eighty-seven acres at \$200 an acre for a public park.

Citizens of Ft. Collins, Colo., will select one of two tracts for a sixty-four acre park at the spring election.

Five and one-half acres of land have been donated to the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., for a public park by Mr. and Mrs. Dudley E. Waters.

The city of Houston, Texas, has appropriated \$50,000 for the purchase of

a new park and \$50,000 to be used in improving the bayou water front to complete the work inaugurated by the government.

A new shelter house for children will be built at Kosciuszko Park, playgrounds improved in Washington Park and an athletic ground laid out in Lake Park, Milwaukee.

A new park will be laid out in Columbus, O., along Sandusky street, from the Scioto River bridge to Rich street.

The park board of Los Angeles, Cal., will ask the city council to purchase about six acres as additions to several parks.

The Laurel Hill Club of San Francisco has asked the board of supervisors to purchase a block as a site for the North Beach children's playground.

Director of Public Work James W. Clark of Pittsburg has purchased thirty-six squirrels which will be turned loose in Shenley Park as soon as the weather permits.

Atlantic City, N. J., has purchased from the state a mile of the beach front and will convert "The Strand" into a public park.

The village trustees of Cobleskill, N. Y., are considering the purchase of an addition to the park.

The city of Cleveland has purchased an addition to Woodland Hills Park for \$10,500.

The city council of Rochester, N. Y., has accepted the offer of 500 acres of land on the lake recently made by Dr. Henry S. Durand and George Eastman for a public park.

The park commission of Houston, Texas, has purchased an addition of eight and a half acres to Vick's Park, making the total area of that tract forty-five acres.

The Snellwood Board of Trade, Snellwood, Ore., is endeavoring to secure the purchase of a ten acre tract overlooking the Willamette River for a public park.

The park commissioners of Charleston, S. C., have purchased a tract of one acre on Lucas street for a public park.

A bill will be introduced in the legislature of New York for the formation of a public park district in Southold. The bill provides also for the issue of bonds for \$3,500 for the purchase of the Southold dock property and its improvement.

PARK NEWS.

A petition has been presented to the city council of Quincy, Ill., asking that the question of voting an additional mill tax for park purposes be submitted to the people at the coming municipal election. The Quincy Boulevard and Park Association has completed the purchase of Sunset Hill, a new park tract, and has wiped out all its indebtedness incurred for park sites. The plan for improving the new tract contemplates a driveway along Whipple Creek and the state will be asked to purchase a small plot of ground to assist the work.

* * *

Senator Brown has introduced into the Illinois Legislature a bill giving any township in the state the right to issue bonds to establish small parks, provided the voters of the township express at the polls their approval of the bond issue. This measure has been drafted as a result of the need which exists for small parks in the congested portions of the north side of Chicago. The south division of the city has made splendid provision in the way of small parks for those who dwell there. The west division has voted a bond issue and is now beginning the work of establishing pleasure grounds. Thus far, however, the north division has done nothing in this direction. Its one park stretches along the lake shore, being far removed from the densely populated streets that lie near the river.

* * *

The park commissioners and the civic associations of the borough of Queens, Greater New York are supporting the passage of the bill introduced by Assemblyman William A. De Groot, to give to the authorities of the city of New York the power to lay out a highway through the unoccupied portion of Cypress Hills Cemetery and forming a short connecting link between Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, and Forest Park, the 600 acre recreation ground bought twelve or fifteen years ago by the city of Brooklyn, but from which it has been cut off because of the lack of a direct line of communication. It is alleged by the property owners of Queens that thousands of lots in the cemeteries of that borough are held by a small syndicate of owners free

from taxation, and at prices many times larger than the prices of regular building lots, the owners of which are heavily taxed to maintain the highways leading to these cemeteries. The cemetery authorities have obtained the signatures of 20,000 protestants against the measure, on the ground that it will necessitate the removal of bodies, while the author of the bill claims that no removals will be necessary.

* * *

O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, recently made a report for the park commissioners of Terre Haute, Ind., for the purpose of suggesting extensions and improvements to the park system. One of his recommendations was the improvement of the banks of the Wabash river which passes through the city. Concerning this work Mr. Simonds says: "Everyone likes to see



VICTORIA TRICKERI IN GREENHOUSE
Eden Park, Cincinnati

running water, and if a city is fortunate enough to have a lake or river, its shores will be the first place visited. It would seem, therefore, that in beautifying the city the first thing to do would be to remove the ashes and rubbish from the banks of the Wabash and plant these banks with sycamores, elms, maples, dogwoods and willows. Such a plantation would not only beautify the banks and make the river attractive as it was years ago, but would help to prevent the washing and retain its present outlines.

"It would be delightful to have a drive along the top of the banks. Vistas could be left between the trees of the taller growth so that one could look up or down the stream to where

it turns westward and is lost to view. Such a drive, I am sure, is feasible along the east shore of the river. Some property would have to be acquired for this purpose, but the land is for the most part vacant, and when railroads are reached viaducts could be constructed so that the parkway would pass underneath and all grade crossings would be avoided."

* * *

Park Commissioner Breitmeyer of Detroit estimates that he will need for park improvements and maintenance this year \$644,900, as compared with the total of \$448,825 asked last year, and \$212,106 allowed by the board of estimates. He asks this year for maintenance \$348,352 as against \$265,445 asked last year, and \$192,123 allowed. He asks for \$296,548 for improvements, as against \$201,380 asked last year, and \$39,983 allowed. Some of the largest items asked for under the head of improvements are: Bath house on Belle Isle, \$50,000; furnishings for the new Belle Isle casino, \$25,545; new water main to Belle Isle, \$23,777; shelter at the foot of the western boulevard, \$30,000.

* * *

The park department of Cincinnati will plant some Victoria Trickeri water lilies in the lake in Eden Park this spring. For many years the Victoria Regia has been seen in the Eden Park greenhouses, but cannot survive in the out-door climate of this region. The Victoria Trickeri, however, is regarded as hardy enough for the outdoor situation.

* * *

The park commission of Monrovia, Cal., is to publish a list of shrubbery and trees needed for the park. Individuals, social and commercial organizations and the public schools will be granted the privilege of furnishing trees and plants. An engraved plot of the park with the names of the donors will be placed in the public library. The landscape plans have been prepared by F. A. Hosp.

* * *

Milwaukee is to have a comprehensive park and boulevard system, to be mapped out by a commission of eleven men comprising one alderman, one park commissioner, the city engineer and eight public spirited citizens, as provided by a resolution creating the Metropolitan Park Commission, adopted by the council committee on finance. The resolution carries with it an appropriation of \$2,500 for expenses, but the commissioners will serve without salary.



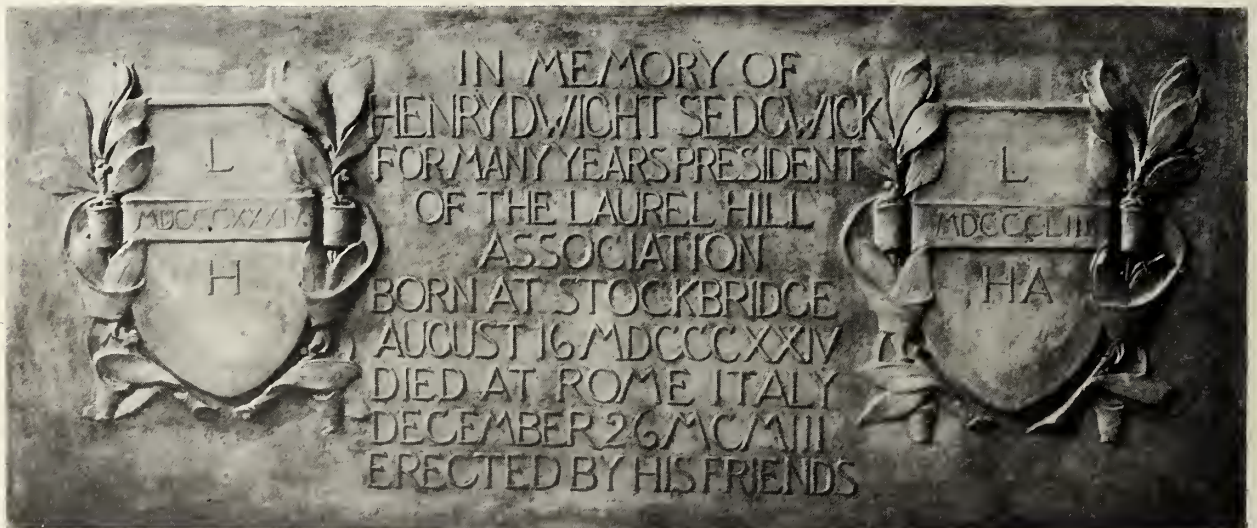
GENERAL VIEW OF THE SEDGWICK MEMORIAL ROSTRUM, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.
Daniel C. French and Augustus Lukeman, Scs.

UNIQUE MEMORIAL FOR AN IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY

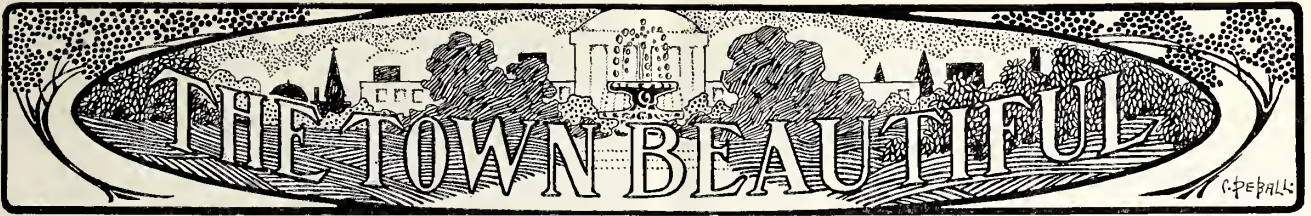
One of the most novel and interesting memorials in the country, both by reason of its purpose and its impressive natural setting, is the Sedgwick memorial "Rocky Rostrum," erected by the Laurel Hill Improvement Association at Stockbridge, Mass.

The Laurel Hill Association, the oldest in the country for the encouragement of forestry, the preservation of trees and shrubs, and promoting other ideals of village improvement, was in the habit of holding open air meetings around a little rostrum in front of a great granite boulder estimated to weigh over ten tons, and Mr. Daniel C. French was requested to design a rocky seat and platform for this natural auditorium, with the boulder for a species of sounding-board. From Mr. French's careful little model, Augustus Lukeman built up the rustic rostrum, selecting and arranging the field boulders to construct the platform, the steps leading up to it, and the

upright monolith which serves as a reading desk, for which Mr. French designed the bronze ornaments which support the leafy wreaths that adorn it when the association meets. Behind it on the platform is a large stone seat for the presiding officer and the distinguished speakers, bearing an appropriate Latin inscription in bronze letters; and Mr. Lukeman's bronze tablet, of which we give a reproduction from a photograph, appears on the front of the platform. The people sit around among the trees of the grove, as in ancient times; and these annual occasions are frequently made matters of much more than state importance. At that of last year, the orators included such notables as ex-Ambassador Choate and Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte. The association's appeal for popular subscriptions to defray the cost of erection of this forum among the bills was promptly met by the public spirited citizens.



BRONZE TABLET ON SEDGWICK MEMORIAL ROSTRUM.
Augustus Lukeman, Sc.



STUDIES IN CIVIC BEAUTY—NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

First impressions are most generally lasting, whether applied to an individual or a place. Only occasionally do people have an opportunity to know many places well; only a few care to know many thus, being satisfied with a merely superficial acquaintance, as is the custom of most travelers. In a business or professional capacity or as a mere traveler, one may visit a city or town many times and never gain the least insight into the soul of the place or concerning the men and women whose work has given it that indefinable and often intangible something which distinguishes it from other places. And when one is interested in observing the essential character of a place, he too generally fails to attribute what he sees to any particular force, either to the activities of the citizens in their tout ensemble, or to the work of the few. To know a place and be able to measure its possibilities, all these things must be understood.

The subject of our brief study is most peculiar in this respect. The best results are usually obtained from a general community activity. Here, however, a major portion seems to hinge around the long continued work of two men. Without in any way disparaging the work of others and at the risk of departing from the traditional, inclusive method, I desire to show some-

By Edward T. Hartman, Secretary
Massachusetts Civic League

thing of what Northampton is and how much of this is due to two men. It would have been successful as a busi-

ness and educational center, a city of homes, without them, but its essential spirit centers in an unusual degree around their many sided activities. First came Christopher Clarke. He came early and promises to depart not till the honors of the occasion have been done. Christopher Clarke has aroused the passing smile, he has even been scoffed at, but when it was proposed that the citizens should join in celebrating his eightieth birthday the "scurrile jester" could not but admit his wrong and anxiously seek an opportunity to give honor where honor was due. The largest place in the city was called into use for the occasion, two hundred and fifty citizens paid their respects (and for their dinner in order to do it) and many were turned away.

Christopher Clarke has voted in fifteen presidential elections; he was for forty years a member of a local church choir, its leader for twenty-five years; he has for over a quarter of a century been honorary city forester, and to this last fact Northampton owes much. The city is in no sense more striking to the casual visitor than from the appearance of its twenty miles of street trees. They have been watched, cleaned, trimmed and filled—yes filled—for many a ton of cement has Mr. Clarke used to strengthen and preserve the notable and beautiful trees in

Northampton and in other Connecticut Valley cities and towns. He saw the beginnings of the village improvement era and has been an essential part of it ever since. Mr. Clarke's specific



WELL-PRESERVED ELM, ELM ST., NORTHAMPTON
Stands in a wide lawn space between Sidewalk and Gutter

ness and educational center, a city of homes, without them, but its essential spirit centers in an unusual degree around their many sided activities.

First came Christopher Clarke. He



GROUPING PLAN OF PUBLIC AND SEMI-PUBLIC BUILDINGS ABOUT CENTRAL PARK, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
City Hall. Unitarian Church. Clarke Library. Central Park. The Academy. High School.
THESE BUILDINGS ARE PRACTICALLY COMPLETE AS SHOWN WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE CITY HALL.



MEMORIAL HALL AND UNITARIAN CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
An architecturally pleasing structure with ample grounds

labors have been far more numerous than those of Hercules. We may mention only a few. The Library-Memorial-Hall-Museum he places first. Conceived in 1865, erected and maintained by money raised in the main by him, it was the first large free public library opened in any American town, and it has for thirty-two years served the people in a most satisfactory way. It is a good type of memorial building, being erected in memory of Northampton heroes in the wars of the country; and it supplies space for useful museum purposes, especially from the historical standpoint. Mr. Clarke led the fight for the Mt. Tom Reservation. The legislature left the matter to a referendum vote in Hampden and Hampshire counties. There was vigorous opposition, but the reservation won. It is a monument to the public spirit of the people. Its beauties can scarcely be described, except by comparison and to those who have visited Lookout Mountain, from which the prospect is much the same. As one of the trustees of the public reservations in Massachusetts Mr. Clarke has served also a wider function. He was the prime mover in the campaign for the Main Street Park, only recently culminated, which gives a clear quarter of a mile of park-like setting for the present and future public buildings of the city. Through his interest in music and the stage Northampton heard Jenny Lind, Mrs. Scott-Siddons and many other singers and actors, and many lecturers of interna-

tional reputation. Doubtless in part owing to this inspiration a prominent citizen in 1890 gave to Northampton the Academy of Music, which seems to be the only municipal theater in the country. It has played a prominent part in the educational life of the city.

The last work we may mention, and one which occupied a good part of Mr. Clarke's eightieth year, is the development of a local historical society and the purchase of the Josiah Dwight Whitney house, which stands on the site of the Jonathan Edwards home when he was pastor of the Northamp-

ton First Church, as a home for the society and its collections. And so we could continue almost indefinitely.

Then came George W. Cable. It is almost twenty-five years since Mr. Cable, a southern product, transplanted himself to Northampton as a permanent resident. In that time he has developed many things in line with his belief that the best democracy is that based upon mutual understanding and helpfulness, and where the individual rather than a mere class is the unit for development. At first the work centered in the homes, neighbors being brought in if necessary to form groups of six, eight or ten people for mutual improvement. Thus the home culture clubs were established. It was found, however, that those most needing assistance had no homes and that a general exchange or clearing house was necessary. So the matter has grown, step by step, till no small city in the country possesses such a pretentious and helpful center for improvement along educational and social lines.

That outgrowth of the home culture movement having the most marked effect on the outward aspect of the place is the garden work. Mr. Cable is a natural artist in "where to plant what," and he has called to his aid a young man specially well equipped in the how of planting. The results are notable. The early efforts of the gardeners, with their peculiar, one might say outlandish, combinations of colors and arrangement of plants, contrast in a marked



CRESCENT STREET, LOOKING SOUTH, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Carefully trimmed lawns, no fences, and well placed trees

way with what one may now see. Intelligent attention is given to careful instruction and many a barren factory home has been transformed into all that can be done with flowers and shrubs. Here, as in the case of the Cleveland Home Gardening Association work, real estate values have actually increased so that the gardeners have been, in what would have otherwise been their idle and wasted moments, among the most constructive people in the community. Mr. Cable's direct, personal interest in this work has brought him into contact with people in a way far more helpful to them and to him than is that of the social settler who puts to his work the narrow bounds of wise instruction and moral homily.

Northampton has many educational and charitable institutions worthy of note: Smith College, Forbes Library, the Clarke Institution (for the special instruction of the deaf), the Emily H. Burnham School, Hospital for the Insane, Dickinson Hospital, Home for Aged and Invalid Women, the Smith Charities, Whiting Street Poor Fund and others. Thus has a well rounded development come about, through individual initiative or the activity of small groups; almost never, unfortunately, through general community action.

The illustrations herewith have been selected to show as far as possible the street trees, the chief item in the outward aspect of Northampton. They are everywhere present, even causing the county jail to be one of the most pleasant places to look upon, if not to tarry in.



ELM STREET; CHARACTERISTIC TREATMENT OF SIDEWALK AND TREES
Sidewalk bordered with lawn on both sides; trees on street side.

Century old elms are too numerous to attract individual notice. There are many magnificent trees which have seen 150 years of growth and a few which are well on to the 200 year mark. Thanks to the tree doctor, they will probably add at least another century to their existence.

The most conspicuous example in Northampton of the modern method of dealing with a disabled tree is the Edwards elm. It was set out more than 150 years ago, by Jonathan Edwards himself. The famous old preacher lived in Northampton a score or more of

years, and this elm he planted in front of his house. House and preacher have long since moulded away, but the old tree still stands. The profession of tree doctoring developed too late, though, to save the old tree in a hale and hearty condition. The trunk was so far gone that 100 barrels of cement were packed into it before it was considered ready for tinning over. It will not live a great many years even now.

In Northampton the trees not only receive enough cement to protect the open wound, but also are built up with it to their natural symmetry of shape. Then this cement trunk is covered with tin plates, which are painted so as to be as inconspicuous as possible. In this way some of the finest trees in the state have been preserved, and unless other localities wake up to greater activity this part of the Connecticut Valley will soon boast the finest old elms in the country.

There are maples here, too, which are 150 years old. The maples are treated in a slightly different manner from the elms. After the cavity is cleaned out it is filled with wood driven in piece by piece, till the cavity is entirely full, when it is tinned over and painted.

Mr. Clarke says that if old orchards receive a little care of this sort they would live to return good profits to their owners. He himself had an old apple tree—about seventy-five years old—which he repaired, putting in several barrels of cement where it had decayed.



THE JAIL AND GROUNDS, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
Even this is liberally supplied with trees and lawn area

THE CIVIC AWAKENING

Plan Report for St. Louis City

The Civic League of St. Louis has just issued a remarkable "City Plan" report that makes definite and far-reaching plans for every phase of civic beauty and will be an invaluable guide for the city's future growth. It is embellished with many specially prepared maps and plans, and profusely illustrated with photographs of local views and those showing what has been accomplished elsewhere. The book is handsomely printed, contains 113 pages, and bears evidence of thorough and expert study of every phase of the situation.

Improvements to cost not less than \$25,000,00 are recommended, including the grouping of public buildings, establishment of civic centers, construction of an esplanade along the river front, an outer and inner park belt system, and the supervision of the construction of public buildings by a municipal art commission. To accomplish this work recommendations are made as to the system of taxation, payment, legislative action necessary, and other details. The five principal recommendations made in the report are:

1. The grouping of public buildings, either along a central mall extending from the proposed public library at Thirteenth street and Clark avenue,

or along Twelfth street, between Eleventh and Thirteenth. In either case it will require the condemnation or purchase of much property.

2. The establishment of civic centers, especially in the crowded portions of the city, by grouping minor public and quasi-public institutions about a central park, playground or open space; such institutions as public baths, branch libraries, public and parochial schools, churches, police stations, fire engine houses, model tenements, social settlements and the headquarters for athletic, social, charitable and political organizations.

3. The improvement of the street plan of the city by the construction of any extensive esplanade along the river front, between the Eads bridge and Poplar street; the opening of a broad thoroughfare from Twelfth street to the Union Station; the widening of Twelfth street, from Market street south to Mill creek valley, and the establishment of restricted driveways from the northern, western and southern portions of the city.

4. The construction of an inner and outer system of parks and boulevards containing some 5,000 acres of park land and more than forty miles of parkways, including the building of a riverside drive.

5. The creation of a municipal art

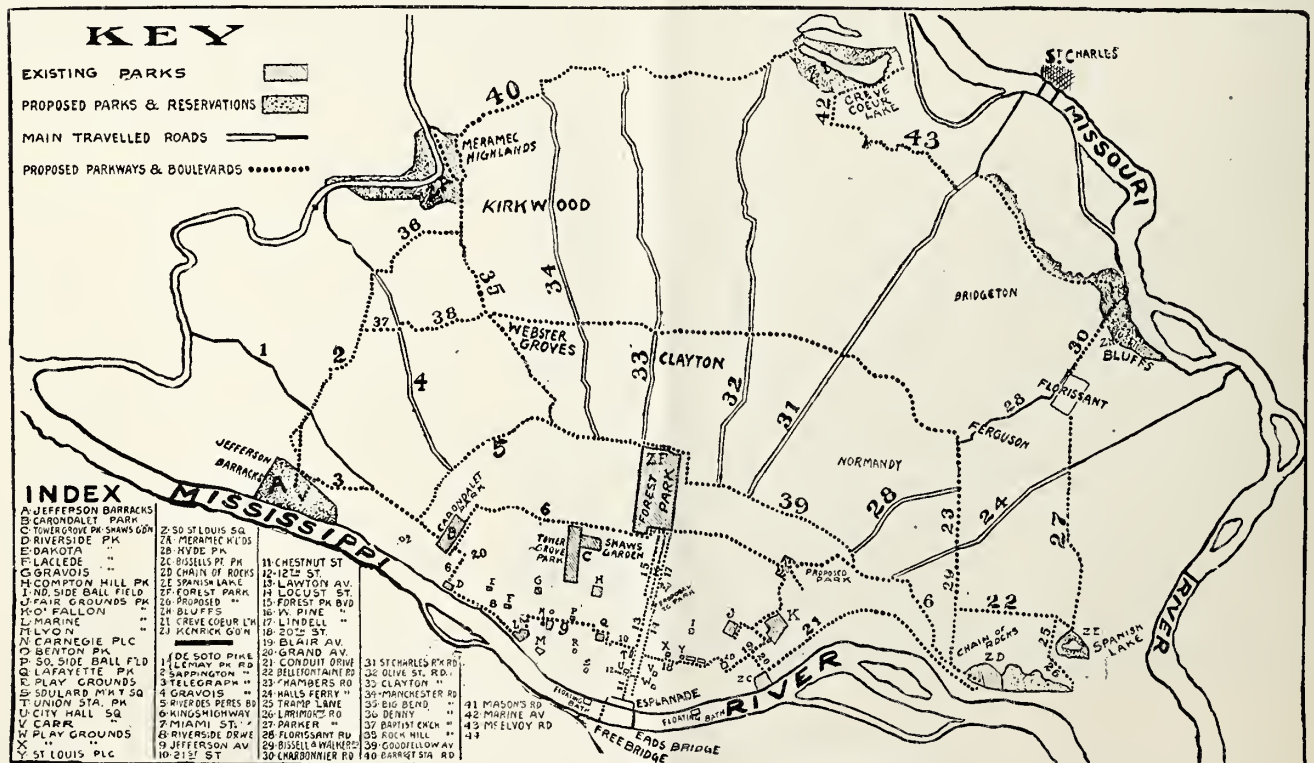
commission, which shall have general supervision over the designs of all public buildings and over all works of art to be erected in the city.

Two methods of raising the large amount of money necessary for the work are suggested. One is an increase of the tax rate for that portion of the municipal revenue devoted to improvements; second, an amendment to the state constitution authorizing St. Louis to increase its bonded indebtedness.

* * *

Beautifying Capitol in St. Paul

A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature authorizing the city of St. Paul to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000, the interest to be paid by the state of Minnesota. The purpose is to acquire the lands for capitol approaches, as previously noted in these pages. It is reported that there has been considerable change in sentiment in the Legislature, especially among the country members, favoring this. Hennepin county (Minneapolis) favors the plan, for they realize now that what helps one city must inevitably be of value to the other. Quite a change from the sentiment published in a Minneapolis paper some years ago: "What injures St. Paul helps Minneapolis."



MAP OF ST. LOUIS, SHOWING PRINCIPAL IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED BY THE CIVIC LEAGUE.

THE BILLBOARD CRUSADE

The bill board problem seems to have been solved in the German capital in a manner that is satisfactory to everybody, yet does not deface the scenery. According to a report by Consul General Thacker bill boards, such as American cities are familiar with, are absolutely prohibited in Berlin. Public advertising is confined to a system of neat pillars or columns on the edge of the sidewalk at the principal street corners or intersections. They are cylinders of iron and wood about twelve feet high and three feet in diameter and are used principally for the advertisements of theaters and other places of amusements, for the announcements of newspapers and periodicals and official notices. The privilege of erecting and using these advertising columns is awarded by competitive bidding under ten year contracts and the city receives an annual income of about \$95,200 from this source. The character of the advertising is subject to regulations and official announcements have precedence and free service. While the city rents the outer surface of the columns for advertising purposes it reserves the interior for its own uses for the storage of street cleaning utensils, electric light supplies and similar articles. Promiscuous posting of bills on fences, dead walls and other places is forbidden and signs on buildings must first be approved by the authorities.

The demand in this country for some relief from the bill board and other landscape disfiguring nuisance is steadily growing. The movement has certainly made some progress, but has not yet reached a period of development where public advertising is looked upon as a utility service to be under municipal control. Berlin is distinctly ahead of American cities in this respect. There is hope, however, that we may yet attain to the Berlin standard.

* * *

Honolulu newspapers contain an account of a billboard victory by the local improvement club which is significant of the wide reach of the advertisement problem and of its identity in character, says the *Architectural Record*. It is also suggestive of a simple way of handling it. On the Waikiki Road, which leads past the two large shore hotels and to the park and is as yet Honolulu's only boulevard, there was a big Heinz pickle sign. The improvement club

notified the local advertising company's agent that it was particularly opposed to signs on this main tourist and scenic road and courteously asked that it be removed. The agent replied that with him the matter was a business proposition only; that the tourist use of the boulevard gave to it a special value for advertising purposes, but that, on the other hand, he recognized—still from a business standpoint—the value of pleasing people, and would take up the matter with the Heinz Company. Several letters, reaching no further than the advertising department, failed to elicit a satisfactory response. The agent then wrote personally to Mr. Heinz, explaining the circumstances. Mr. Heinz at once ordered the sign's removal, and asked the agent publicly to express his regret that it had been offensively placed. Further, he said his company would bear the expense of removal, which was a considerable item, as the sign had to be sawed into sections and then entirely repainted. Another large sign, on a residential street, was removed by the agent, the woman who complained of it paying the expenses of removal; and the agent, seeing the drift of things, removed a third objectionable sign, the last on Waikiki Road, at his own expense. All this being reported, the improvement society gave him a vote of thanks. Now, nobody can believe that the advertising company, or the companies they advertised, lost anything locally by this action; and certainly the Heinz sign is gaining through its removal a publicity it never would have had without a change. This very note is one evidence of that. Happily, the occasion is not the first on which Mr. Heinz—notable offenders as his advertisers are—has shown a deference to justifiable public opinion when personally and courteously appealed to.

* * *

A new city ordinance, designed to prevent the posting of improper and immoral bills and posters on public billboards of Indianapolis is proposed by the city authorities in answer to demands of the Local Council of Women, the Ministers' Association and the public school authorities. A committee representing the Council of Women and the Ministers' Association called on Mayor Bookwalter, and the mayor promised to see that steps were taken to bring about a

better condition of affairs, if the city authorities could do so.

* * *

Mayor Harper, of Los Angeles, Cal., has sent a special message to the city council asking for legislation governing billboards. The mayor recommends that all billboards be heavily taxed, to return at least \$50,000 a year revenue and reduce the total number, and that obnoxious pictures and words be prohibited. Clubwomen are preparing a petition to the council supporting the mayor's proposed ordinances. The Municipal Art Commission will be asked to take jurisdiction for the city of all billboards, censorizing the pictures and language.

* * *

Kansas City has planned a new line of attack on the billboards. Mayor Beardsley announced that he would send a communication to the council recommending the passage of an ordinance prohibiting billboard companies from pasting paper on the boards as a measure to keep the streets of the city clean. "After the last rain," the mayor said, "there was billboard paper scattered all over the streets. Large sheets containing several layers of paper hang flapping like wings from some boards and strike persons in the face as they walk along. Then the wind and the bill posters tear off the loose sheets and scatter them over the streets. The courts will not allow us to regulate the boards. We'll try to regulate the paper."

* * *

Unightly theatrical billboards that have graced the principal streets of Mobile, Ala., for years have been ordered removed by the Board of Public Works and under these orders Assistant Street Commissioner Leibert has had a number of them removed. It is the first step towards a movement for a city beautiful begun by the president of the Board of Public Works a few weeks ago, and in which he is being assisted by Mayor P. J. Lyons. Mayor Lyons made an inspection of the work so far accomplished and has expressed himself as delighted with results. All billboards that extend over property lines are to come down. While the removal of these boards will result in a loss to theatrical managers as mediums of advertising they are complying with the orders and assisting the authorities in every way.



IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

The Riverside Improvement Society, Riverside, R. I., is arranging for a series of lectures to be given at the monthly meetings of the society on topics pertaining to village improvement.

* * *

The Mystic League of Village Improvement, Mystic, Conn., has done very successful work in keeping the streets clean by means of a regular monthly removal of rubbish. The society has about two hundred members.

* * *

There is a widespread movement for the establishing of public playgrounds in Portland, Ore., which has the backing of the Multnomah Club, the park board, and the Initiative One Hundred, besides many prominent citizens and city officials.

* * *

The Chicago Branch of the Woman's Outdoor League of the American Civic Association is to erect a series of drinking fountains in various parts of that city. They will be of concrete, simple in construction and artistic in design.

* * *

The Fairlawn Improvement Society, Pawtucket, R. I., is circulating a petition for the grading of Fairlawn avenue and is also making arrangements for the celebration of its fifth anniversary by a dinner which will be given on March 29th.

* * *

Kelsey & Guild, landscape architects of Boston, are making a report for the Municipal League of Greenville, S. C., on the beautifying and improving of Greenville. It will be on the same thorough lines as their former report for Columbia, S. C. They are also preparing a report on the city trees of Salem, Mass.

* * *

The Outdoor Art League of Ashland, Wis., in its annual report outlined some of the work for this year. Detailed recommendations are made for the improvement of the beautiful little Chequamegon Park, which it is suggested might be made both a water gateway to the city and a civic center, flanked by the city's public buildings. The League urgently recommends the purchase of this park.

The Civic League of Bozeman, Mont., is pushing a plan for a city park in Bogart's Grove. Plans were made for holding a sweet pea carnival about the middle of August. The one held last year was a conspicuous success and people are to be asked to plant sweet peas in greater quantities than before.

* * *

The Springfield Improvement Association, Springfield, Mass., is endeavoring to have the height of buildings regulated by law and favors a limit of one hundred feet for structures in that city. The association will also take up the work of improving the tenements in that city.

AT NIAGARA

I stood on your brink, O wonder, and
gazed at the grandeur there,
I pondered the days primeval; when clear
on the wood-spiced air,
Your voice was a roar transcending the
murmur we hear to-day
Since avarice set you working with strength
you should use in play.
I thought of the day—not distant, if wisdom
we do not learn—
When your sound will be lost forever in
the roar of the wheels you turn.

And there on your verge, O marvel, I
noted the rising mist
That endlessly sought the heavens—O
heavens, bow down and list!
The white of the spindrift wavered above
like an endless wraith,
Or like the ghosts of doubting that flit o'er
the world of faith.
Remote be the day that looms when,
cupidity's victory won,
Your spray will be wholly hidden with
the dust of the mills you run.

*Strickland W. Gillilan
in Chicago Daily News.*

The Belfast, Me., Improvement Society has recently expended about \$500 in building driveways in the new city park and early this spring will plant a large number of trees and shrubs, build an ornamental entrance, a rustic house for a natural spring and make other improvements. The park will be furnished with rustic seats already purchased by the society. The present board of officers are: President, Mrs. Charles Bradbury; vice-presidents, Mrs. C. A. Pillsbury, Mrs. H. H. Johnson, Mrs. F. M. Woods; secretary and auditor, Mrs. Geo. E. Brackett; treasurer, Miss Sue M. Partridge; attorney, John R. Dunton; collector, Mrs. Harry Clark.

The Madison Horticultural Society of Madison, Wis., has made extensive and thorough plans for beautifying of grounds and competitive planting in celebration of the first "Home Coming" to be held in that city this summer. Some representative collections of plants particularly suited to beautifying home grounds have been prepared and will be furnished to all who become members of the society and signify a desire to do the planting. Later in the season the daily papers are to print a series of articles prepared by experts, telling how to prepare the ground, how to plant and how to care for the plants. There will also be a series of illustrated articles, showing the improvement possible by intelligent planting. The society has gone about the work in a very systematic manner, and the plans should go far towards securing a better and more beautiful Madison. E. T. Mische, superintendent of parks, is secretary of the society.

* * *

The mayor of Denver, Colo., has established a very successful annual "cleaning up" day for that city, and the following are some of his pertinent suggestions for its observance:

If your store front, residence or fence is dingy, order it painted.

If your awning is old, torn or faded, get a new one.

If your sidewalk, gate or fence needs repairing, fix it.

If your advertising sign is old or faded, take it down or paint it.

Resolve never to throw paper in the streets.

Take all dandelions out of your lawn—they will spoil its beauty.

Destroy the young weeds that are starting on your property and on your neighbor's property.

Burn all the rubbish possible—allow no one to throw it on streets, alleys or vacant lots.

Promise not to spit on the sidewalk.

Organize a block improvement society, and allow no weeds to grow on sidewalk area or vacant property in your block.

Ask your milkmen, grocerymen and expressmen to have their wagons painted.

Irrespective of the size of your house, make your lawn the finest.

Illuminate the front of your store in the business section.

Every effort put forth or dollar spent to improve our city's appearance will be returned twofold.

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

A DISEASE THREATENING THE CHESTNUT TREES

A new disease of remarkably destructive character has attacked the native American chestnut, and has gained a foothold and attained proportions which threaten the extinction of these trees in and about New York, writes G. G. Capp in a recent issue of the *Scientific American*. The same disease is known to exist among the chestnuts of New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, but to what extent can only be ascertained by extensive and painstaking work in the respective fields.

The attention of George W. Merkel, forester and engineer at the New York Zoological Park, was first attracted by the immense number of dead and dying chestnuts in the park. He suspected the presence of a destructive fungus. He found that the disease was also creating havoc among the young chestnuts in the park nursery. He sprayed the young trees with Bordeaux mixture, and extended the treatment to the larger trees in the park. At best this treatment could be called only partially successful, and he appealed to Dr. W. A. Murrill, mycologist and first assistant in the New York Botanical Garden. This occurred last year, since which time Dr. Murrill has devoted all the time he could spare from other important duties to the careful study of the disease and to a long series of experiments as to its nature, cause, and cure. His investigations are not yet completed, but the ravages of the disease have now become so apparent that the subject is one of great economic importance.

As Mr. Merkel suspected, the disease is of fungous origin. Pure cultures were made by Dr. Murrill from affected chestnut sprouts in the Botanical Garden last autumn, and were transferred to agar and sterilized bean-stems and chestnut twigs. In each of these situations the fungus grew rapidly and fruited abundantly. Living chestnut twigs were infected and placed, with their ends in water, and bell jars for inspection and study of the fungous growth and action as a preliminary to experiments in the field.

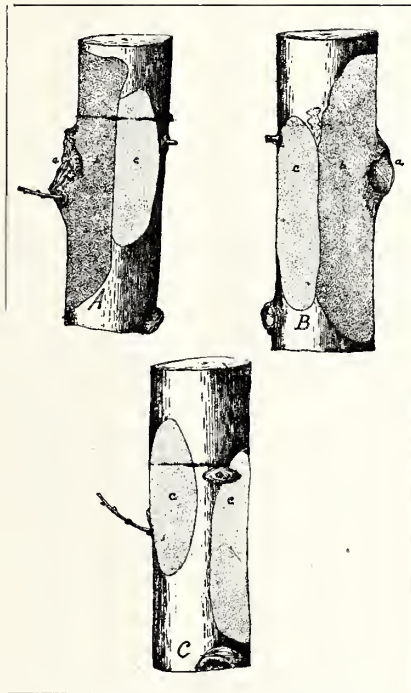


FIG. 1. TRUNK OF AN INFECTED CHESTNUT NURSERY TREE
A, point of infection; B, area killed last year; C, development early last May.

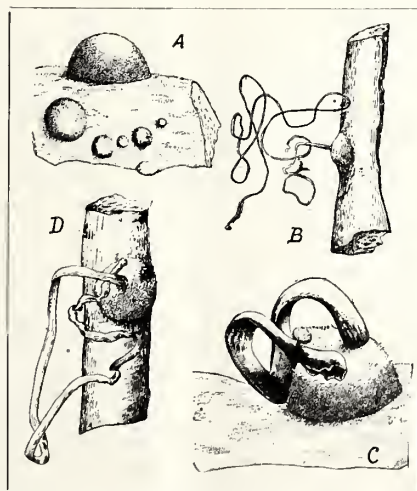


FIG. 2. FRUITING PUSTULES AND SPORE MASSES FROM CHESTNUT CULTURES
A, pustules in stages of development; B, C, D, spore discharges in moist air

This year, as soon as actual spring growth had begun, numbers of young chestnut trees in the Garden propagat-

ing houses were infected with active fungus transferred from bean stalks to the young trees. As Dr. Murrill had been led to expect by results obtained in his preliminary experiments, the fungus attacked the trees vigorously, and soon caused their death by girdling.

Experiments with cut twigs, covered with glass tubes, were made on one tree. Attempts were made to introduce the fungus into various buds and young twigs near the top of this tree without wounding the bark, but none of them was successful.

Another tree was treated on April 5 in the same way, several buds and young twigs from one to five inches in length being covered with the fungus for some time under glass; but all these attempts failed. The dead branch at the top was inoculated through a wound.

The work of observation was next carried into the open, where the ravages of the disease among the older trees throughout Bronx Park were watched, as they also were among young trees transferred from the nursery of the Zoological Park. In these instances infection had occurred naturally, and the fungus was found to be exceedingly active at the beginning of the season of growth, before the opening buds were able to utilize the large quantity of nourishment at hand.

The fungus works beneath the cortex in the layers of inner bark and cambium. Its presence is first indicated by the death of the cortex and the change of its color to a pale brown, resembling that of a dead leaf. Later the fruiting pustules push up through the lenticels and give the bark a rough, warty appearance; and from these numerous yellowish-brown pustules millions of minute summer spores emerge from day to day in elongated reddish-brown masses, to be disseminated by the wind and other agencies, such as insects, birds, squirrels, etc. In late autumn the winter spores are formed, which are disseminated from the dead branches the following spring. The present supposition is that infection

takes place only through wounds, or, possibly, through the lenticels. Wounds are, unfortunately, only too frequent, especially in the case of a tender, rapidly-growing young tree like the chestnut, which has the additional misfortune of attracting lumbermen and nut gatherers. If it escapes winter injuries to its trunk, the spring storms are sure to break the smaller branches and abrade the surface of the larger limbs; if it is not disfigured by the green fly and twig-bore during the summer, it is sure to be mutilated by savage hordes of small boys in autumn. Even the ubiquitous squirrel may spread the disease with tooth and claw while cutting off ripe burs and racing up and down the trunks; while every bird and insect that rests upon an infected spot is liable to carry the spores upon its

feet or body to scores of other trees.

The treatment of a disease of this nature must, of course, be entirely preventive. When once allowed to enter it cannot be reached by poisons applied externally, nor can the spores, which issue continuously and abundantly through eruptions of the bark, be rendered innocuous by any coating applied at intervals. On the other hand no poisonous wash, even though covering every part of the tree, can prevent the germination of the disseminating spores when they fall into a wound, since the wound opens fresh tissues unprotected by the poison.

The spraying of young trees with copper sulphate solution, or strong Bordeaux mixture, in the spring before the buds open might be of advantage in killing the spores that have found

lodgment among the branches during the winter, but the real efficacy of this treatment is so doubtful that it could not be recommended for large trees, where the practical difficulties and expense of applying it are much increased. Nursery trees should be pruned of all affected branches as soon as they are discovered, and the wounds carefully dressed with tar or paint or other suitable substance. Vigilance and care should largely control the disease among young trees. With the older trees all dead all infected wood should be cut out and burned, and all wounds covered without delay. Particular attention should be paid to water, soil, and other conditions of culture affecting the vitality of the tree, since anything that impairs its health renders it less able to resist fungous attack.

TWO STRIKING EFFECTS IN AVENUES OF TREES

Poplar Lane, Rochester, N. Y.

Unique and striking effects in tree planting are seldom seen to better advantage than in the two examples illustrated here, both of which are famous in their respective localities.

The remarkable "Poplar Lane" at Rochester, N. Y., was planted by Bishop McQuaid, founder of Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. Bishop McQuaid conceived the idea on one of his European trips where he saw an avenue of similar design. On his return he planted this one in Rochester.

It is about three-quarters of a mile long, extending from his house to the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, so that he can look down the long vista which is

much more beautiful than a camera will record. It consists of poplars planted about ten feet apart in the row, and they are about 50 or 60 feet high. Inasmuch as poplars do not leaf to the ground, a row of evergreens are planted between them so that it makes an impenetrable wall. The soil is very sandy, so the roadbed is always soft and sufficiently moist to not be dusty, and no noise is made in going through it. The rows are probably 18 feet apart, and when the branches are in leaf, they come close enough together so that only one team can go through. Overhead the branches spread so that they are close together, making a beautiful canopy.

Palm Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Many of the cities and larger towns of California are noted not only for their beautiful parks and public grounds, but magnificent avenues and driveways. In this respect Los Angeles is unsurpassed. This beautiful city has many superb avenues, but none to be compared to "Palm Avenue," a short glimpse of which is shown in the accompanying picture.

This avenue is planted with Giant palm trees. Back from this stately row is a wilderness of tropical growths, among which are aloes, Century plants, Spanish bayonets, many varieties of palms, eucalyptus, pepper trees and other shrubs, plants and flowers.



VIEW OF A SMALL PART OF THE "PALM AVENUE."
Los Angeles, Cal.



BISHOP McQUAID'S POPLAR LANE
Rochester, N. Y.

THE SPRING GARDEN—X

Kalmias are the sheep laurels and calico bushes. *K. latifolia* and its varieties are the most used. Nursery grown plants are much the most satisfactory.



hybrids often delaying until June. *R. calendulaceum* and the hybrids between it and *R. nudiflorum* are the "Ghent Azaleas." *R. Indicum amœnum* and its varieties and some of the forms called *Kæmpferi* are beautiful and early to flower, generally retaining their foliage very well. *R. ledifolium*, or "Indica alba," as it is called, is the better of straying up north of Maryland. With such precaution it may be relied upon to bloom well in New Jersey and southern Pennsylvania. *R. Rhodora* is a beautiful, much neglected, very dainty shrub growing in boggy lands of New England.

R. Sinense is the *molle* or *mollis* of

fair small shade tree, beneath and beside which *Primulas* of the *variabilis* and *vulgaris* types may be grown in great variety. The double primroses are beautiful little things which should receive some attention. Several Asiatic



Betula papyrifera showing peeling of bark

Rhododendron Indicum Amœnum

Rhododendron Indicum Kæmpferi

Mertensia Pulmonarioides

some authors. *R. Vaseyi* and its white variety is a Southern form, which is perhaps a little late for spring in the northern sections. For parts of our range to the southward it is quite possible to select a number of the evergreen *Rhododendrons* which will bloom before May closes—say three years out of five. More attention should be given to dividing these plants into early and late blooming sections. It is useless to plant them on the prairies.

Shortia galacifolia is an interesting little herb of this affinity which may be grown with care.

31—The *Primulas*, as a rule, require some shelter and shade from the winter's frost and the summer's sun to do well in our climates. With such aids a very charming group of spring flowering beds may be maintained. *Ardisia japonica* is hardy over a great part of our range, and although it has no especial ornamental character, it forms a



SYRINGA VULGARIS, "ALPHONSE LAVALLE"; BLUISH LILAC; DOUBLE. *RHODODENDRON VASEYI*

Primulas may also be grown. *Androsace sarmentosa*, *Soldanella alpina* and *Dodecatheon media* vars. may well be added for the sake of variety.

32—*Halsia tetraptera* in variety and *Styrax obassia* will form a group of



LYCIUM CHINENSE
PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS

Ledum latifolium, *L. palustre* and their varieties are also worth attention.

Rhododendrons, however, are the plants which so highly distinguish this group in Atlantic coast gardens. The *Azalea* section furnish most of the earliest bloomers at the north, the true evergreen *Rhododendrons* and their

pretty white flowering shrubs or small trees.

33—*Jasminum nudiflorum* is one of the earliest yellow flowering trailing shrubs to flower—so early, indeed, that a portion of its bloom is almost sure to suffer from inclement weather, so if it can have a southern wall it will be apt to show itself to better advantage than when trailing on the ground.

Forsythias *suspensa*, *intermedia* and *viridissima* are still more prominent as early spring flowering shrubs. It seems strange in this age that it should be necessary to caution anyone against clipping these or any other shrubs like convict's heads, but examples are only too common. Shrubs generally should merely have their exhausted wood removed or shortened after flowering, in time for the current season's growth to perfect itself for another year's bloom. *Forsythias* treated in this way and encouraged to produce long wand-like, well-ripened growths have an airiness and golden gracefulness in bloom which contrasts sharply with the stunted scrubs so often seen. If they can be planted loosely on a south slope covered with *Vinca minor*, whose rich purple flowers appear simultaneously, the combination will be a perfect one.

Fraxinus ornus is the flowering ash, but is much later in flower.

Syringa, the lilacs, are now in such great variety that extensive and charming groups may be formed which, north to the coldest parts of Canada, will form one of the pleasing features of the spring gardens. They may be had in single and double forms of reddish and bluish lilac and in white. Every effort should be made to get healthy, good varieties on their own roots.

Fontanesia philliræoides and *Fortunei* may be planted in this group, and such herbs as *Amsonia* *Tabernæmontana*, *Spigelia* *Marylandica*, and possibly *Gentiana* *acaulis* in favorable half-shady, moist, sheltered places. Varieties of the Ash may be planted at will to diversify this group.

34—This group cannot be represented by any trees or shrubs at the north other than a few *Lyciums* and *Solanum*; these may be planted as supports for a group of beds filled with such spring flowers as *Phlox* *subulata* vars. *P. divaricata*, *P. stellaria*, *P. amœna*, and *P. maculata* southward. *Polemonium cœruleum* and its variegated form will also form beautiful beds; reptans and *Richardsoni* may also be used.

Hydrophyllum may possibly find a place.

Omphalodes verna, *Lindelofia spectabilis*, *Pulmonaria azurea*, *Urtensia pul-*

monarioides *Myosotis* sps. *Onosma-echioides* southward, and *Anchusa maculata* are plants of considerable beauty which may be combined in a very charming way.

35—Here again there is but little of



KALIMA LATIFOLIA
SASSAFRAS OFFICINALIS

arboreal growth for the northern spring garden. Sometimes the Paulownia and even the Catalpas will flower before the end of May from central New Jersey southward, but often the group is represented only by an early *Veronica* or two. There are dwarf and variegated Catalpas as shrubs.

36—The sage group is much better represented by early flowers. There are several Thymes and Hyssops, *Calamintha alpina*, *Salvia pratensis* in two or three very pretty variegated forms; *Nepeta glechoma* vars.; *Dracoccephalum*

nutaus; *Scutellaria* sps.; *Lamium album*, *maculatum*, and *Galeobdolon*; *Ajuga reptans*, and *Genevensis*; and a few species of *Teucrium*.

41—There is now a gap of several numbers without any especial representation until we reach the sweet-smelling *Daphnes*.

The *Sassafras* and *Lindera*, together with *Eleagnus Hippophae* and the *Shepherdias* will supply a background for masses of *Daphne mezereum* in variety, *D. cneorum*, *D. alpina*, *D. Genkwa* and *D. Blagayana*, wherever they do well.

45—A few species of Birch, Alder, and Hazel-nut will supply a representation of the Catkin tribe.

46—So, too, a few select Willows and Poplars may be planted for the sake of their "pussy" flowers.

And the whole of these charming masses should, in my opinion, be hidden in pine woods, or surrounded by a plantation of conifers for the pinetum towards the end of spring clothes itself with the most entrancing shades of green and blue and gold.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

TAX EXEMPTION FOR FOREST RESERVATIONS

As an inducement for farmers of Iowa to set out and cultivate fruit and forest trees, the last general assembly passed a law providing for tax exemptions on certain tracts on which trees have been planted. In order to be amenable to this act the forest reservations must contain not fewer than 200 trees to the acre and fruit tree reservation not fewer than 70 to the acre. Groves may also be considered when used as border shade or as protection to orchards. The assessors of Iowa, for the first time, will this spring secure all forest and fruit tree reservations and return them to the county auditor, who will report to the secretary of the State Horticultural Society. Owners of such reservations will be obliged to pay tax on only one dollar assessed value an acre.

The bill provides that the owner may select a permanent forest reservation not less than two acres in continuous area, or fruit tree reservations not less than one or more than five acres, or both. The ash, black cherry, black walnut, butternut, catalpa, coffee trees, elm, hackberry, the hickories, honey locust, mulberry, the oaks, sugar maple, European larch, and other coniferous trees, and all of the forest trees introduced into the state for experimental purposes shall be considered forest trees within the meaning of this act.

CEMETERIES

THE LEGAL STATUS OF BURIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Certain Burial Associations in Ohio have become involved in legal proceedings due chiefly to different interpretations of their status and operations. On the refusal of one association to pay over the benefits to the party into whose hands the deceased was given for burial, several suits were commenced, but the one of particular interest now in progress is that the association is an organization in restraint of trade and contrary to law, and for that reason should be disrupted and the funds redistributed to the policy holders. Another suit involving the affairs of another Ohio Burial Association has just been decided in a Toledo court, and it is announced will be taken to the supreme court for a final decision. It is on the point whether the \$100 benefit should permit of a larger or smaller profit to the undertaker, or should be an actual cost proposition. It is claimed that while rules of the association provide for a

funeral costing \$100, the actual cost of the one furnished was only \$60; evidence was taken which went to show that the cost might have been as low as \$40. The Michigan Burial Societies are also coming under the scrutiny of the attorney-general of the state. The act of 1903 governing such associations provides that societies organized thereunder shall not exist for pecuniary benefit. It is probably true that many such societies are organized to a certain extent to secure business for the undertakers, in which case the members should be so informed that the laws of the state might be respected.

PROVIDENCE CONVENTION

Editor Park and Cemetery:—We expect the Providence and Newport convention to be an aid to progress and a cure for insomnia. The dates selected for the convention are Aug. 20-22. The two to consult in Providence are Mr. Warren and Mr. McCarthy. Mr.

McMahon, of Newport, some thirty or forty miles away, has kindly consented to guide us through that mecca and garden of wealth and beauty and queen of watering places.

There will be few or no papers read, although the polls or question box will be open all day. There will be no evening sessions. This will suit the fugacious or "skidoo" members. Our fiscal policy will be announced later. Any suggestions from members will be gratefully received.—James Warren, Jr., Timothy McCarthy, A. K. McMahon, Committee.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION

The following are the officers of the New England Cemetery Association, elected at the annual meeting in February, noted in our last issue: President, Geo. F. Standley, Supt. of Cemeteries, Beverly, Mass.; vice-president, James Warren, Jr., Supt. North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I.; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Allen, Asst. Supt. Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

MAKING CORNER POSTS IN A CALIFORNIA CEMETERY

The accompanying illustrations show clearly the simple and inexpensive method of making cement corner posts employed by Mr. H. A. Alspach, superintendent of East Lawn Cemetery, Sacramento, Cal. The posts are made of sand and cement, 4 to 1 for the body, moistened and well-mixed, just enough to stick together when squeezed in the hand. It should be well tamped into the form which consists of a sim-

ple wooden box, the sides of which open out flat on hinges. The last inch or so of the mold is filled with cement and fine sand 1 to 1, well tamped down.

A tapering block supported on a lever beneath the table, sticks up in the center to hollow the block which rests on a platen surrounding the hollowing block, the base of the post remaining on the platen while green. The type for the numbers is fastened into

a matrix and pressed into the top of the post, when the box is opened and the post carried away on the platen. The next day they are sprinkled and kept moist until well set.

There is no particular skill required in the operation, and two men and a boy can make about a hundred posts in a day after they get accustomed to the work.

Mr. Alspach is shown operating the press in one of the pictures.



DIFFERENT STAGES IN MAKING CEMENT CORNER POSTS AT EAST LAWN CEMETERY, SACRAMENTO, CAL.
1, 2, Matrices for Type; 3, The Box, closed; 4, The type for numbering. 6. Hollowing block; 7, Box form, open



MAUSOLEUM OF MARCUS A. HANNA, LAKE VIEW CEMETERY, CLEVELAND, O.

THE HANNA MAUSOLEUM, CLEVELAND, OHIO

One of the most complete and beautiful examples of mausoleum construction in the United States is the handsome classic structure recently erected in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O., in memory of the late Marcus A. Hanna. It is pure Grecian Doric in style, refined in ornament, of remarkable grace of line, and massive dignity of construction. It was designed by Architect Henry Bacon, of New York, and executed by The Troy White Granite Company, of Worcester, Mass., who were the general contractors for the work.

The exterior, of Troy White granite, is 50x25 feet in ground dimensions, and 23 feet high. The four fluted Doric columns at either end of the structure are 28 inches in diameter and 13 feet high. When the Hanna estate decided to construct a mausoleum their representative made a very thorough investigation of granite, and the builders take great pride in the fact that Troy White was finally selected for the exterior and for the catacombs and frieze on the interior.

The interior marble work was executed by the Norcross Company, of Cleveland, O. The two sarcophagi, elaborately carved, were cut from white Norwegian marble by the R. C. Fisher Company, of New York.

The inner roof is of Gustavino tile, the doors of standard bronze, with frame glazed with French polish plate, and the handles on the catacombs of solid bronze. The entire bronze work was executed by Jno. Williams, Inc., New York. The floors are of Italian mosaic. The ceiling is of glass mosaic, and the stone frieze is inlaid with glass mosaic, executed by

the Gorham Company, of New York. The fine hanging lamp was supplied by Edward F. Caldwell, of New York.

The structure has a setting worthy of its importance in one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the country. It stands on an eminence overlooking a lake, and the landscape surroundings are to be further improved next spring by planting additional shrubbery about it.



INTERIOR OF HANNA MAUSOLEUM.

CEMETERY LAW

A bill has been introduced into the Minnesota legislature by James Handlan, of St. Paul, which makes it unlawful for any one to use any piece of land within the corporate limits of a city of 50,000 or more as a cemetery unless it is platted and dedicated as a cemetery under the laws of the state. A fine of \$100 or ninety days' imprisonment is provided.

* * *

A bill has been introduced into the Connecticut legislature permitting any cemetery association to set aside from its surplus funds a sum not to exceed \$200,000, as a special fund to remain as such forever, the income received from which shall be used for the care and management of the cemetery. The fund shall be invested as by law required for the investment of trust-funds.

* * *

In the case of McCann et al. vs. Trustees of Mt. Gilead Cemetery, the Supreme Court of Indiana decided that the statute providing for enjoining the construction of a railroad on any ground held, used, or occupied as a cemetery, or held for cemetery purposes, protects not only that part of the cemetery where there are graves, but includes all reasonable additions, even though they are not occupied by graves.

* * *

The city of Norfolk, Va., has been notified of an impending damage suit in the sum of \$30,000, which will be filed in a short time on account of alleged damage to property by the location of Evergreen Cemetery near it. The notice reads as follows: "Please take notice that Miss Margaret L. Watts looks to the city of Norfolk in the sum of \$30,000 for damages to her land by virtue of the recent establishment of Evergreen Cemetery adjacent thereto, in Norfolk county, and unless the said compensation is rendered her, she will at once enter suit against the city of Norfolk therefor. M. W. Talbot, Attorney for Miss Margaret Watts."

* * *

Bill No. 114, passed at the last session of the Vermont legislature as an amendment to the statute relating to appeals in proceedings to condemn lands for burial grounds, provides that if the owner of land condemned for cemetery purposes is dissatisfied with the damages he may petition the County Court in the same manner as in case of the laying out a highway by the selectmen.

The Vermont legislature also passed the following act as No. 115:

Section 1. When private burial grounds become unsightly for any cause, or when headstones or monuments have been displaced, the selectmen or cemetery commissioners having charge of the public cemeteries in the town where such burial ground is located, on written request of three taxpayers of such town, shall forthwith cause a notice to be published for three weeks successively in some newspaper circulating therein calling upon any person interested in such burial ground to cause the same to be put in proper condition within three months from the date of such notice. At the expiration of such time if such demand is not complied with, the selectmen or cemetery commissioners shall proceed as if such grounds were public burial places.

* * *

Power of Condemnation

The burial or other safe disposition of the dead, the supreme court of errors of Connecticut says (*Starr Burying Ground Association vs. North Lane Cemetery Association*, 58 *Atlantic Reporter*, 467) is a necessity essential to the preservation of

the health of the living. The private use of land for this purpose by a private corporation may be of public convenience and necessity, as that term is sometimes used, although not strictly a public use justifying condemnation of land for that purpose. But where land is appropriated for a burying ground by a town or other municipal corporation, or by owners of the land, being a voluntary association or private corporation, and the land so appropriated is open, under reasonable regulations, to the use of the public for the burial of the dead, it may become a public burial ground, and its use a public use, and the legislature may lawfully condemn land for that public use. Unless in certain private charters, the state [of Connecticut] has not seen fit to authorize condemnation of land for this public use, except in cases where the land is needed for the enlargement of an existing burying ground.

Land held and used for a public use, when needed for a different or inconsistent public use, may be condemned for the latter use; but a statute authorizing the condemnation of land will not be construed as applying to land already devoted to public use, unless such application is clearly covered by the statute. For the same reason, land acquired for a public use, when, on account of its particular ownership, it does not at all or effectually serve that use, may be condemned.

ABOLITION OF THE SUNDAY FUNERAL

A petition to abolish Sunday funerals and burials, except in cases of necessity, signed by the majority of the Protestant ministers of Sioux City and South Sioux City, Ia., all of the local undertakers and several liverymen, has been presented to the organizations controlling the Logan Park and Floyd cemeteries by the committee appointed by the Ministerial Association some time ago. The question now rests with the public grounds committee of the city council and the association, which controls the Floyd Cemetery, the Logan Park Association having indicated it is ready to agree with the majority. Four reasons are given by the committee why the Sunday funerals should be abolished: First, that Sunday is a day of rest and worship, and funerals necessitate labor which should be done on some other day; second, observation shows that on an average from fifteen to twenty men are employed to conduct a funeral, and in many cases a far greater number. In one cemetery alone, they say, there have been on an average of three funerals a Sunday for the past year, thus employing a large number of men. As a third reason they assert Sunday funerals tend to ostentation and display, which is contrary to the spirit of the occasion; fourth, that Sunday funerals deprive many from attending public worship and are detrimental to the regular church services.

The Board of Directors of the Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati, O., in deference to an almost universal request from ministers of the various churches, physicians, humanitarian and other societies, have decided that after April 1 no more Sunday interments in Spring Grove will be permitted. The only exception to the new regulation will be in cases of death from contagious diseases and which, under the laws of the Board of Health, require immediate interment.

The ministers have united with the Livery Stable Keepers and Undertakers' Association, of East St. Louis, Ill., in endeavoring to discourage Sunday funerals. The association has taken the method of making a reduction of \$15 in its services for week day funerals, the price for Sunday funerals remaining the same.

IMPROVEMENTS and EXTENSIONS

Hillside Cemetery, Torrington, Conn., has been incorporated.

Oakdale Cemetery, Wilton Junction, Iowa, has added a new tract to their grounds.

The Fremont Cemetery Association, Fremont, Neb., have purchased an addition to Ridge Cemetery.

The Odd Fellows of Rockwood, Md., have purchased seven and a half acres of land for a cemetery.

A new cemetery of two acres, known as Floodwood Cemetery, has been laid out in Duluth, Minn.

The Eastern Cemetery Association of Jeffersonville, Ind., has purchased an additional tract of land for \$3,500.

The Chatigue Cemetery Co., Mobile, Ala., has been incorporated by T. W. Sims, L. C. Fry and G. R. Vaughan.

An addition of ten acres has been made to Lake View Cemetery, Penn Yan, N. Y., which is to be improved this spring.

The Baltic Cemetery Association, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, has been incorporated by Edward Regula, C. Ackerman and others.

Woodlawn Cemetery, of Baltimore, Md., is to build a new waiting room and chapel after designs by Wyatt & Nolting, architects.

The Pittsfield West Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Pittsfield, Ill., by T. N. Hall, J. E. Dinsmore and S. L. Crane.

M. H. Cahoon, of Mitchellville, Iowa, has donated the greater part of his estate to the trustees of Franklin Township Cemetery.

A tract of thirty-five acres has been purchased by citizens of San Bernardino, Cal., and is to be improved as Mountain View Cemetery.

The Hackman Cemetery Association of Arenzville, Ill., has been incorporated by Henry Zahn, Henry Hinners and H. W. Hackman.

The German Evangelical St. Peter's Congregation at St. Louis has purchased a tract of eighteen acres about a mile from Wellston for a cemetery.

The Chestnut Hill Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Auburn, N. Y., by C. M. Hart, J. M. Peckham, W. H. Van Sickle and others.

A new memorial chapel is planned for the city cemetery at Red Wing, Minn. Other improvements, including placing of lot marks, will also be made.

Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit, Mich., has filed notice of a \$275,000 increase of its capital stock for the purpose of buying 300 acres of additional territory.

Seven acres of land in Stratford, Conn., have been purchased for a new cemetery by the Slavonian Cemetery Association of St. John's Slavonian R. C. Church.

The Cedarhurst Cemetery Association of LaPorte, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by A. N. McKay, I. R. Holmes and A. O. Blackwell.

The Catholic Bishop of Chicago has purchased forty acres of land in the township of Thornton from James D. Erskine for \$10,000. The tract is to be laid out as a cemetery.

Oak Hill Cemetery, Medford, Mass., is to erect about a half mile of fence to enclose the new addition to that cemetery. E. W. Mitchell is superintendent of the grounds.

The Elmwood Cemetery Co., Birmingham, Ala., contemplate building receiving vaults adjoining their present chapel and are ready to receive bids and proposals for the work.

The forest Lawn Cemetery Association, Omaha, Neb., will erect three new entrance gates at a cost of \$5,000 and will place a considerable length of new fence about the grounds.

The contract has been let for the erection of a new shelter house in Oakland Cemetery, Clinton, Ia. The structure is to be a gift of W. T. Joyce and will cost about \$10,000.

The new Glendale Cemetery, Des Moines, Iowa, has recently been opened. Superintendent J. A. Brewer, in charge of that tract and Woodland Cemetery, has recommended that automobiles be prohibited from the cemeteries.

The city of Des Moines, Iowa, has purchased a sixty-eight acre tract adjoining the Iowa State Fair grounds for a city cemetery. The land cost \$23,000 and the improvements are to be commenced this spring under the charge of City Engineer George Dobson.

Oak Hill Cemetery, Lebanon, Ind., has six complete and well equipped greenhouses. Five of the buildings are 20x64 and the sixth is 20x100 feet. There is also a boiler-house equipped with a fifty horse power boiler. The houses built last year have been torn down.

The South Side Cemetery Association, of Glens Falls, N. Y., are to build a new receiving vault of cement blocks.

The Montgomery County, Pa., Court has ordered the removal of bodies from the old Harmon Hill burying ground to the Hillside Cemetery near Willow Grove.

Ottumwa Cemetery, Ottumwa, Iowa, has graded seven acres of additional territory on the lawn plan at a cost of \$3,000 and erected a combined memorial chapel and office building. The building is a monumental structure of Bedford stone with interior finish of oak and cost \$5,000.

The city council of Chanute, Kan., has passed a resolution authorizing the cemetery committee to notify all lot owners in Elmwood, the city cemetery, that payments for their lots must be made within thirty days, or the assignment of the lot to them will be canceled and the areas sold to others.

Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, has amended its rules concerning grave marks by the following addition "Grave marks must be dressed on all sides." The purpose of this rule is to abolish the rock-faced grave mark. Secretary Willis writes that they had three or four of them last year and that they are a perpetual nuisance as it is almost impossible to cut the grass around them to make a clean lawn.

The Ladies' Club of Watseka, Ill., has organized a society known as the Ladies' Club Cemetery Association, and have taken over the old town cemetery, Oak Hill, comprising 32 acres and will have it improved on modern lines. H. E. Weed has been engaged to furnish the plans. Improvements will consist of macadamized driveways, water system, sexton's residence, etc. They have raised \$6,000 and expect to make it \$10,000. One-third of the total acreage is in the old grounds. Old coping, fencing, etc., will be dispensed with, and as far as possible the old section made to conform with the new.

Superintendent J. W. Haddon, of the Comanche Indian school, at Lawton, Okla., who is a member of the government town site commission appointed to select, survey and plat five town sites on the Indian pasture lands that have recently been sold, will have charge of the securing of land for a cemetery for each of these towns. No public land is left and if the government does not purchase land for cemeteries, the new town governments must do it. In the case of other government town sites heretofore opened in this part of the territory the government has donated cemetery sites.

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS

The annual report of the Evergreen Cemetery Association, Salem, N. Y., notes a trust fund for the perpetual care of lots of \$13,899. There were 33 monuments and markers set during the year and 58 interments made. The total number of interments is now 2,418.

* * *

The Newton Cemetery Corporation, Newton Centre, Mass., has made quite a number of minor improvements during the year. An addition has been purchased and negotiations for another are in progress. Substantial repairs were made in the greenhouse, chapel, superintendent's residence and the slope south of Crystal Lake has been graded and made ready for seeding. The perpetual care fund was increased by \$6,821 and now amounts to \$160,857. The cemetery has about forty-two acres of land not yet developed.

* * *

The fifty-third annual report of Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., shows a year of unusual activity. A new entrance gate is nearly completed and the perpetual care of lots is making gratifying progress, the fund now amounting to \$165,241. The expenditures for the year were \$33,857. The grading of additional land for new burial lots, the completion of the recently enlarged receiving tomb and the extension of the water system necessitated by the increased area of the grounds are among the contemplated undertakings for this year.

* * *

At the annual meeting of Swan Point Cemetery Corporation, Providence, R. I., the cash receipts for the year were reported as \$130,820. The superintendent recommends that the old lodge be torn down and that the greenhouses that have seen thirty years of service be renewed extensively or new ones built. The perpetual care and bequest fund now amounts to \$387,773, and the permanent fund to \$99,571. The total asset of the corporation are \$460,176. The most notable bit of planting during the year was that around the new office building and about six thousand feet of grading was done along the bluff. The cemetery is getting out a new card catalogue of interments.

* * *

The annual report of the Pittsfield Cemetery, Pittsfield, Mass., includes a very interesting history of the cemetery covering the entire twenty-five years of service of John M. Stevenson, clerk and treasurer. It tells in detail of the development of the cemetery and how the different problems of management were met throughout the changing features of modern cemetery development. During the last year the grounds about the chapel and north of the entrance were graded and trees and a hedge planted along the north side. Four new sections were laid out and a new plan of the grounds is being made. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$31,225 and the number of interments was 170, making a total of 7,609. The perpetual care fund is now \$15,568. J. G. McArthur is superintendent.

* * *

The annual report of Superintendent James Warren, Jr., of the North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I., gives the following statistics of the year's work: Interments during the year, 679, making a total of 31,042 since 1848, which was the first year that any record was kept; 193 foundations for headstones were built, and thirty-six lots graded and turfed; number of lots under perpetual care, 1,457. Posts and rails were removed from six lots and curbing from three; 16,000 square feet of land was graded and seeded. The increase in the perpetual care fund for the year 1906 was \$11,520,

making a total to date of \$203,794.16. Average number of men employed, 33. Expenditures of all kinds, \$37,501.66.

* * *

The annual report of F. H. Rutherford, secretary of the board of managers of the Hamilton Cemetery, Hamilton, Ont., tells of the improvement of two new sections containing four and one-half acres, which has been graded, seeded and planted, but not yet placed on sale. All the board walks have been removed from the older portions of the cemetery, the roads widened and prepared for a dressing of cinders and gravel. The cemetery is divided into five sections and a squad of men assigned to each section. The secretary suggests the encouragement of competition between the sections. The erection of a shelter and waiting room at the main entrance is recommended; 141 lots have been placed under perpetual care during the year.

* * *

The annual report of the trustees of Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn., gives a brief statement of work done and the financial statistics of the year. The net ordinary receipts for the year, not including the income of invested funds, was \$29,027, and the total receipts amounted to \$36,954. The perpetual care fund was increased more than four per cent during the year and now amounts to \$123,866. A new entrance and concrete platform to the receiving tomb was constructed and considerable progress made in the improvement of Zion Cemetery, which is also controlled by the association. A contract has been made for the purchase of ten acres of land adjoining Zion and Oakland cemeteries which will increase the area of Oakland to 100 acres. The total expenditure for the year was \$25,787.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa., the following statistics of the year were presented: Lots sold in 1906, \$81,586.15, exceeding the sales of 1905 by \$13,577.65; number of interments, 709; total interments, 15,160. The cemetery planted 329 trees, 965 shrubs, seeded and graded 18 acres, repaired roads, lake, etc., at a cost of \$13,864.10. This, added to former improvements made, makes a total of \$266,441.31. Foundations were built for 225 head markers, 33 monuments, 19 tombs, three sets steps and five mausoleums; cost of the work, \$2,473.44. Improvements made by lot owners in 1906 amounted to \$108,333.50; expenditures for labor, \$14,672.55. The improvement and maintenance fund amounts to \$212,158.36, and cash balance December 31, 1906, was \$179,289.68.

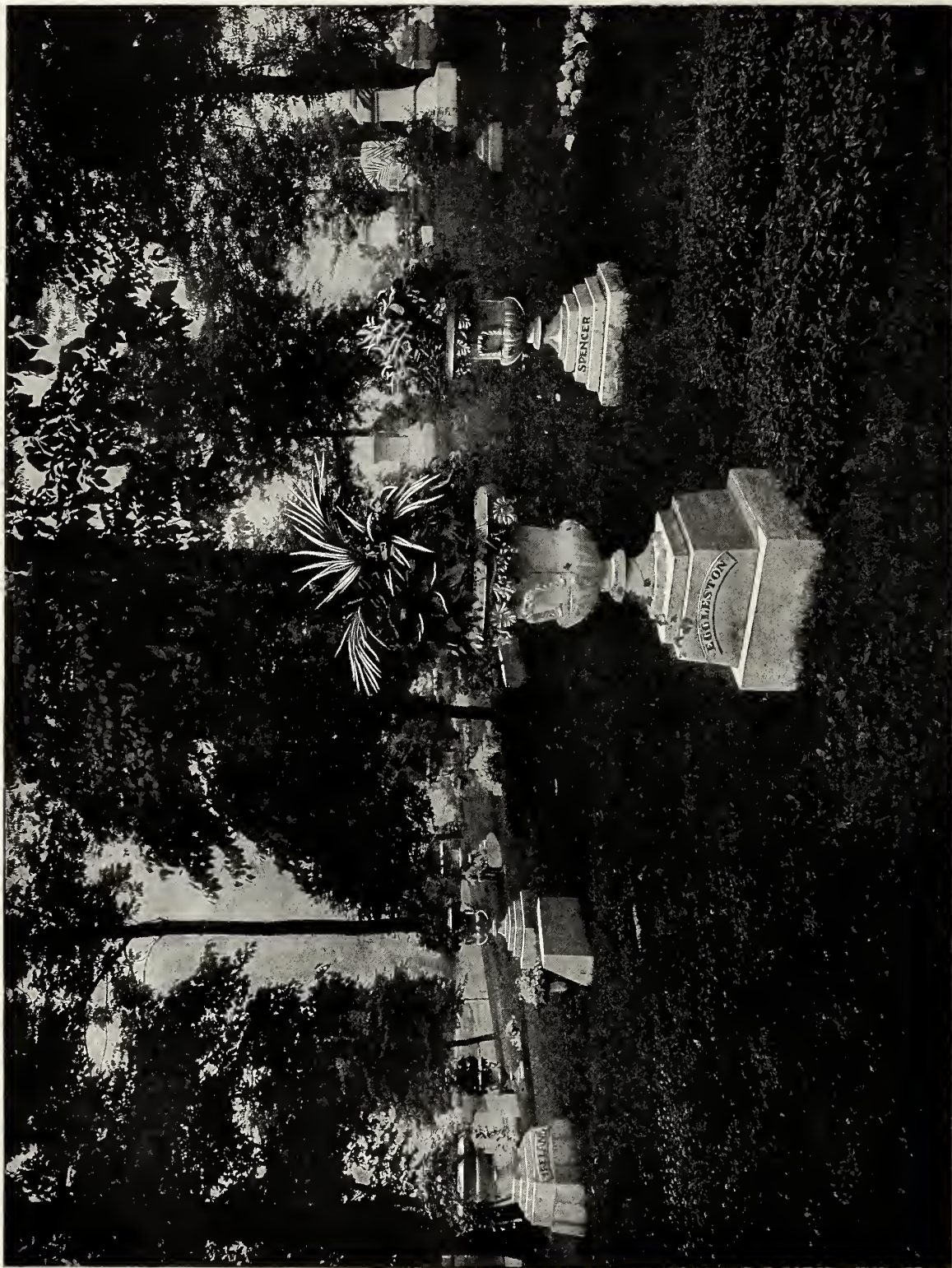
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The annual report of J. C. Cline, superintendent of Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, O., shows considerable work of improvement. There are 39,196 square feet of lots sold, of which 12,420 carried provisions for perpetual care, and deposits were made for perpetual care on 28,772 square feet of old lots. There is now a total of eight and one-tenth acres under perpetual care. The interments for the year were 833, making a total of 7,554. Thirty-five foundations were built for monuments, and 5,464 feet of concrete curb and gutter work completed. This concrete gutter is expected to greatly reduce the future expense of road maintenance. A new roadway 875 feet long, begun last year, is now completed. There were fifty-five new catch basins built and a considerable extension made to the sewer system. Much work has been done in grading in the northwestern part of the cemetery, which will make about four acres accessible for burial lots. This tract will be seeded and plotted next season.

This illustration of a view in beautiful Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, O., shows how flower vases are being used by some lot holders in place of the ordinary monuments. The family name is cast on a plate on

the base of the vase and the usual inscriptions are placed on the granite or marble markers at the head or foot of the graves.

The vases are made with reservoirs for holding water which supply moisture to the plants by capillary attraction. At seasons of the year when flowers cannot be grown an ornamental metallic cover is provided for the vases which obviates the necessity of removing them or turning them on one side as is often done to the disfigurement of the landscape. An improvement has recently been added in the shape of a faucet for drawing off the water from the reservoir without taking the vase apart, as has always had to be done in the past to insure against damage from freezing. These vases are also suitable for public or private grounds. They are made in a variety of styles by the Kramer Brothers Foundry Co., of Dayton, O., from whose illustrated catalogue the above illustration is taken.



FLOWER VASES USED AS MONUMENTS IN WOODLAND CEMETERY, DAYTON, OHIO.

TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

PUBLICATIONS INDEXED-THIS MONTH AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
Century Magazine (Cent.), \$3.00 year; 35c copy.
Chautauqua, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; 20c copy.
Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; 10c copy.
Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; 5c copy.
Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Horticulture (Hort.) \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
Independent, The (Ind.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), M. D. G., \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

- Appalachian-White Mountain Bill, Demand for Passage of. F. I. 13:86-9. Feb., '07.
Chicago Sculptors, Annual Exhibition of. Illust. M. N., 19:195-6. March, '07.
Children's Gardens and the Horticultural Trade. Hort. 5-225. Feb. 23, '07.
Clean Town Clubs. Independent. 61:1509-10. Dec. 20, '06.
Consumptive Camps and State Forestry, by J. T. Rothrock. Illust. For. L. 11:8-9. Feb., '07.
Garden City Movement, The, by John H. Whitehouse. Illust. Chaut. 46:88-95. March, '07.
Planning Towns and Cities. M. J. E., 22:224-7. March 6, '07.
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Sculpture of. M. N., 19:198-200. March, '07.
Roadside Shade Trees and How to Manage Them. G. R. M., 37:46-7. Feb., '07.
Telegraph Poles, Where They Come From, by J. Horace McFarland. Illust. Ladies' Home Journal, 24:35. Feb., '07.
Women's Organizations and City Improvements, by Mrs. W. N. Sherman. P. M., 16:3-7. Feb., '07.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

- Burbank, Luther, Review of His Work, by P. O'Mara. G. C. A., 4:185. Feb., '07.
Burbank, Luther, His Ideas on Scien-

- tific Horticulture, by Hugo de Vries. Illust. Cent., 73:674-81. March, '07.
Camera, The, in Botanical Work, by B. W. Brown. Illust. P. W. 10:1-5. Jan., '07.
Flower Garden, Successful Crops in, by W. C. Egan. Illust. C. L. A., 11:460. Feb., '07.
Flowers, The Honorable, of Japan, by Zaida Ben Yusuf. Illust. Cent., 73:697-705. March, '07.
Garden in Lenox, A, by H. C. Schmeishe. Illust. G. C. A., 4:183-4. Feb., '07.
Gardens, Charleston, by Frances Duncan. Illust. Cent., 73:705-19. March, '07.
Gardens of Workmen in France, by W. H. Tolman. Illust. Cent., 73:730-8. March, '07.
Gardens, Persian, by B. G. Goodhue. Illust. Cent., 73:739-48. March, '07.
Garden Design, Art of, in Italy, Edinburgh Review, 205:144-68. Jan., '07.
Jamaica, Gardens and Plantations of, by Robert Cameron. Illust. Hort., 5:253-4. March 2, '07.
Landscape and Architecture, Harmony Between, in College of the City of New York, by E. F. Kelly. Illust. Cr., 11:735-41. March, '07.
Minnesota State Experiment Station, Annual Report of, by Samuel B. Green. Illust. M. H., 35:81-7. March, '07.
What to Plant by Walls, by L. S. La Mance. Illust. F. L. March, '07.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

- Cement Sidewalks, Specifications for, M. J. E., 22:231. March 6, '07.
Cement Concrete and Building Blocks, Rapid Progress in. M. N., 19:208. March, '07.
Competition for Designs for a City Park. Illust. M. D. G. (German), 22:74-84. Feb. 16, '07.
Concrete Surfaces, Treatment of, by Linn White. M. E., 32:179-81. March, '07.
Experiment Station, The, paper by A. C. Beal. F. R., 19:1:168-70. March 7, '07.
Itasca State Park in Minnesota, Story of, by Samuel B. Green. Illust. M. H., 35:41-51. Feb., '07.
Kosciuszko Monument, Washington, D. C., Final Award for. Illust. M. N., 19:207. March, '07.
Kings Highway, The (Series of Articles on Road Construction and Maintenance), by Reginald Rynes, Surveyor and Municipal and County Engineer, London, Beginning Feb. 1, '07.
Mausoleum Construction, Details of. M. N., 19:204. March, '07.
Mausoleum of Egyptian Architecture. Illust. M. N., 19:204-5. March, '07.
Pilgrim Memorial, Accepted Design for, Provincetown, Mass. Illust. M. N., 19:210-12. March, '07.
Summer Use of Chicago's Small Parks. Arch. Rec., 20:512-13. Dec., '06.
Suburban Streets and Roads, Improvements of. Illust. M. J. E., 22:220-2. March 6, '07.
Wells Memorial at Lowell, Mass. Illust. M. N., 19:197. March, '07.
- ## Trees, Shrubs and Plants
- Appalachian-White Mountain Reservation Bill, Failure of. F. I., 13:113-15. March, '07.
Cactus Garden, The Toumey, by J. J. Thorner. Illust. P. W., 9:273-7. Dec., '06.
Crab Apples, Ornamental, by John Dunbar. Illust. Gard., 15:161-2. Feb. 15, '07.
Evergreens, Long Lived and Hardy. Illust. C. L. A., 11:308-11. Jan., '07.
Forest Warden Bill in Massachusetts Legislature. W. R. 5:16-17. March, '07.
Forest Reserves of the United States, For. L., 11:12-13. Feb., '07.
Insects and Plant Diseases, paper by A. R. Rosenfield. F. R., 19:1:207-8. March 7, '07.
Maryland, Forestry in, by W. F. Besley. Illust. F. I., 13:125-31. March, '07.
Mount Hope Nurseries of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. Illust. M. N., 15:33-7. Feb., '07.

Oak, A New California, by Geo. B. Sudworth. Illust. F. I. 13:157-8. March, '07.

Pennsylvania Forestry Legislation, Proposed. For. L., 11:2-5. Feb., '07.

Perennials, A Few Good, by W. C. Egan. Gard., 15:164-5. Feb. 15, '07.

Rainfall and Temperature, Relation of, to Tree Growth. P. W., 9:292-3. Dec. '06.

Spruces and Firs, The Best, by T. D. Hatfield. Illust. C. L. A., 11:326. Jan., '07.

Weeping Trees, The Best, by Thos. McAdam. Illust. G. M., 5:76-7. March, '07.

REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED

"Every Farmer Can Raise Evergreens," is the title of an interesting little illustrated pamphlet by C. S. Harrison, of York, Neb. Mr. Harrison has had thirty-five years' experience in cultivating evergreens in the semi-arid regions of the west and says that the ponderosa or bull pine is the tree for the west. He gives some very practical illustrated directions for the cultivation of evergreens.

* * *

"Hints and Helps for Young Gardeners," by H. D. Hemenway, is a brief, practical and excellent treatise on home and school gardening for those young in experience as well as for youthful gardeners. It has grown out of the author's extensive experience at the School of Horticulture, Hartford, Conn., and is an excellent introduction to the work of home and school gardening. It is illustrated with numerous photographs and plans. Published by H. D. Hemenway, director of the School of Horticulture, Hartford, Conn. Price, 35 cents.

* * *

The seventeenth annual report of the Missouri Botanical Garden contains eight interesting scientific papers on botanical subjects, a report of the officers of the board, and the report of the director. The director's report notes an unusual increase in the herbarium. A number of important purchases were added to this department, and valuable specimens and photographs were received from numerous foreign gardens. The total additions for 1905 amounted to 34,535 specimens. The number of visitors for the year was 100,830. Among the special greenhouse collections the succulents, palms, cycads, and orchids attracted particular attention and each of these classes has been materially enlarged. The total number of specimens in the herbarium is 523,845. The receipts for the year amounted to \$285,316.

The Playground Association of America, recently organized, has issued an illustrated prospectus telling of the organization and objects of the association and giving a list of the officers and committees. Dr. Henry S. Curtis, 926 F. St., N. W., Washington, D. C., is secretary.

* * *

Bulletin 244 of the Michigan State Agricultural College State Experiment Station is entitled "Insects New or Unusual in Michigan," by R. H. Pettit. The Bulletin is quite freely illustrated and gives accurate descriptions with directions for extermination of many insect pests that have appeared in that state in the last few years.

* * *

The Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Ames, Ia., has issued Bulletin No. 4, their "compendium number," a beautifully illustrated book descriptive of the work of that institution. The school has a strong equipment along horticultural and agricultural lines, and the new Agricultural Hall is now under construction. The book gives an interesting description of the work of the department of horticulture and forestry.

* * *

Cedar Grove Cemetery Association, one of the new suburban cemeteries near Brooklyn, N. Y., sends a handsomely illustrated descriptive booklet telling about all the features of that rural cemetery.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

It is becoming a habit with publishers, and from experience, evidently a good one, occasionally to take their patrons into their confidence, and by expressing their hopes and desires, and giving facts in regard to their particular publication, invite a better understanding and more intimate co-operation in the work of both keeping a little ahead of the times and maintaining a constant standard of improvement. It is on these lines that we ask the particular attention of our readers to the following:

It is a matter of fact, as regards this journal, that both in circulation and advertising patronage there has been a continual increase, showing a steady growth; and while no effort has been spared to make its reading pages as instructive and interesting as possible in the various departments of improvement work it covers, it is nevertheless felt to be incumbent to ask the earnest co-operation of its subscribers and pat-

rons in increasing these essentials to successful magazine work.

With this issue *PARK AND CEMETERY AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING* begins its seventeenth annual volume, and under more favorable conditions than ever before. Notwithstanding the increasing number of publications taking up the beautifying of home surroundings, and outdoor improvement generally, this publication still remains in a class by itself, and furnishes a fund of information not found elsewhere; and it is freely acknowledged to have been a helpful force in bettering civic conditions among numbers of communities in many parts of the country.

But these gratifying conditions demand that still more of this class of instructive work should be done, and to do it the journal must have the active sympathy and co-operation of those vitally interested, with a view of still further building up its circulation so as to extend its usefulness. And it might be added here that, to those who have so long assisted, editorially and otherwise, in bringing the publication up to its present marked position the publisher is deeply grateful.

In American journalism it has always been a fact that a publication's financial success actually depends very largely on its advertising patronage. To retain this patronage, satisfactory results must be realized, and their realization and the consequent permanent use of its advertising columns induces increased use by those advertisers already satisfied, and by others who note the permanence of regular patrons. Our readers, therefore, who have the welfare of the paper at heart, should patronize its advertisers at all times and give it credit for the introduction. The limited field of advertising covered by the journal makes this request particularly pertinent.

Improvement in every department may confidently be looked for this year. Among many important features, Mr. Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, Boston, and one of the most active workers in that state, will contribute a series of interesting articles on the work of civic improvement in his state, the first one, which appears in this issue, being on Northampton, one of the best examples of individual work in the development of community affairs.

Mr. Joseph Meehan, well known to our readers, will begin in the April number a monthly article on flowering shrubs, illustrated with a picture of the shrub commonly blossoming during the month in which his article appears.

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This will be made of as much practical value as the comparatively limited area of the plant's adaptability will permit, and it should be of great interest to many.

The very nature of this publication makes the co-operation of its subscribers a matter of mutual benefit and interest for all, and to this end it is also necessary and desirable that photographs of improvements, or of particularly attractive landscape features, accompanied by brief particulars, should be sent to the publisher. Photographs of complete structures are more satisfactory than those from preliminary sketches or drawings, and "Before and After" pictures are always of especial value.

To aid the cause in general, the publisher will be glad, on request, to send copies of PARK AND CEMETERY advertising circulars, on matters pertinent to the subjects it treats, to enclose with our readers' correspondence, an effective method of creating interest.

To attract, to educate and to inspire—these are the aims of the publisher, and that he has so far succeeded is attested by commendations in most approving terms, of the work this journal is doing, from all parts of the country. But the field is as large as the country, and education on improvement lines is needed, in greater or less degree, throughout; and the sooner the better. To promote this desirable end, and to increase the usefulness of the paper, requires the assistance of all interested, and the cause is of so vital interest to the comfort and well-being of the people, that our readers and patrons will both understand and appreciate this zealous appeal for their active sympathy.

* * *

Memorial Day Program Wanted.

A subscriber asks for suggestions for a program for observing Memorial Day. We shall be glad to receive printed copies of programs or suggestions for making up one from any of our readers.



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PERSONAL.

Homer Skeels, for the past six or seven years in charge of the landscape improvements in Higginbotham Park near Joliet, Ill., has been appointed landscape gardener for Dellwood, the new park laid out by the Chicago Electric Railway. He has already assumed his new duties and will also retain his general supervision of Higginbotham Park.

* * *

Supt. Geo. A. Parker, of Hartford, Conn., is recovering from a severe illness due to the effects of an operation for a carbuncle in his back from which he suffered severely during February.

* * *

The P. J. Berckmans Company, of Augusta, Ga., announce that their landscape and engineering department has been enlarged and additional experts employed for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the growing demand for this class of work in the South.

* * *

E. A. Sterling, formerly assistant forester in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, has been appointed forester of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Sterling will be the first forester of an American railroad.

* * *

Gilbert L. Shutt, late of the park board of Minneapolis, Minn., was married to Miss Helen T. Updegraff, daughter of the late Judge Robert D. Updegraff and granddaughter of the late Congressman J. T. Updegraff, at Cleveland, Ohio, December 23, 1906.

* * *

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Ga., which was made vacant by the death of P. M. McLeroy a few months ago, will be filled by his wife, who proved herself capable while assisting her husband in discharging the duties of the office.

OBITUARY.

James Braik, assistant superintendent of parks, Buffalo, N. Y., died suddenly at his home, 1263 Elmwood avenue, Wednesday, January 16, 1907. Capt. Braik was fifty-eight years of age and was appointed assistant superintendent of parks in 1887. He was born in Scotland, and previous to his arrival in this country he served as a soldier in the British army, in the 79th Cameron Highlanders. He was a prominent member of the local branch of St. Andrew's Scottish Society, having occupied the position of president from November, 1892, till November, 1893. He retained his love for military life and was the first captain of the Gordon Highlanders of Buffalo. He was a past master of a Masonic lodge before going to that city nineteen years ago. His breadth of knowledge concerning both the practical and the scientific side of park improvement made him particularly well fitted for his official position. He was an active member of the Buffalo Florists' Club. He is survived by his widow.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS.

Frederick W. Kelsey, 150 Broadway, New York, has issued his catalogue No. 57 of choice trees and hardy shrubs. It is a well planned and beautifully illustrated book showing many views from original photographs of specimen evergreens, groups of rhododendrons, formal garden effects, etc. Both the botanical and common names are given



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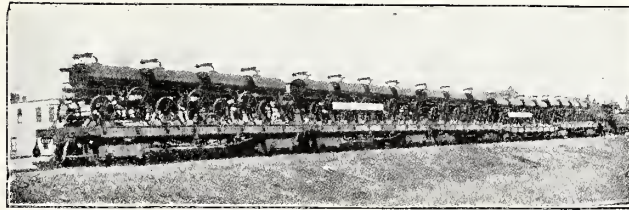
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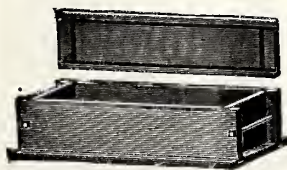
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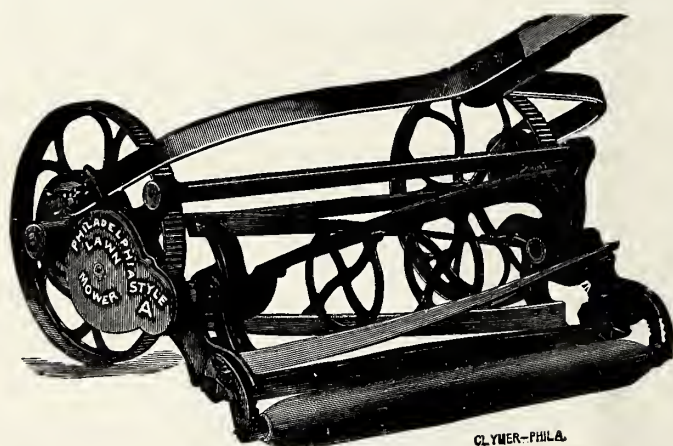
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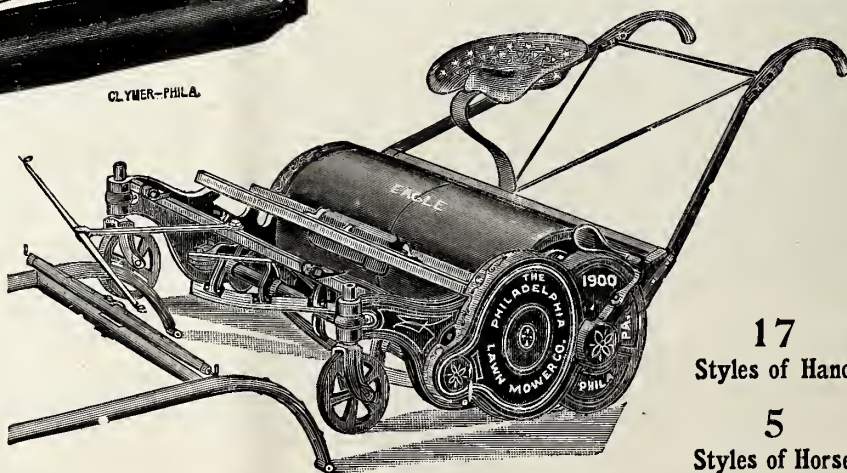
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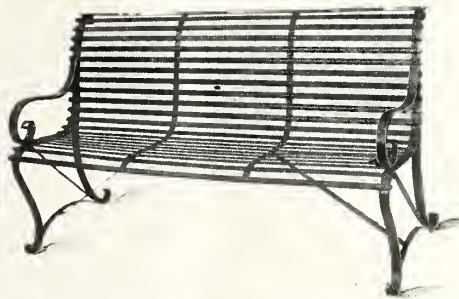
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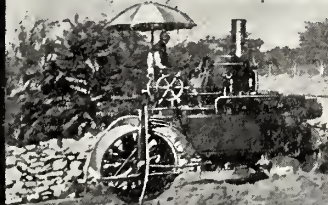
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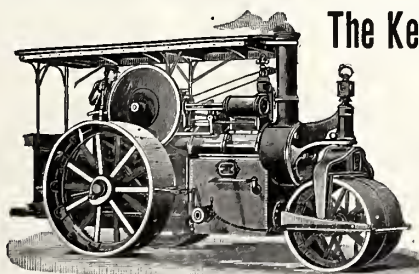
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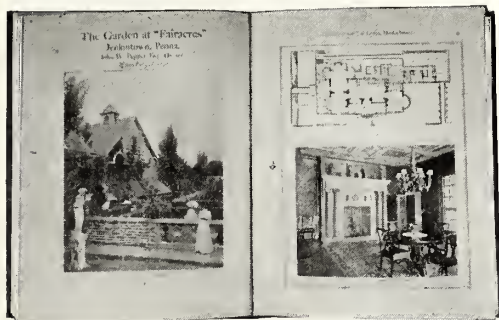
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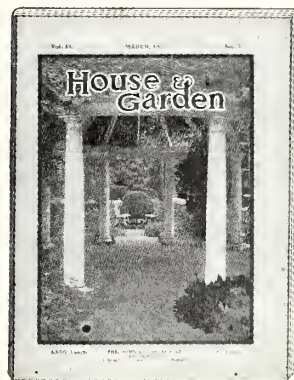
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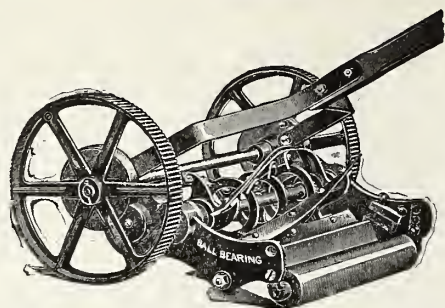
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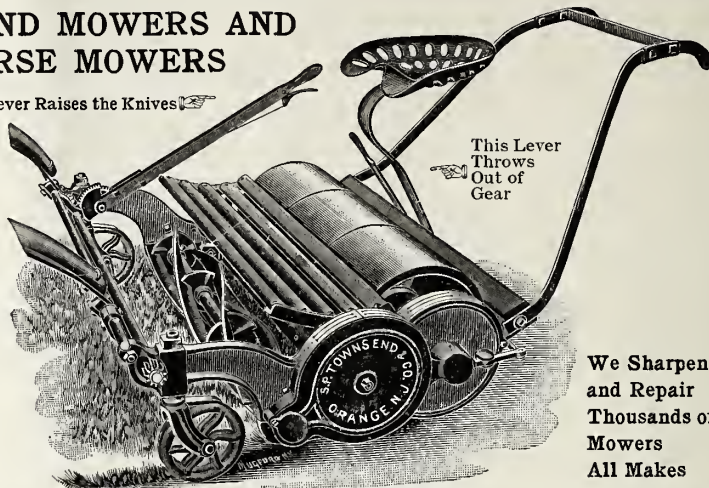
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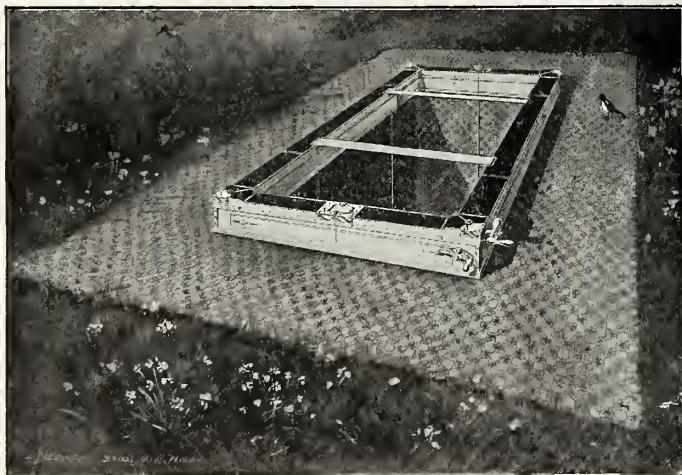
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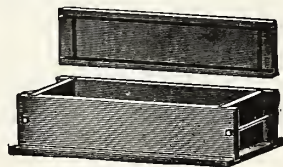
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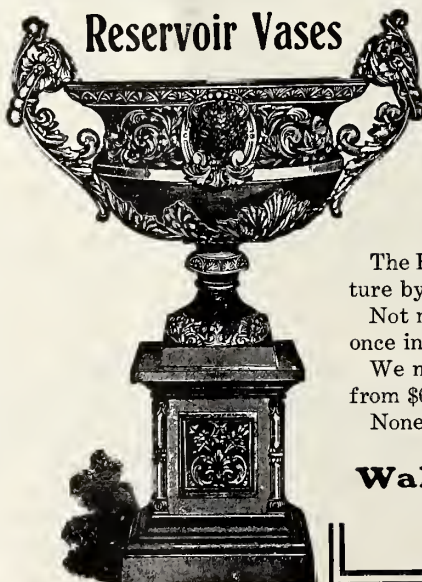
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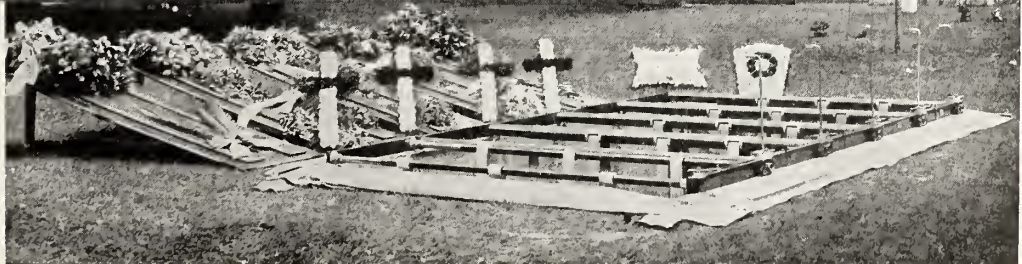
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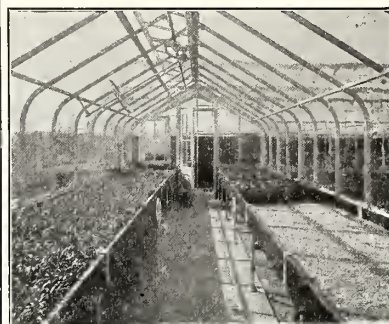
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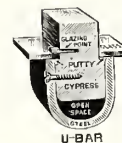


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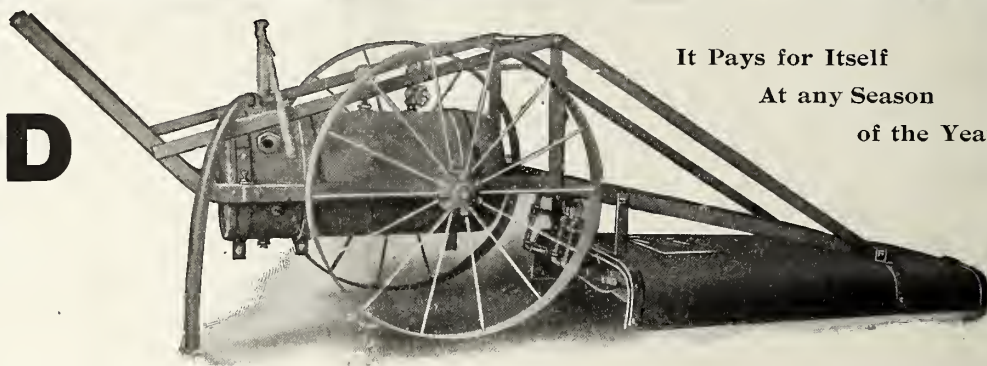
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APRIL, 1907

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(See page 53.)

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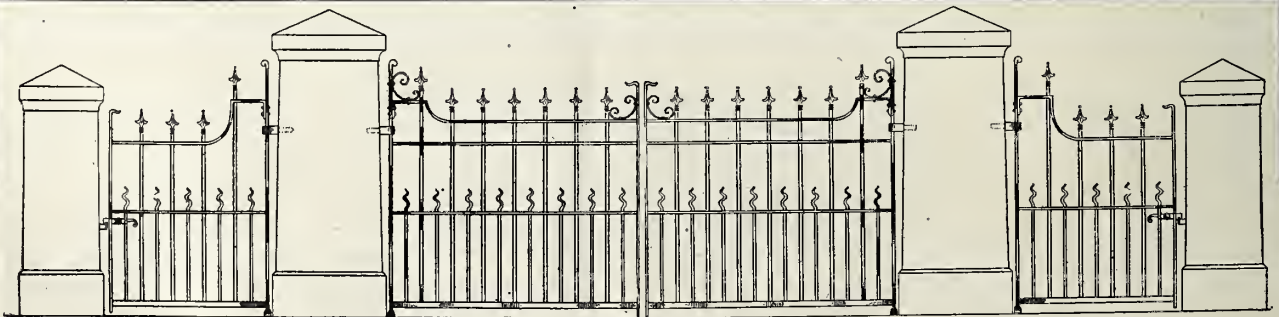
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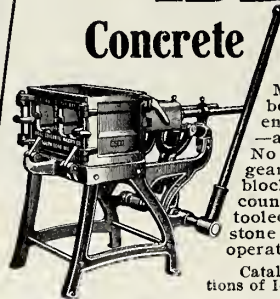
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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVII.

Chicago, April, 1907

No. 2

Billboard Taxation

Strong indications of useful activity and some actual results in the war against the billboard are recorded on another page. Chicago and Los Angeles, Cal., have passed mildly restrictive measures and several state legislatures are considering what seem to be broader and more effective measures. The Los Angeles ordinance provides a small tax and requires a license for all billboards, and the bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature provides for local option, giving the local government the privilege of fixing the tax. There would seem to be no valid legal objection to taxation, licensing and censoring of billboards. Their character as public structures demands some regulation, and the license tax is a generally accepted regulator.

The Forest Reservation Bill

The failure to pass the Appalachian and White Mountain Forest Reserve bills in our late Congress, while in a sense discouraging, must not for a moment suggest a relaxation of public effort. It is quite often unfortunate in our Congress that the Speaker of the House should hold so autocratic a position, and he sometimes reminds us of the township road commissioner, who was solid in his opinion that to return into the treasury as much of the funds placed in his hand for road improvement as possible at the end of his term was his first duty. Both the bills to the average common sense are meritorious, and what must be done is to keep at work harrying our representatives at Washington until they realize that the people mean what they say, and the bills will be passed without a doubt. Let every reader write to his Congressman when the time is again ripe for action and demand his affirmative vote.

Arbor Day

In the observance of Arbor Day it is now quite time that a more practical use of the day was made than the average school program for the occasion offers. It has been a good thing to work up an enthusiasm on the subject by a suggestive and interesting program of recitations, songs and elementary essays, but in the minds of many thinking people who are deeply interested in trees as a leading feature of civic improvement and beauty, it is thought that too little attention has been paid to the practical work of planting trees and shrubs by the schools and those having opportunity and will to do so. It is many years since the institution of the Day, but no very great amount of practical work has been done to attest the recognized value of its annual occurrence. It has been suggested that Improvement Leagues might take up the work in conjunction with the schools, if such arrangements could be amicably made. The advantages of such co-operation might be that the trees planted by the children as a part of the school program, and often where they are not really needed, would be placed more appropriately, and where competent judgment would decide. More disinterested consideration ought to be given to the question of location, for it is certain that no trees should be planted without due regard both to the surroundings and the nature of the tree, and it is also a fact that

comparatively few people have sufficient knowledge on the subject to pose as judges. Improvement leagues may be credited with having intercourse with competent advisers on this question, and co-operation between such associations and the school authorities should result in a far more effective observance of Arbor Day. There are many spots of common interest in the neighborhood of our schoolhouses where trees may be appropriately planted and cared for.

Competition in Landscape Designs

Competition in landscape designing has not been, and cannot in the nature of things, at all times, be the success that competition in other lines of professional work has been. Reasonable economy will always be an essential element to be considered, one of the consequences being that a thorough knowledge of the topography of the tract to be laid out is absolutely necessary. The oversight of this important matter, both on the part of the owners and designers, has frequently been the cause of large unnecessary expenditures in order to reduce the irregularities of surface to conform to the spirit of the accepted design. Competition usually secures a wider range of ideas, but the preliminaries, such as exact topographical surveys and other particulars should be prepared in advance so that the competition may be based on competent information; unless provision is made for personal investigation by designers proposing to compete. The question is a large one, and serious mistakes have been made both in national and international competitions of importance. But even in the case of parks and cemeteries, there have been cases of the unnecessary waste of money owing to lack of knowledge of topographical conditions, and, as it were, the misfit of the design to the conditions and neighborhood requirements.

Practical Improvement Work

The Madison Horticultural Society, Madison, Wis., has been making a very striking effort through its secretary, Mr. E. T. Mische, superintendent of the city's parks, to induce a popular movement looking to the improvement of the streets and home gardens. In inviting the general public to become members of the society, some few weeks since, the payment of one dollar dues entitled the subscriber to one of several collections of flowering plants, each collection including some bulbs. The plants, ten varieties of some ten each, were to be delivered in boxes in which they had been growing since transplanting from seed bed, and at planting time would be ready for removal to permanent locations. Later in the season the Madison daily papers will contain authoritative articles showing what can be done with them. In the summer a public exhibition is to be held and prizes distributed, both for flowering plants and improvement of gardens and grounds. Especial effort is invited on the part of the working people. A circular has been issued containing full information and many suggestions. Altogether this appears to be one of the most attractive and practical schemes presented for the purpose of general improvement; it actually invites a sympathetic interest, and results will be earnestly awaited. It would appear that the park authorities of many cities might co-operate with improvement associations in similar efforts. Madison, Wis., is forging ahead as an example of a beautiful city.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

PARKS AND STREET TREES OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, famous for its many small parks and squares at street intersections, and its avenues of well-cared for street shade trees is making preparations for the further development of the park system with the appropriation of \$1,400,000 granted by the last Congress. Of this sum \$365,000 is recommended for an addition of ninety-nine acres to Rock Creek Park. A park of fifteen acres on Meridian Hill, Sixteenth street, is provided at a cost of \$375,000. For a reservation on Georgetown Heights \$140,000 is set aside. Another \$150,000 is appropriated for a park on the Carpenter tract at Pennsylvania and Branch avenues southeast.

George H. Brown, landscape gardener of the Public Grounds, has made an interesting report to Col. Bromwell, the engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, in regard to the parks from which we get the following information: The present im-

proved city parks and park places of Washington cover in all an area of about 500 acres, exclusive of the Potomac Park, which is now in process of improvement. The majority of them are park places of small extent and border the avenues and principal thoroughfares of the city and are so widely distributed that it requires a good day's journey with a fair traveling roadster to visit all of them.

In their present improved conditions they are all comparatively modern creations. Thirty-five years ago the major number of them were unsightly waste places, covered with debris and weed growth, and were a menace to the health of the city. Now the greater number of them are highly improved and transformed into verdant lawn spaces with attractions of trees, shrubs and flowers, forming pleasing contrasts to their city environment of avenues and streets. The government reservations, which may properly be designa-

ted as the city parks, are of larger extent, their area varying from four to over eighty acres, and include the chain of parks on the Mall, the President's Park (more generally known as the White lot), at right angles to the termination of the Mall; Lafayette Park, Franklin Park, Judiciary Park, Garfield Park, Stanton and Lincoln parks, the Capitol Grounds, the Botanical Garden, and the Agricultural Department grounds, the three latter not under the control of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds.

Thirty-five years ago the major number of these government reservations, then unimproved, had barely recovered sightliness from their occupancy by the army for hospitals, barracks, and cattle pens, etc., during the Civil War; and the old canal and its basins, together with Tiber Creek, then receiving the sewage of the city in large part were very unsightly blemishes in and through the chain of parks called "the Mall."



VIEW IN FRANKLIN SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Now all these larger reservations have been more or less highly improved with plantings of trees, shrubs and flowers, and are traversed with good roads and walks on as nearly direct lines of travel through them as a proper preservation of park and landscape character would permit. The old canal and its basins have been filled. The reclaimed area thus gained was added to the park grounds of the Mall and is now part of their lawn, road, and walk surfaces. The unsightly old Tiber Creek has been arched over, and the sewage of the city is now emptied into the Potomac river on its outskirts.

Thirty-five years ago the city parks contained but four statues—the colossal marble statue of Washington, executed in Italy by Greenough and erected in the Capitol grounds in 1841; a corroded, poor copper or bronze statue of President Thomas Jefferson, located in the center of the plat on the north front of the White House, and which was subsequently removed to the Capitol; an equestrian statue of Gen. Andrew Jackson, cast from brass cannon captured by Gen. Jackson in his southern campaigns and erected by Clark Mills in Lafayette Park in 1853 (this was the first equestrian statue cast in the United States), and an equestrian statue representing Gen. Washington at the battle of Princeton, erected in Washington Circle by Clark Mills in 1860.

At the present time the city parks and park places are adorned with twenty-nine statues, comprising equestrian, pedestrian and statuary groups, possessing historic interest and sculptural beauty.

The work now in progress and fairly well advanced in the creation of a Potomac Park and the further improvements in contemplation by the officer now in charge of public buildings and grounds are a great onward step in Washington's park development, but it will not stop even there. The Memorial bridge will span the Potomac, and the completed park system of the future will be amplified and extended to both sides of the river, with the blue hills of Virginia for a background, and will also embrace the valley of Rock Creek and the two parks now located there.

The best examples of intelligent tree planting and care in any of the large cities of the United States, are also generally admitted to be found in Washington, where the authorities long ago made a business of the matter and under the guidance of a well selected committee had the work done, not by disjointed individual action and personal caprice, but by the corporation. As



STREET TREES IN WINTER, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Uniform planting of double row of sidewalk trees.

a consequence we see long avenues spaced and all at the same distance made in each instance of trees all of the from the sidewalks or curbing. There same kind, all equally and properly is variety enough for each street has its



STREET INTERSECTION AT DUPONT CIRCLE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Typical convergence of streets on a circular park. Note regularity of tree planting.



THE HAHNEMANN MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.; CHAS. H. NIEHAUS, SC.
Two well-planted intersecting streets make a handsome setting for this monument in a triangular park plot.

own individuality and is perhaps different from any other in the kinds of trees used or in the manner of treatment. The trees have not had all the attention in the way of pruning and protection they deserve but the management has been much better than the no-management too commonly witnessed.

Good street-planting and keeping necessitates some kind of public or general authority and control. It needs considerable knowledge of trees and

their particular peculiarities that proper selection may be made. It requires not occasional attention, perhaps once a year, but all the time to some extent, and all that is required when it is required, as a skillful husbandman tends a growing crop.

W. R. Smith, superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, who, it is interesting to note, is the oldest employe of the government, having been appointed to that position in 1853, recently gave a

talk on the trees of Washington before the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, telling of their superiority to those of any other city. He mentioned especially the lindens, and, comparing them with the famous lindens of Berlin, said that they surpass the latter in size, beauty, and number. He says that there are nine miles of lindens in Washington and only one mile in Berlin.

Many of the old trees are landmarks that should be carefully preserved.

CONCRETE SURFACE TREATMENT IN CHICAGO PARKS

Linn White, engineer of the South Park Commission, Chicago, gives an interesting account of the very successful work in concrete construction in the new public service parks of that system in a recent issue of *Cement*, under the title of "The Treatment of Concrete Surfaces," from which we make the following extracts:

The imperfections in the exposed surfaces of concrete are due mainly to a few well-known causes which may be summed up as follows:

1. Imperfectly made forms.
2. Badly mixed concrete.
3. Carelessly placed concrete.
4. Efflorescence and discoloration of the surface after the forms are removed.

Forms with a perfectly smooth and even surface are difficult and expensive to secure. Made of wood, as they usually are, it is not practical to secure boards of exact thickness, joints cannot be made perfectly close, the omission of a nail here and there allows warping and the result is an unsightly blemish where least wanted.

Badly mixed concrete gives us irregularly colored, pitted and honeycombed surfaces, with here a patch of smooth mortar and there a patch of broken stone exposed without sufficient mortar. Careless handling and placing will produce the same defects.

It is of doubtful efficiency to line the forms with sheet metal or oilcloth. Imperfections still appear.

Two methods suggest themselves as likely to overcome the defects alluded to above. (1) Treating the surface in some manner after the forms are removed to correct the defects, and (2) using for surface finish a mixture which will not take the imprint of and which will minimize rather than exaggerate every imperfection in the forms and which will not effloresce.

Methods of treating the surface by bush hammering, tooling and scrubbing with wire brushes and water have been described in various published articles, all of which have for their object the removal of the outer skin of mortar in which the various imperfections exist. But the method most used in the South

Park work is the acid treatment. It consists of washing the surface with an acid preparation to remove the cement and expose the particles of stone and sand, then with an alkaline solution to remove all free acid, and finally giving it a thorough cleansing with water. The operation is simple and always effective. It can be done at any time after the forms are removed, immediately or within a month or more. It requires no skilled labor—only judgment as to how far the acid or etching process should be carried. It has been applied with equal success to troweled surfaces, like pavements, to molded forms, such as steps, balusters, coping, flower vases, etc., and to concrete placed in forms in the usual way. It, of course, means that in the concrete facing only such material shall be used as will not be affected by acid, such as sand or crushed granite. It excludes limestone.

Treated surface can be made any desirable color by selection of colored aggregates or by the addition of mineral pigments. The colors obtained by se-

lection of colored stone are perhaps the most agreeable and doubtless more durable.

There have been molded in the South Park shops blocks for buildings, columns, architectural moldings and ornaments with both red and black crushed granite, all treated with the acid to bring out the natural colors of the stone. There has been a large quantity of concrete pavement laid with torpedo sand surface colored a buff sandstone color with a small quantity of yellow ochre and mineral red and treated with acid. The buff color imparted to the surface is a welcome relief from the glare of the ordinary whitish gray concrete pavement in the sunshine, and the etching of the surface adds to the softness of the color at the same time preventing any slippiness. This same buff color has been used to a large extent in steps, bases of lamp posts, and other molded articles to be placed on or near the ground. With sand as the aggregate thousands of pieces have been molded for coping, balustrades, concrete seats, drinking fountains, pedestals, etc., which, when treated with the acid, appear like fine grained, almost white sandstone.

Where there are projections or marks left by the molds or forms they are tooled or rubbed down before treatment, and where it is necessary to plaster up rough places or cavities in the surface it may be done after treatment and cannot be detected.

These various classes of work have been done on a large scale during the last three years in connection with the improvement of new parks and has in all cases proved satisfactory.

The second method of preventing or minimizing surface defect has also been tried in the South Park work with quite a measure of success.

During the years 1904, 1905, and 1906 groups of concrete buildings have been erected in nine different parks costing, with their accessories, from \$65,000 to \$150,000 for each group. These buildings are all monolithic structures, with occasional expansion joints, the exposed surfaces of walls being of concrete composed of one part of cement, three parts of fine limestone screenings and three parts of crushed limestone known as the one-fourth inch size. This was thoroughly mixed quite dry so no mortar would flush to the surface and well rammed in wooden forms made in the usual manner. The result was an evenly grained, finely honeycombed surface, of a pleasing soft gray color, which grows darker with time and blends admirably with the park landscape. In placing it was not spaded next the form; it was too dry to cause any flushing of mortar so there is no smooth mortar surface, the imprint of joints between the boards hardly noticed and the grain of the wood not seen at all. There is no efflorescence apparent on the surface anywhere and cannot be on account of the dryness of the mix and the porosity of the surface. The buildings are used as gymnasiums, assembly halls, reading and refreshment rooms, and as a rule the same gray concrete finish is given the interior walls as the exterior. In some cases a little color has been applied on the interior walls and the walls of shower and bath rooms have been waterproofed with plaster. The porosity of the surface makes it

well adapted to receive and hold plaster.

This sort of surface is not capable of treatment with acid as a smoothly mortared surface, nor is it desirable. Consequently the only color obtainable is the natural color of the cement covered stone, but which is softer and far more agreeable than the gray of the usual mortar finished surface. It is not suited for the surface of a pavement and is not impervious to water. Although it is evident the water enters the pores to a considerable extent there is no evidence of injury from the frost during the two winters some of the walls have stood.

The same finish has been used for retaining walls, arch bridges, fence posts, walls enclosing service yards, etc. In the buildings the thin walls were made entirely of this mixture, while in the heavier structures it has been used only as a facing. Two reinforced arches of 60 feet span were faced with this mixture, but the steel was imbedded in a wetter, more impervious concrete. This same dry mixture can be used for molded stones when the mold is open enough to permit tamping, and of course it is eminently suited to block machines.

Of the work described, most of the monolithic buildings, the arch bridges and some of the walls and paving have been done by contract. All of the molded work, the buildings made of blocks, service yard, walls, etc., and all the acid treatment has been done by the park forces. Nearly all the various brands of Portland cement sold in the Chicago market have been used in varying quantities with equally good results.

RESTORING GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO

The Park Commissioners of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, have granted permission to the Woman's Outdoor Art League to construct a rustic log cabin on a site in the park yet to be selected. This cabin is to be built of the many dead trees in the park to commemorate the earthquake and fire. The executive committee of the league asked to be allowed to cut all the dead trees in the park and promised to plant new ones in their places. Plans for the rustic structure are now being prepared.

The advance of spring and the work of the gardeners are combining to transform Golden Gate into some semblance of its old-time verdure. The first plowing in the rehabilitation of the lawns has been finished and fertilizers applied. The largest contract was that of turn-

ing under the surface of the old baseball field. The surface will again be plowed and then the bare spots in the expanse of green will disappear.

The present spring aspect of the park is distinctly Japanese with the profuse growth of the flowering Japanese cherries, peaches, almonds, camellias, azaleas, early rhododendrons, and many other Oriental flowering plants. The vast pansy beds have been attractive and brilliant for months past, despite the severity of the winter.

The numberless fruit trees, which serve as ornaments, rather than prolific bearers of fruit, received rough treatment at the time of the prolonged occupancy of the park by the refugees and will not be entirely replaced for

many months. The prolonged stormy weather has greatly retarded the work of rehabilitation, but with the advent of real spring conditions, operations will be crowded forward with all possible speed. As Golden Gate Park contains over 1,000 acres, the task is a large one.

Work on all the plazas, parks, etc., in the city proper, is progressing encouragingly, though these public grounds are by no means yet restored to their former condition; nor will they be for a long time to come. So many trees and shrubs were mutilated, or killed, and must be replaced, that time alone can fully restore them.

The estimated cost of restoring Golden Gate Park, and the various other smaller city parks will reach \$180,000.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS

Contracts have been let for a new pond for the sea lions in Washington Park and a new pavilion for Kosciuszko Park in Milwaukee. The pond will be of cement construction and will cost \$975.

A. L. Smith, of Helena, Mont., has donated to that city a tract of twenty-nine acres to be used for a public park.

The Amesbury Park Association, Amesbury, Mass., has been incorporated to establish a public park. Dr. H. G. Leslie is president, and Geo. E. Hodge is clerk.

The supreme court has decided that the city of Milwaukee is the owner of a strip of land at the foot of Terrace avenue, formed by accretions from the lake. The city is to make a twenty acre park out of this land and some adjoining property.

The Chicago Commercial Club has donated to that city eight lots at West Chicago avenue and Lincoln street and provided funds for their improvement as a public playground.

Extensive improvements are now in progress in Audubon Park, New Orleans. New planting has been done at the lower end of the park, the fences removed and some grading done there. The park board is to ship an exhibit of native plants and shrubs to the Jamestown Exposition to be placed in the Louisiana building.

The legislature of Delaware has authorized a bond issue of \$20,000 for the purchase of parks in the first and third wards of Wilmington.

Twelve African squirrels are to be placed in Mineral Palace Park and City Park at Pueblo, Colo.

Contributions are being raised among the school children at Cleveland, O., to purchase an elephant which they are to present to the park board on condition that the board "maintain" the animal in the zoo.

Improvements are in progress in South Side Park secured by the South Side Improvement Club, Sacramento, Cal., on plans prepared by Supt. McLaren of "Golden Gate," San Francisco. Provision is made for a large lake, children's playground, outdoor gymnasium and other interesting features.

A bill has been passed by the Indiana legislature fixing the minimum tax levy for the Indianapolis park department at four cents on each one hundred dollars and the maximum at eight cents. At present the city council fixes the tax levy which has resulted in some conflict of authority. The bill also provides that the annual payment

of \$30,000 from the street car company shall go to the park department. In the past this fund has sometimes been diverted to other uses.

The Franklin Park Association, Franklin Falls, N. H., has offered to sell the island known as Odell Park to the city for \$6,000.

A bill has been introduced into the Texas legislature authorizing the creation of a memorial park on the Colorado river near Austin, in memory of the late Gov. Hogg.

Voters of Babylon Township, L. I., will have three propositions for park improvements to vote on at the coming election. One is for \$20,000 for a park at Unqua Point, another for \$20,000 at Lindenhurst, and another for \$18,000 at Babylon.

A bill is to be introduced into the Texas legislature to amend the charter of Beaumont to permit the issuing of \$50,000 in bonds for park purposes.

Olmsted Bros., Brookline, Mass., have prepared plans for the improvement of Shelby Park, an eighteen acre tract in Louisville, Ky., which was recently purchased by Mayor Barth and held for the city, which has now taken possession of it.

The city council of South Omaha, Neb., has voted to purchase sites for four new parks at an expenditure of \$34,400.

There is a movement on foot at Des Moines, Ia., to purchase a block in the heart of the city for a down town park.

Plans are being made at Chattanooga, Tenn., for the expenditure of a bond issue of \$50,000 for park improvements approved at a recent election.

The city of St. Louis has advertised for bids for the sale of five city squares in the congested district for small parks.

Options have been secured on a tract of land for a public playground at Flint, Mich.

The park board of Cincinnati is making plans for the beautifying of Park Place, between Scott and Greenup streets.

Northampton, Mass., is considering competitive landscape plans for the improvement of the Main Street Park in that town.

The city council of Peoria, Ill., has appropriated \$200 for the improvement of a small triangle in the seventh ward.

An effort is being made in Syracuse, N. Y., to raise a fund of \$100,000 for beautifying the campus of Syracuse University as a public park.

Nearly a million dollars has been voted for park improvements at Oakland, Cal., and a complete system of parks is to be purchased and improved. One tract that has been selected for a park is at Adams Point on the north shore of Lake Merritt.

A five acre tract has been donated to the town of Bakersfield, Cal., for a public park by Truxton Beale, a wealthy clubman of San Francisco. The donor has also provided for the improvement of the tract. Mr. Beale also contemplates presenting that town with a Greek amphitheatre and an observatory.

The town of Sheffield, Mass., is to vote on the establishment of a new public park.

A proposition to issue \$200,000 in bonds for a river front park is to be submitted to popular vote at Bay City, Mich.

Dr. P. L. Hilsman, of Albany, Ga., has offered that town a six acre tract for a public park.

The city council of Canon City, Col., is having a survey made of the Royal Gorge Park recently conveyed to that city by the United States government.

The park board of Minneapolis has purchased a tract of six acres for a park in the North Side. The roadway in from Minnehaha Park is to be improved at an expenditure of about \$14,000, and other extensive improvements planned by Mr. Wirth are under way. C. A. Bossen, Mr. Wirth's assistant, was recently officially appointed assistant superintendent.

The survey committee of the city council of Philadelphia has approved ordinances for the acquisition of 275 acres of park land on Tacony creek, and 150 acres of the old Fox estate.

Geo. E. Kessler, of Kansas City, Mo., recently visited Denver, Colo., to prepare a report for an elaborate system of parks and boulevards planned by that city.

A plot of ground recently deeded to the city of Racine, Wis., by John Wardman, will be improved as a public park.

The city council of Jersey City, N. J., has voted a bond issue of \$24,500 to purchase an addition to the city park.

Greenville, Miss., is receiving bids for a site for a city park.

Propositions for the issuing of bonds for park purposes were approved at the recent election in Chicago on both the North and the South Side systems. The North town issue is for \$500,000 and the South Park issue for \$3,000,000.

PARK NEWS.

Two members of the Milwaukee Park Commission recently visited the capitol at Madison to argue in favor of a bill now before the legislature for increasing the park tax from 5-10 to 7-10 of a mill. This, it is estimated, will increase the revenue of the Milwaukee commission about \$40,000.

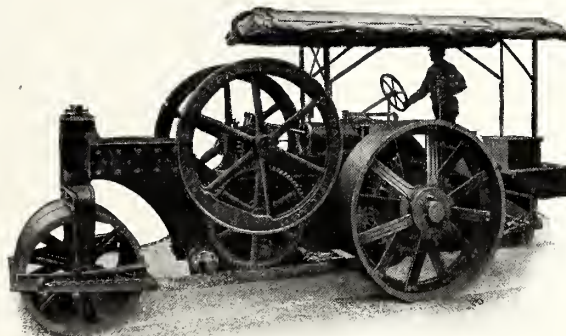
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William B. de las Casas, chairman of the Metropolitan Park Commission of Boston, in a recent stereopticon lecture, gave some interesting facts and figures about that great park system. It connects 30 or 40 cities and towns, and has cost about \$14,000,000. The total area of its holdings is 10,053.70 acres, of which 9,380.25 acres are classed as reservations, and the remaining 673.45 as parkways. This includes 7,326.63 acres of woodland, 47 miles of river frontage, 9.86 miles of beaches and 25.55 miles of parkways. The work is constantly growing and more land will be acquired as opportunity presents itself.

* * *

The executive committee of the American Association of Park Superintendents held its midyear meeting in Manchester, N. H., in March, for the purpose of making arrangements for the ninth annual meeting and outing of the organization, to be held at Toronto, Can., August 6, 7 and 8. The association has a membership of eighty, composed of men who are actively identified with the management of park systems in the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Senator Byron Worthen, of Manchester, is president of the association. In attendance at the session of the executive committee were John A. Pettigrew, William J. Pettigrew, William J. Stewart and John W. Duncan, Boston; John F. Cowell, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. L. Mulford, Harrisburg, Pa.; C. E. Keith, Bridgeport, Conn., and Mr. Worthen. Following the business meeting Mr. Worthen did the honors by entertaining the visiting members of the association at dinner at a local hotel. Messrs. William McElroy and Fred K. Ramsey of the Manchester board of street and park commissioners and other local guests were also present.

Another evidence of the remarkable development in motor machinery is the appearance of the first motor road roller which has just been put on the market by the Austin-Western Co., of Chicago. It is manufactured entirely of American material and machinery at this company's immense plant at Harvey, near Chicago, and is the first motor road roller ever made or sold in this country. This machine is the result of thorough investigations of every type of rolling machinery in use, and the success of motor rollers in England and France induced the company to manufacture this one for American use. The motive power is a simple gasoline engine somewhat similar to those that drive automobiles, which dispenses entirely with the boiler of the steam roller, leaving only the working parts to be attached to the frame. It does away with smoke, needs no water, coal, or



FIRST AMERICAN MOTOR ROAD ROLLER.

specially licensed engineer, and abolishes many other ills the boiler is heir to. It marks a big step in advance in road rolling machinery. Descriptive literature may be had from the Austin-Western Company.

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From the Annual Reports

At the annual meeting of the Quincy Boulevard and Park Association, Quincy, Ill., President Edward J. Parker reported that all of the indebtedness for park sites had been wiped out with the exception for the purchase of Sunset Heights, recently noted in these columns. The total receipts for the year were \$13,894. Mr. Parker, who has for many years been the leader in park work in that city, was elected for the twentieth time president of the association.

The fourth annual report of the park board of Lowell, Mass., is a well printed illustrated book giving detailed accounts of the improvements in each of the parks. The total expenditures for the year amounted to \$15,149. Superintendent Chas. A. Whittet urges that the city acquire as early as possible all the property it can on the banks of the rivers and canals for park purposes. Improvements were made at the entrance of Rogers Fort Hill Park and Hovey Square was re-graded and turfed. Under Mr. Whittet's direction an energetic campaign has been carried on against the browntail and gypsy moths. Fifteen thousand nests were removed from the street trees during the year and eighty thousand nests from trees on private property from which the city received \$1,200 from the property owners. The appropriation for the moth destruction was \$5,000. Mr. Whittet is also the city forester and during the past year nearly all of the dead and unsightly trees in the city, numbering 218, were removed.

The eighth annual report of the park commission of Hopedale, Mass., tells of the building of a new band stand, the construction of an extra tennis court, and the addition of one acre of territory. The woodlands have been thinned out to give the better trees a chance to develop, and the park superintendent has co-operated with the board of health in treating the stagnant pools with petroleum for the extermination of mosquitoes.

The annual report of the board of commissioners of Tower Grove Park, St. Louis, Mo., notes that the greatest improvement of the year was the reconstruction of gutters, curbs and drives in the eastern two-thirds of the park. About 4,723 feet of granitoid guttering was laid during the last two months of the year. The heavy and increasing use of the drives which will be greater with the projected improvement of King's highway have made serious problems of maintenance. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$24,847.

* * *

A Correction

In the article on "Rose Culture in Public Parks," in our last issue, one of the illustrations of rose pruning was labeled "Manure covering to be put on after 3 to 5 feet of frost." It should have read "3 to 5 inches" of frost.



PERSISTENCE ESSENTIAL IN IMPROVEMENT WORK

The title Improvement Society has been used to cover an infinite variety of associations for doing public work. Almost the entire range of public utilities have been taken up, and as a rule much good accomplished. A somewhat peculiar feature of the work is the fact that they are very often Christ-like in their experience in that they are often crucified—are martyrs for the particular cause which they espouse. It is this which has led to the rise and untimely fall of so many improvement societies. For example a small suburban town had a fairly successful society. It was lighting the streets and doing a variety of good works when some one suggested that the name of the town be changed from Pearsall's Corners to Lynbrook (Brooklyn reversed). All at once the society split and with the accomplishment of the change of name the society came to an end, although

the result was a large increase in real estate value. This was several years ago and no one has had the courage to ever propose its resurrection. The society was immolated upon an altar of its own creation and this is the history of many a society started under brilliant auspices.

It is plain sailing as long as an improvement society holds weekly or semi-monthly meetings, consisting chiefly of literary and musical entertainment and refreshments. At such meetings the best talker is the hero or the heroine, and the topics are the ideal village—the preservation of Niagara,—the detestable bill boards and posters. Too often the force of the society is spent in talk and while it is perpetuated and makes no enemies, little or nothing is accomplished.

The doing of the actual work of village improvement is another and a very

different matter. It takes courage and executive ability above the ordinary for an individual or society to antagonize some of the wealthiest and most influential politicians and tax payers in a town for the sake say of the poster—billboard nuisance—or the enforcement of the law against saloons or the disposal of garbage. There are always plenty of fair weather Christians, full of advice and schemes for town betterment, who are usually found wanting when trouble and work begins. For example, complaint was made against a particularly objectionable saloon near a school house—of the dozen complainants only one appeared at the trial, and he left in disgust.

It doesn't perhaps pay to attempt too much, but what is seriously attempted should be accomplished even if the society has to go into temporary or even permanent retirement in consequence.

WORKING FOR A MORE BEAUTIFUL CLEVELAND



THE HOUGH SCHOOL YARD, CLEVELAND, O.



CHILDREN'S GARDEN AT DETROIT SCHOOL, CLEVELAND.

The remarkably successful work of the Cleveland Home Gardening Association in conducting school and home gardens, beautifying school grounds, vacant lots, and unsightly back yards, has been previously commended and its methods described in these columns. The report of the association for 1906 from which we show herewith some illustrations, gives evidence of continued progress and extension of the good work. There were 435,038 packets of seeds sold in 1906 of which 190,839 went to schools and organizations outside of Cleveland. The distribution of bulbs this year reached 101,000. The notable features of the distribution included a large increase in the number of vegetable seeds, a very considerable extension of the work by schools and organizations outside of Cleveland, and a phenomenal increase in the demand for bulbs.

Six school gardens were successfully operated. The garden at St. Clair School being used for flowers. A detailed account of the plan of work in these gardens has been given in *PARK AND CEMETERY*.

A new departure this year, growing

out of school garden experience, is the organization of branches of the Home Gardening Association in a number of schools to give the individual child such information and stimulus as he needs.

Flower shows were held at 43 schools—a larger number than ever before. This annual occasion has taken its place as one of the gala events of school life, and has become a general rallying time for the people of the neighborhood.

The efforts of the Committee on the Cultivation of Vacant Lots were directed this year towards the extension of the work. Seventeen lots have been gardened as compared with seven a year ago. All of the common vegetables were grown and among the gardeners were ministers, professors, carpenters, widows and school children. All of the gardens were well cared for and very productive. From a financial standpoint they paid.

The lectures given in the Cleveland schools, and before organizations both in and out of the city, were continued during the year. The lectures given by Miss Louise Klein Miller were of an extremely practical nature and were accompanied by stereopticon views illustrating every phase of the work.

A formal closing of the season's work in the school gardens was held September 28 at the Rosedale school, where an exhibition and an interesting program was arranged. The report can be obtained from Miss Lucy B. Buell, Secretary, 501 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland.



AN ORDINARY BACK YARD BEFORE IMPROVEMENT.



THE CHANGE MADE IN THE SAME YARD BY PLANTING.

REGULATION OF NIAGARA POWER UNDER NEW ACT

The decision recently promulgated under the Burton act, by Secretary of War Taft regarding government regulation of the utilization of the hydraulic power of Niagara Falls, has put a very effective stop to the alarming encroachments which the various power companies were making on the volume of the upper Niagara River, says the Scientific American. The decision allows the various existing companies on the American side to draw from the upper river volumes of water which are practically the same as those which are now utilized, and are permitted, as a maximum amount, by the provisions of the Burton act. The Niagara Falls Power Company may take 8,600 cubic feet per second, and the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power & Manufacturing Company is restricted to 6,500 cubic feet per second. Power generated on the Canadian side may be imported by the various companies

to a total of 160,000 horse-power. The secretary of war may revoke these permits at his pleasure, and in any case, in the absence of any further legislation by congress, they expire on June 29, 1909. Under these permits, there may be drawn from the upper river a total amount of 15,100 cubic feet per second on the American side, all of which is now being taken, and on the Canadian side they cover about 12,000 feet per second, of which last amount it is likely that about 5,000 cubic feet per second will be drawn during the three years covered by the permits. The volume of water passing over the Falls is estimated to be about 220,000 cubic feet per second; and as the total amount that will be drawn off during the coming three years is only about 20,000 cubic feet per second, it will be seen that the action of the United States government has effectively checked

the desecration of the Falls, at least as far as American control of them is concerned, before it had proceeded to a point where the beauty and majesty of the Falls were seriously or noticeably impaired.

Secretary Taft has done his work thoroughly; for not only is the further withdrawal of water to be prevented, but steps are to be taken to mitigate, if not remove, the unsightly conditions on the American side of the canyon below the Falls, the effect of which upon the sightseer is described as being that produced by looking at the backyard of a house negligently kept. A committee has been appointed to consider the question of restoring the American side of the canyon at this point, so as to put it once more in harmony with the Falls and other surroundings, and conceal, as far as possible, the raw commercial aspect that now offends the eye.

THE CIVIC AWAKENING

New York Improvement Report

The great scope of improvement which is contemplated by the Improvement Commission of Greater New York is set forth in a report of the commission to Mayor McClellan and the Board of Aldermen, recently issued. The general scheme as it affects the city as a whole is to afford adequate, proper and suitable avenues of connection between the different parts of each borough as well as between the different boroughs themselves, and, while securing to each borough a park system of its own, at the same time to connect the parks of each borough with a suitable parkway to make a harmonious whole.

The commission recommends that portions of the water front of New York not adapted to commercial purposes should be all reserved for parks. It advises that the city take proceedings at once to acquire these stretches of land before the advance of population has impaired them for park purposes by destroying the trees or by being built upon, which would greatly increase the cost of purchase. The commission favors the purchase of the entire slope fronting on the Harlem River in Manhattan. The property at Inwood which would be included in this statement would furnish an approach by parkway to the proposed Hudson Memorial Bridge. They also advocate the building of a parkway properly planted with trees, to be laid out along 181st street, connecting the North River shore by way of Washington Bridge and the Grand Boulevard with the parks of the Bronx. In discussing the opening of the Blackwell's Island Bridge and the remodelling of Fifty-ninth street it is suggested that Blackwell's Island itself should ultimately be reserved as a park.

New York has few avenues running the long way up the city and a large number of streets running the narrow way across. Among the radical changes which are suggested in the remodelling of the street geography of Manhattan Island is to extend Riverside Drive in a southeasterly direction to West End avenue, thus making a continuous, direct route from Riverside Drive to Fifty-ninth street and thence through the Park to the Blackwell's Island Bridge approach. The enlargement of Madison Square is also contemplated, by adding to it a triangular shaped sec-

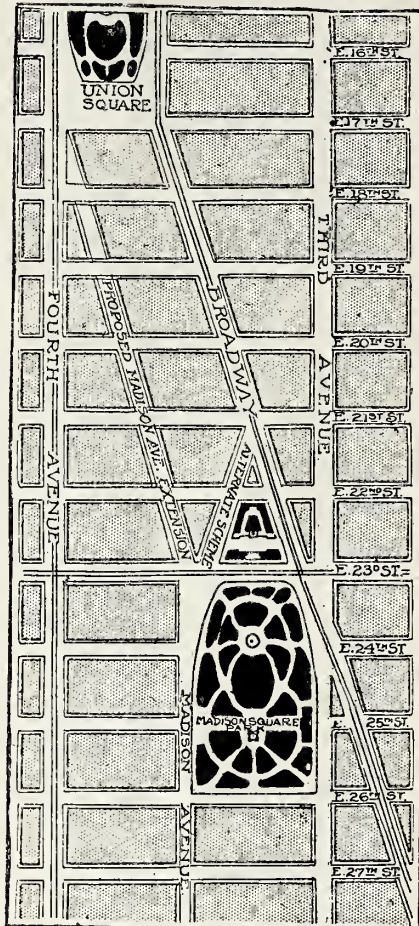
tion at the lower part, conforming with the angle at which Broadway passes. Also from Madison Square it is proposed to extend Madison avenue in a southeasterly direction

to Fourth avenue and Union square, thus furnishing a continuous thoroughfare to the lower part of the city by the way of Fourth avenue, Lafayette place and Elm street. Any plan for diverting Madison avenue to Broadway or Fourth avenue before reaching Union square would be, in the opinion of the commission, entirely inadequate and fail to accomplish the purpose desired. The commission believes that Fourteenth street, from Broadway to Fourth avenue, should be widened by taking a strip off the southerly end of Union square, which would relieve the congestion at that point.

Boulevard Systems for Boston

Boston beautiful, but also more convenient, progressive and careful of its natural advantages, more heedful of the chances of the future, has been studied by a committee of the Boston Society of Architects, in an elaborate report just issued.

The report, a handsomely illustrated folio, is published at the joint expense of a number of public organizations. The plan of the study was to collect the schemes thus far proposed for making Boston more convenient for its inhabitants, better adapted for commerce and more beautiful in appearance. Among the plans, proposals for new boulevards are the most numerous. They are designed to open up districts in the city now unprofitable, although in the heart of the city, but which if placed within the reach of traffic would probably pay a large interest on the investment. A large number of main thoroughfares, radiating from the city proper, extend into the suburbs and resemble generally the spokes of a wheel. But travel from one outlying district to another is inconvenient and circuitous. To better this condition, two "belt" lines are proposed, encircling the city to the south and west and crossing the main radiating lines. The "inner boulevard" begins at Andrew square, in South Boston, and crosses the now vacant mud flats of the South bay to the vicinity of the Dudley street station in Roxbury. Thence, swinging a little to the north, it follows the line of Vernon street, crossing Tremont street to Huntington avenue, traversing the vacant lands of the Fenway region, passing between the Gardner museum and the new normal school, and crosses the newly planned approach to the medical school at right



PROPOSED EXTENSION OF MADISON SQUARE AND MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.



HEAVY BLACK LINES SHOW INNER AND OUTER BOULEVARD SYSTEMS PROPOSED FOR BOSTON.

angles, giving the opportunity for a monumental square at this point. Continuing to Brookline avenue, it passes in front of the new dormitory group of Simmons College and then across Muddy river to Beacon street. From Beacon street it goes by a direct line to Cottage Farm bridge and so across to Cambridge. At this point the boulevard divides, one branch going direct to Harvard square by way of Putnam avenue, and the other through East Cambridge and Somerville to Broadway Park, where it joins the Mystic valley and Revere Beach parkways.

The "outer boulevard" starts from Field's Corner in Dorchester, the junction point of two great thoroughfares, Neponset avenue and Dorchester avenue. From Field's Corner the first section of the boulevard is formed by the widening of the present Adams street to Meeting House Hill. This is one of the most interesting spots in Boston, and deserves to be made more accessible. From the crest of the hill, at the rear of the school, a fine water view is to be had, which could be much improved by cutting through a vista to the water's edge. From Meeting House Hill the boulevard traverses the highland district of Dorchester, crossing, in turn, Columbia road, Blue Hill avenue, Warren street, Humboldt avenue and Washington street, to the junction of Center street and Columbus avenue in Roxbury. Thence in the general line including Brookline Village and Coolidge's Corner would offer an advantageous route for encircling lines of electric cars.

Bronx River Parkway, New York

One of the most important of the many projects for beautifying and improving New York City and its environs, is that set forth in the report of the Bronx River Parkway Commission, which practically contemplates transforming the Bronx River Valley into a beautiful park all the way from Bronx Park to Kensico Lake, in Westchester county. This commission estimates that the cost of acquiring the necessary lands along the river would be \$1,650,000. Governor Higgins named the commission to ascertain the feasibility and necessity of preserving the river from pollution and acquiring a park reservation. Its report follows a year of survey and investigation.

All told, the river reservation would extend fifteen miles and would vary in width, from three hundred to a

thousand feet, taking in a strip on either side the stream. It would include 125 acres in the city of New York and 900 acres in Westchester county. It is recommended that the city bear two-thirds of the cost and the county of Westchester the other third. Assemblyman Duell, of Westchester, has introduced a bill in the legislature providing for a permanent commission to be known as the Bronx Valley Parkway Commission, to carry out this work. This commission is to consist of Madison Grant and Dave Hennen Morris, of New York City, and James G. Cannon, of Westchester.

Control of Land Abutting Parks

Mr. Henry A. Barker, of Providence, R. I., secretary of the Metropolitan Park Commission of Rhode Island, and vice-president of the American Civic Association, in charge of its department of parks and public reservations, is making an active campaign in educating public sentiment to the point of increasing the authority of public park boards over abutting property. We quote as follows from a recent contribution of his to the *Providence Journal*, which will be suggestive to other communities:

"When is a parkway not a parkway? That is easy enough to answer. A parkway is no parkway when it is lined with advertising devices and three-story bill boards and cheap shops all along the edge. It cost the city of Providence \$250,000 to "boulevard" Elmwood avenue, but all hope of making it a beautiful street was out of the question as long as individuals had the right to build or maintain shops painted scarlet and emerald green out on the very edge of the lot line. Perhaps it may be that building restrictions that limit the sacred right of the individual to establish public nuisances and neighborhood destroyers on the edge of a lot that he has bought and paid for, are considered repugnant to the proud spirit of Rhode Island liberty, but they work pretty well in some places after all. They are also fairly easy to establish in the case of a wholly new parkway or any part of a parkway that does not take the place of an existing highway and on which, therefore, there are no rights of access to bordering buildings except through the favor of the proper authorities.

"I have before me a contract which is made by the city of Cleveland with

the property owners abutting on its new boulevards and parkways and it is worth consideration in Providence. This Cleveland contract provides that abutting owners shall have no access to such boulevard except subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as are considered necessary by the Board of Public Service, which has charge of the city parks, and the Board, of course, may easily cut out any view of offensive property by any sort of a wall or screen of trees that it may consider effective.

"In return for the right of access and frontage upon the boulevard the property owners agree that 'no building or structure or fence of any kind shall be erected, nor hedge be planted, within 30 feet of the line of the boulevard; that no building or structure within 100 feet of the boulevard shall be used for a stable, saloon, or any mercantile, mechanical or manufacturing purpose; that no bill or sign board, telephone or electric light wire pole shall be erected or placed within 100 feet of the boulevard; that all planting and floral decoration within 15 feet of the said boulevard shall be subject to the permission and control of the duly authorized officers of the city of Cleveland.' Further than this, it is provided that 'no flat or terrace shall be erected within 100 feet of the boulevard without the written consent of the proper officers of the city of Cleveland.'

"Thus all the other property owners are assured that their parkway shall be a thing of beauty and everlasting joy and that it is safe for them to build accordingly. This is the only way to guarantee the future of such a parkway."

Beautifying Niagara River

Secretary Taft, for the purpose of formulating plans for the beautifying of the American shore along the Niagara river, attended a conference in New York with Charles McKim, F. L. Olmsted, and Frank B. Millet. In his decision of January 18, granting quantities of water to power companies now operating along the Niagara. The Secretary designated these three men as a committee to make suggestions for the improvement of the appearance of the unsightly power plants and factories adjoining the falls on the American side. This commission with two representatives of the corps of engineers has since visited Niagara Falls to investigate conditions.

THE BILLBOARD CRUSADE

Chicago's New Ordinance

The city council of Chicago in January passed a new billboard ordinance the chief features of which are as follows:

Billboards of greater height than two feet on the roofs of buildings shall be faced with iron and anchored to the approval of the building commissioner. The supports may be of wood.

Billboards on roofs shall not exceed ten feet in height nor twenty-four feet in length for every twenty-five feet of frontage. A door shall be cut in the center of the board for fire escapes.

Billboards shall not be anchored upon the roof of any building more than two stories in height or having anything but a flat roof. The plans must be submitted to the building commissioner.

Billboards erected otherwise than on buildings within the fire limits shall not exceed twelve feet in height and shall be constructed of some incombustible material, except that the stringers may be of wood.

No billboard other than those on the roofs of buildings shall be constructed at a greater height than seventeen feet from the level of the street, and the base of the billboard shall be at least five feet above level of street.

Billboards not exceeding twelve square feet in area may be built of wood or other material and shall be exempt from the provisions of this article. Signs erected flat against the face of a building also shall be exempt.

Billboards erected outside of the fire limits have a different set of regulations. They are not allowed, however, to be built higher than seventeen feet, and there is a provision for the same clear space of five feet underneath.

Other provisions of the ordinance are:

No billboard shall be erected without a permit from the building commissioner and upon the payment of a fee of \$2 for each board.

Billboards now existing shall be altered to comply with the ordinance by Oct. 1, 1907, or they will be torn down by the building commissioner.

The owner's name shall be placed on top of boards, and the building commissioner shall notify the owners of violations of the ordinance, placing a time for the alteration. If alteration is not made in specified time board shall be torn down. The building commissioner is empowered to take any other precautions for safety he sees fit, and charge the same to the owner of the board.

Los Angeles Regulates Billboards

A billboard ordinance recently passed and now in force in Los Angeles, Cal., places an annual tax of one cent a square foot on these boards and makes it unlawful to erect any billboard larger than eight by ten feet without first obtaining a permit from the police commission. The commission may not issue a permit for a sign more than ten feet in height. Not more than three sign boards under the minimum size may be erected on any lot or tract without a permit from the commission.

Application for billboard permits must be made in writing to the board

and must give all particulars. If the permit shall be granted it must be done at a public hearing, not less than fifteen days after the filing of the application. The person filing the application is required to give written notice ten days in advance of the hearing to all property owners on both sides of the block and must furnish proof of service of the notice before the board can take cognizance of the application. Each sign board must have a separate permit. It shall be unlawful for any person to erect any billboard more than ten feet above the ground. No billboard shall be erected within twenty feet of the property line of any street. The penalty for violation of the ordinance is a fine of \$200, imprisonment for 100 days, or both.

Bills Before Legislatures

A bill for the licensing of billboards has been introduced into the Massachusetts's Legislature. The bill provides that the board of aldermen of a city or the selectmen of a town within which any billboard is to be erected shall first receive an application for a license, and that the application shall describe the desired location and give the specifications of the proposed board. A license fee, the amount of which has not been fixed, is to be charged for the purpose of covering the costs of inspection, etc. The aim of the bill is to put into the hands of some public official the responsibility of locating signs so that they may not be put by churches, squares, parks and such places where the people have developed a situation for their own pleasure and not for the private profit of those who would interfere with that pleasure. A general bill to tax advertising signs has recently been introduced in the New York Legislature, and has much to commend it. It would levy a yearly tax of 12 cents for each square foot of space on fences, walls, barns, houses, sheds, rocks, billboards or other objects used for advertising purposes during more than five days in the year. The objects of this bill are to provide additional revenue for the state, cities and towns; to preserve the beauty of streets, highways and landscapes; and to create among advertisers a tendency to attract attention by the artistic qualities rather than by the mere size of their signs.

Exemptions to the general provisions of the bill are made for signs with an area of less than 32 square feet, for those composed entirely of lights, and for signs on hotels, apartment houses and on buildings used for trade and manufacture when the advertising matter consists of nothing more than a name and a trademark. It has been roughly estimated that this bill would bring New York an annual revenue of \$800,000, to be divided between the state and local governments.

A bill now before the Legislature of Pennsylvania authorizes cities, boroughs and townships of the first class to classify outdoor advertising according to situation, height, size and form and to levy a license tax thereon per square foot of the space occupied by the various classes. The tax per square foot will, so far as it has any regulative effect, tend to keep the size of the structures within bounds. Under this provision communities whose taste is opposed to the boardings can put a prohibitory tax on them; those which tolerate them can put a tax on them which will only yield a revenue; and those whose popular taste enjoys the pictorial productions can leave them free and untaxed. One exception exists to this full local option. The bill prohibits the local governments from allowing such outdoor advertising on the lands, highways, bridges or property of the townships, boroughs or cities. That provision is a good one.

John G. Lennon, of Minneapolis, has introduced into the Minnesota Legislature a bill to do away with billboards and all public posters. Under the bill the posting or display of any sign, notice, picture, advertisement or announcement, on any sign-board, billboard, screen, fence, wall, post, tree or outside any building or public place, except notices or advertisements of sales or business upon the premises where the bills are posted or displayed, and official and public notices required by law, is declared a public nuisance and prohibited. Any person who posts or displays, who employs or causes another to post or display, or who assists in posting or displaying any of the signs or bills prohibited in the act is made guilty of a misdemeanor and the fine may be anything up to \$100 or a jail sentence of not more than three months.



IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

The Woodlawn Improvement Association of Chicago, an organization of the residents of Woodlawn, near Jackson Park, is the oldest local improvement association in the city, and has been so successful in performing a wide variety of useful duties that Woodlawn has become one of the cleanest and most desirable residence districts in the city. Its clean streets, free from snow in winter and dust in summer; its many handsome, well cared for shade trees; its vacant lots that are not dumps, are due in large measure to the activities of this organization. Property values have advanced, and many new residents have been drawn to that locality. Even the new arrivals have been able to watch the neighborhood grow more beautiful than they found it. The association is well organized in committees on arboriculture; buildings and railroads; local assessments and taxes; local improvements; police, fire and water; public schools; streets and alleys; and a special committee on smoke abatement. It has an expert superintendent, Joseph F. Faulkner, and maintains an office on the principal business street in the district. The territory covered, about seven by ten city blocks, is divided into seven districts and each of them administered separately. The expenditures for the nine months, from April 1 to December 1, 1906, amounted to \$10,969, which was raised by subscriptions of members. No specified amount is assessed, but the association has figured that a just rate of payment for residence property is at the rate of six cents per front foot a year for vacant property and 24 cents for improved property. For business houses the rate is higher. Edward G. Carter, superintendent of Oakwoods Cemetery, is president of the association, and to his experience, energy and executive ability and the thorough co-operation of the other officers are due the successful work and growth of the association. Mr. Carter is well known to readers of PARK AND CEMETERY as ex-president of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, and president of the Illinois Association of Cemeteries, and he is also a graduate of the Chicago College of Law. His experience in the practical management and improvement of large grounds, and his rare good judgment in business affairs make him a particularly valuable

leader for such an association, and he has given it faithful service. In speaking of the association's work in his annual report, Mr. Carter says:

"Aside from the immediate convenience and comfort produced by the association's efforts, its educational influence should not be overlooked. Conditions which obtained in our surroundings a few years ago would not now be tolerated in this or other localities where improvement association work is in operation, because the demonstration of better possibilities has created a demand for better things and resulted generally in greater interest in the welfare of the entire community, as well as securing improved service from the several municipal departments."

It has made a remarkable improvement in the district in the last few years, and expects to see a large increase this year in both membership and funds. The other officers of the association are: Vice-presidents, John P. McGoorty and E. A. Buzzell; secretary, John Morey; treasurer, J. N. Kimball.

* * *

Santa Rosa, Cal., very appropriately known as the "City of Roses," is conceded to be one of the most beautiful towns on the Pacific Coast, and the ladies of the Santa Rosa Improvement Club are preparing to still further beautify it. They have just completed arrangements for a general seed and plant distribution to be made in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Many thousands of packages of seeds and plants are to be distributed among the ladies. Among the plants to be distributed will be a large number of choice specimens from the experimental station of Luther Burbank, the horticultural "wizard," who has kindly donated a great many species that have not yet been placed on the market, and which he is still engaged in perfecting. One of these is a yellow amaryllis. Mrs. James H. Gray is chairman of the committee on seed and plant distribution, and she will be assisted by Mrs. M. McConnell Swain, and Mrs. Chas. O. Donnell. The members of the Woman's Improvement Club have other important projects under consideration, among them being that of providing a larger and more suitable public park for Santa Rosa.

The Woman's Club of Orange, N. J., has been instrumental in securing for that town a fine playground and contemplates adding a piece of land to the grounds for a baseball diamond this year. At a recent meeting of the club Mrs. Frederick W. Kelsey made a detailed report of the work. The land, about one acre in extent, was donated by Mr. John D. Everitt for five years. A sand garden, swings, see-saws and other equipment for the amusement of the children was provided and a fine fountain erected. Mr. H. A. Caparn, the New York landscape architect, donated the plans and the city undertook the grading and the cleaning of the grounds. A care taker was provided during the summer and a kindergarten employed. The ladies hope to add some children's gardens, a wading pool and some additional equipment for play, and do more planting this season. The total amount contributed for the support of the playground was \$1,590.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Helena Improvement Society, Helena, Mont., the report of the treasurer showed a comfortable balance of \$3,545. Mt. Helena Forest Park has been surveyed and fenced and the society is making an effort to have some additional land added to it. The society has been successful in transferring work which it has inaugurated and started to the public authorities, where it properly belongs. The care of the school grounds has been turned over to the school board and the care of Sixth avenue to the State Board of Park Commissioners. The report calls attention to the deplorable conditions surrounding the Union depot and urges its improvement. The society has secured from Mr. A. L. Smith a donation of twenty-nine acres for a public park. E. N. Brandegee, J. S. M. Neill and Mrs. A. M. Holter were re-elected trustees of the society.

* * *

A civic league has been formed at Owatonna, Minn., and plans are being made for beautifying that city. Two thousand packages of seeds will be distributed to school children and prizes are offered for the best flower garden and for the best lawn. A school children's brigade will be organized to keep the streets free from papers and other rubbish.

* * *

The Village Improvement Society of Natick, Mass., has offered prizes for the best kept grounds cared for by the owner or occupant, and also a prize for the place showing the greatest improvement during the year.

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

LANDSCAPE PLANS FOR JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

The idea of commemorating by an exposition the first permanent settlement in America made at Jamestown Island in the James River in Virginia, May 13, 1607, was first suggested in Richmond. It was taken up in earnest at Norfolk, where a body of citizens successfully petitioned the legislature to authorize a corporation and appropriate money to aid in establishing a commemorative Exposition on or near Hampton Roads for this purpose. The Jamestown Exposition Company was incorporated and an appropriation of \$1,500,000 was made contingent upon the company's securing paid subscriptions of a certain part of its \$1,500,000, authorized capital. The committee at once looked about for a suitable site on Hampton Roads that was or could be made accessible to the tidewater towns thereon, from which steamers or railroads passed to all parts of the country.

The organizers of the company, having had this project in mind for some time, made examination of several expositions and were much impressed with the vast waste which grew out of their being located on land not owned by the exposition company and subject to requirements that compelled the removal of buildings very soon after the exposition closed. They therefore determined to arrange for an exposition more permanent in character than any that have preceded it, and with this in view they purchased about 300 acres of land on the present site, to which they later added fifty more acres, upon the advice of their landscape designer, in order to secure control of a very picturesque point of land and Bousch's Creek, a channel giving access to the easterly end of their first purchase. This purchase also controlled considerable areas of marsh land. On this land last acquired, it was possible for outside parties to establish competing attractions in such a way as to be very detrimental to the exposition company. All these purchases were on the south shore of Hampton Roads opposite Old Point Comfort.

This gave a water frontage of nearly a mile on this great harbor on the

By Warren H. Manning, Landscape
Designer for the Exposition

north; on the east was Bousch's Creek, a tidal estuary, with the many ramifications peculiar to such estuaries in this region. Of these ramifications two arms extended into the grounds for several hundred feet, and another extended far back of the grounds, then returns to near its southerly boundary.

The southerly boundary of the property was a wide road, a part of a former plan for the subdivision of this whole region including the exposition grounds. Later the Tidewater Railroad purchased 500 acres including the whole length of the southern boundary thus giving absolute protection, together with the water frontages referred to on three sides.

On the westerly side a considerable section of shore frontage and the only grove of old growth short leaved pine in this immediate vicinity was turned over to the exposition company by a company owning all land between the western boundary and the shore of Elizabeth River, a broad arm of Hampton Roads that leads to Norfolk and Portsmouth.

It being assumed that a town would ultimately be established on the property, the first thing in order was a town plan. As already stated, the whole territory had been subdivided into roads and lots. Upon some of these roads so much work had been done as to make it necessary to accept them. Others could not be used, as while they may have been suitable for a town, they could not be utilized at the same time for an exposition in which it was necessary to provide open courts and parade grounds of a considerable extent to accommodate crowds and group the larger buildings. About this will ultimately be the civic center of the town, for which no provision was made in the original plan.

The vegetation was unusually varied, interesting and attractive. I have already referred to the grove of tall, straight old short leaved pine, extending along the shore from the western boundary. Inside of the grounds proper along this boundary was a varied growth; a portion five or six year old coppice where pine, oak and hickory had been cut. A portion grown up and cultivated pasture land, with crowded thickets of oak, dogwood, holly, hickory, sourwood, tulip poplar, sweet gum, sour gum, ash, cherry, bayberry, French mulberry, wild rose, several Ericaceae, smilax in variety, and many characteristic herbs of the South. The average of this growth was perhaps from 15 to 30 feet, with now and then trees a foot or more in diameter and 60 to 80 feet high. Some of the most notable trees were scattered big pines, some over 2 feet in diameter, and hollies over a foot in diameter and 40 to 50 feet high, upon which were carved the names of North Carolina soldiers, forming a part of the defence during the Civil War.



A SECLUDED PATHWAY.
Jamestown Exposition Grounds.

Many of these names are still legible.

Other sections along the westerly and southerly boundary were covered with seedling pines from 5 to 10 feet high. Similar conditions prevail in various parts of the easterly two-thirds of the grounds, with the addition of some rather open extensive fields, a line of very large and fine old pines, with now and then a scattered individual of the same; upon the easterly third of the grounds was an orchard, cornfields, and along the high shore next to Bousch's Creek, a very fine growth of old pines, hollies, red bays, grapes, oaks, dogwoods, chiefly. The best of this

this estimate of cost which the exposition company had first had in mind, and to make this reduction the end and two wings of the court were cut out, the main auditorium building was moved down to the head of a straight court leading directly away from the pier, upon either side of which the two main exhibition buildings were placed. This left room for the parade ground of about twenty acres at the back of the main building. State buildings were then arranged around this parade ground, but state commissioners found the shore line so attractive that they induced the exposition company to have

son of the fine background and the proximity to a woodland trail through this fringe of trees along the edge of the bank and to the canoe trail, a water course that was formed at the base of the banks, partly to secure material to fill the marshes, form islands, and avoid all danger of mosquitoes from this source.

The war path, corresponding to the pike, the midway plaisance, the trail, of other expositions, was first located near the shore, then with the relocation of state buildings pushed back to the center of the grounds. The inside inn was located at the shore near the north-



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION AND VICINITY.

growth was confined to a comparatively limited area that included the steep bank next to the marsh. At one point it broadened out to include a cemetery that dates back to the early seventeenth century, and tenanted mostly by slaves and their successors. Near this is a very fine live oak.

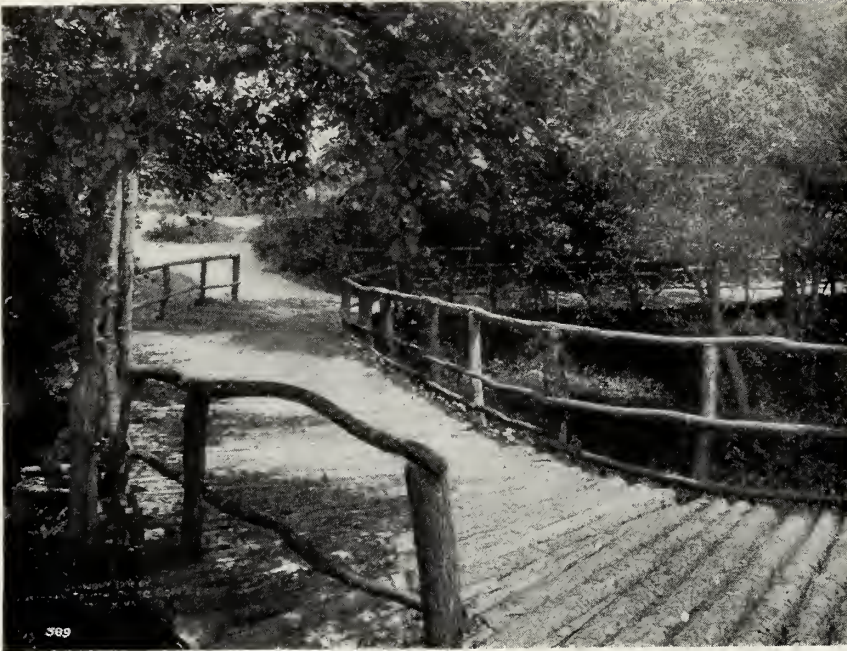
The main court extended the width of the pier into the grounds, with two wings to the court extending right and left at its extreme southerly end. This plan carried the main buildings nearly back to the boundary, and was prepared on the assumption that there would be an expenditure of about \$5,000,000. Later it was found necessary to reduce

this design so modified that all state buildings could be placed at or near the shore. As it was not possible to have every state building directly on the shore, oval reservations were made about which the buildings setting back from the shore could be placed and over which views of the water could be secured from these buildings without obstruction.

When the state buildings were moved down to the shore, it was decided to place the arts and crafts buildings in front of the fringe of fine old trees that form a semi-circle between the two tidal estuaries on the east; in some respects a more suitable location by rea-

son of the fine background and the proximity to a woodland trail through this fringe of trees along the edge of the bank and to the canoe trail, a water course that was formed at the base of the banks, partly to secure material to fill the marshes, form islands, and avoid all danger of mosquitoes from this source.

At an early period as soon as the town plan was accepted, and before much advance had been made on the detailed study, plans for water, sewers, and drains, were prepared with the assistance of Mr. Brookes, the city engineer at Norfolk. These plans were very



RUSTIC BRIDGE AND NATURAL GROWTH.
Jamestown Exposition Grounds.

promptly accepted and very promptly and quickly installed, because it was recognized that they would be absolutely necessary, as the ground is so wet in places as to make it at times impassable; second, because water would be required as soon as building operations were begun.

Main roads were also graded at an early period, but before any of this was done over one thousand acres of ground adjacent to the exposition was drained by open ditches in order to obtain the best possible sanitary conditions. In one place a pond nearly one hundred acres was drained at a cost of five hundred dollars. Previous owners had expended about \$15,000 in an attempt to fill it, on the assumption that it could not be drained. Another pond of twenty acres was drained, and in this a cartload of big fish were found showing that it had been in existence for many years. Many small pools, clogged ditches, rain water barrels, and other mosquito breeding places were drained or filled at the same time.

The planting problem was also taken up at a very early period. An examination of the region made it obvious that conditions could not be more favorable for collecting at low cost a large variety of native plants, and it was determined to use these almost exclusively in the decoration of the grounds, first because this use would lead the people of the south to recognize the beauty and value of the plants about them; second, because it would be possible to secure effective results at less cost than they could be secured in any other

way, because larger plants than could possibly be secured in quantity from nurseries were thus made available.

In the town plan planting spaces were arranged everywhere between the sidewalk and street, and in some of the wider streets through the center. Knowing the difficulty of establishing grass successfully, it was determined to fill these planting spaces completely with native plants, using one variety of tree in each street, and making a very few varieties predominate in the planting

spaces of each street, these varieties to be so selected, however, as to give attractive flowers, foliage, and fruit in their season.

For example, we use on one street the evergreen bayberry (*Myrica pumila*), on another the French mulberry, another the dogwood, on others the wild rose, mountain laurel, wild plum. With these we used such herbs as the golden rod, the marsh mallow, sneezewort, penstemon, and the like, in long lines throughout the length of the street to give a succession of flowers, and outside of these a ground cover of periwinkle, strawberries from old strawberry fields nearby, ferns, and the like.

We have on hand large quantities of seeds for such annuals as calliopsis, petunias, Drummond phlox, and the like, to be seeded in all open spaces in the ground cover and among herbs and shrubs along these planting spaces in the spring of 1907, in order that there may be a brilliant display of flowers during the summer season. Contracts have been made for rapidly growing vines to be used on buildings, poles, fences, and the like, and these contracts provide that they shall be three to four feet long and in four-inch pots well established.

Native rhododendrons are to be secured in large numbers for use about buildings and terraces, just before the opening of the exposition, for in no other way will it be possible to secure a maximum of foliage about buildings that have been under construction up to this time. Hybrid rhododendrons will



THE POWHATAN OAK, AN HISTORIC LANDMARK.
Jamestown Exposition Grounds.

be forced into bloom and planted with the *Rhododendron maximum* for the opening days.

There will be very little bedding of the ordinary kind and very little use of tender plants, excepting in protected interior courts. Hybrid tea roses will be used in large numbers for bedding. The little formal gardens that have been designed and executed with edges of California privet, kept low like the box, about the arts and crafts village, will be filled with flowers.

In this group of buildings is a model school and a considerable area assigned to school gardens. Last spring these gardens were planted by eighty children representatives of all the schools of the region about Norfolk, and they will plant them again in the spring of 1907.

Of course, one of the most important features of the grounds to which early attention was given is the street tree planting. This, too, was begun at an early period. Here again we were obliged to depend upon such trees as could be secured on the grounds and in the region nearby. It was not thought advisable to move such trees as sweet

gum, sour gum, and the tulip, so we have depended upon the pin oak, willow oak, water oak, red maple, flowering dogwood, cherries, locust, and apple trees about the parade ground with some paper mulberry.

A year ago last winter fifteen hundred trees were moved, varying from four inches to twenty inches, a large number being from eight to twelve. A very small percentage of these have failed, and such are being replaced this winter. In the interior courts cedars are being used.

The cost of this planting has been extremely low. We were able to collect at first *Vinca major* as low as thirty cents per thousand, mountain laurels from two to five feet high, \$2.50 per hundred, and a large part of all our early shrub planting did not cost over two cents apiece in place, and this for shrubs averaging three to four feet in height. There were surprisingly few failures in this shrub planting. Many thousand herbs have been planted, but with a somewhat larger percentage of loss; among these were 80,000 *Amaryllis atamasco*, that were collected on the ground.

In all the work on the grounds we have been fortunate in securing the hearty co-operation of the Board of Governors of the exposition company, who have never failed to recognize the necessity of securing the most attractive conditions and who have carried out my recommendations in regard to this work almost without question.

They will succeed in opening the exposition on time, and in having it as fully, if not more, completed than other expositions have been at the opening period.

So far as work on the grounds is concerned, the opportunity to establish nurseries and to begin our permanent nurseries two years before the exposition, has made it possible to secure better results, especially so far as planting is concerned, than could possibly have been secured if the work had been postponed, as so often occurs, until the last moment. Furthermore, these conditions, and the unusually favorable opportunities for collecting have made it possible to secure better plantations at very much less cost than I believe has been possible at other expositions.

ARBOR DAY EXERCISES AND TREE PLANTING

The United States Department of Agriculture in Circular 96 of the Forest Service gives some valuable suggestions for the observance of Arbor Day, both in preparing appropriate programs for exercises and in planting the trees.

A muddy freshet so common in spring is taken as an illustration for a forest lesson to impress upon school children the value of forest preservation.

The stream is discolored by the earth which it has gathered from the soil. This carries us back to the stream's source, in the forest springs. Again, it shows us with what force the water has rushed over the exposed ground where there was no forest to shield and bind it. In just this way the Mississippi tears down and flings into its bed, each summer, more soil than will be dredged with years of costly labor to make the Panama Canal. An experiment with fine and coarse soils stirred quickly in a tumbler of water and then allowed to settle explains how the stream continues muddy while it runs swiftly, and how it clears again as it slackens on more level stretches, dropping the soil to the bottom. On any steep, plowed hillside, or on any railroad or trolley em-

bankment, exposed soil may be seen washing with the rain. A forest on a mountain slope may be pictured by a cloth upon a tilted table; then if water be poured on the higher edge it will creep downward through the cloth and drip slowly from the lower edge, as would rain falling upon the forest. If now the cloth be plucked off, and the water still poured, we may observe at once what happens when such a forest is destroyed.

Most articles in common use, clothing excepted, are made of wood alone or in combination with metal. Here is an excellent subject for an Arbor Day composition. Let one but think of the poverty and backwardness of life without the material that is supplied only by the forest. No single one of nature's gifts, after air and water, is more freely offered or readily enjoyed than wood.

The flowers and seeds of trees are interesting subjects of investigation. The bursting of the blossoms on elm and red maple, the tassel-like catkins of cottonwood, willow and alder are among the earliest signs of spring. Some of the most fascinating facts of botany are easily studied in tree flowers. Black locust, basswoods, and yellow poplar, for instance, carry perfect

flowers that pollinize their own pistils; chestnut, beech, pines, and spruces, on the other hand, have their staminate and pistillate flowers distinct, though on the same tree, while such species as the cottonwood, the willows, alders and ashes, the persimmon, and the box-elder, bear only the staminate or only the pistillate flowers on a single tree. The ingenious and often intricate devices of nature to secure cross-fertilization are well worth inquiring into.

Many of the early flowering trees mature their seeds before the school year ends. The adaptations by which forest trees secure the distribution of their seeds are diverse. Some seeds, such as the nuts and hickories and chestnuts, are distributed by squirrels, foxes, bears, and coyotes, and by birds, others by the wind, and yet others by floods or running waters. Hedge-rows of locust trees commonly spring up where the seeds, after falling on the frozen snow, are driven by the winter gusts to lodge among the brush and roots along the fences. And the story of flower and seed conveys very vividly the insistent purpose of nature to renew the forest and carry it, undepleted, from one generation to another.

The seeds collected by the children, toward the close of the school year,

may be planted by them at home, preferably out of doors, where they will furnish a striking demonstration of the sturdy force of tree life, and at the same time, if carefully tended, supply a few seedlings for next year's Arbor Day planting. For such a project the seeds of elms, soft maples, poplars, cottonwoods, and willows, all of which may be found in the spring, offer the best of material.

A number of similar subjects will suggest themselves; for example, a description of the largest, the most useful, the strongest, or the most beautiful of trees; or telling how the age of trees is counted by the annual rings. There is the basis for one story in the age of the giant Sequoias, among the oldest trees in the world, which have stood, some of them, upward of 4,000 years; and for another in the newspaper, which, like most books and many inferior papers, is a sheet of wood that has been ground and pressed and dried.

The proper season for planting is not everywhere the same. Where spring is the best season—north of the thirty-seventh parallel generally—the right time is when the frost is out of the ground and before budding begins. The day to plant is almost as important as the season. Sunny, windy weather is to be avoided; cool, damp days are the best. For this reason it is well to leave the date for Arbor Day unfixed. All exercises are better deferred until the planting is done.

If the trees can not be set out immediately

after being secured, the first step is to prevent their roots drying out in the air. This may be done by standing the roots in a "puddle" of mud or "heeling-in" the trees by burying the roots deep in fresh earth.

In planting they should be placed from two to three inches deeper than they stood originally. Fine soil should always be pressed firmly—not made hard—about the roots, and two inches of soil at the top should be left very loose, to act as a mulch to retain the moisture. Small seedlings may be secured easily and cheaply. If these are set out in good numbers after the pattern of a commercial plantation they will become in due time a true forest on a small scale. No matter how few the trees, they may be made to illustrate planting for some useful purpose.

The scope of planting may sometimes be broadened by securing permission for the children to plant a small block of trees in some field unsuited for crops, and in this way the work can be done just as it would be done on a larger scale by the forester. Outside the scope of the actual planting, it is well to bear in mind that Arbor Day is not the only day in the year on which trees deserve to be remembered and cared for. They need care throughout the season. Watching the plantation thrive under right treatment greatly adds to the educational value of the work, and to its success, which should be its best lesson.

SOME ARBOR DAY DATES IN DIFFERENT STATES

Recognizing the increasing importance of Arbor Day, and in response to a general demand, the American Civic Association has prepared a "Suggested Arbor Day Program," published in Bulletin 16 of the organization.

Arbor Day dates, as given by the Bureau of Forestry, and revised by information concerning this year's dates that we have received are as follows:

Arizona, Friday following first day of April and Friday following first day of February; Arkansas, December 15; California, observed by separate counties, but not generally; Colorado, third Friday in April; Connecticut, appointed by governor; Delaware, appointed by governor; District of Columbia, not observed; Florida, first Friday in February; Georgia, first Friday in December; Idaho, last Monday in April; Illinois, date fixed by governor and superintendent of public instruction; Indiana, last Friday in October; Iowa, date fixed by proclamation of Congress, this year April 27; Kansas, date fixed by proclamation of Congress, this year March 27; Maine, date fixed by proclamation of governor, usually early in May; Maryland, in April, date fixed by proclamation of governor; Massachusetts, last Saturday in April; Michigan, last Friday in April; Minnesota, date fixed by proclamation of governor, this year April 26; Mississippi, December 10; Missouri, April 6; Montana, second Tuesday in May; Nebraska, April 22; Nevada, date fixed by proclamation of governor, usually in April; New Hampshire, date not fixed, usually in May; New Jersey, usually third Friday in April, appointed by governor; New Mexico, second Friday in March; New York, Friday following first day of May; North Carolina, October 12, usually observed; North Dakota, first Friday in May; Ohio, second or third Friday in April; Oregon, appointment by governor, this year April 12; Pennsylvania, appointment by superintendent of instruction, one day in spring and one in fall, this year April 19; Rhode Island, second Friday in May; South Carolina, third Friday in November; South Dakota, date fixed by governor, this year May 26; Tennessee, date fixed annually in November; Texas, February 22; Utah, April 15; Vermont, latter part of April or first of May; Washington, irregularly observed, date set by governor, different dates east and west of the Cascades; West Virginia, third Friday in April and third Friday in November; Wisconsin, date fixed by governor, this year May 10; Wyoming, date fixed by governor.

A BUSY ARBOR DAY IN TOPEKA

Glowing reports of the observance of Arbor Day, March 27, come from Topeka, Kas., where the work was under the direction of the Civic Club. It is reported that business was laid aside in North Topeka and the residents spent the time in observing Arbor Day and as a result over 300 trees were planted.

A large force of men started north of Gordon street on Kansas avenue and set out elm trees at intervals of fifty feet on each side of the street to Garfield park. Among the tree planters were business men and laborers who worked side by side. Several of the merchants who were employed were proud to show sore hands and blisters from shoveling dirt and digging holes for trees; others were busily engaged at trimming trees which were to be set out on Kansas avenue or to supply the demands of those who wanted trees for

their yards. The men who trimmed the trees were kept busy all afternoon as there was a large number of people waiting at all times to get trees.

A large number of men were employed at cleaning the alleys and yards, sowing blue grass seed or making improvements in a number of different ways.

Six teams and wagons and fourteen men of the city street department, under the direction of Deputy Street Commissioner J. W. Miller were kept busy removing the trash and debris. Several other wagons donated by the lumber yards of North Topeka and from merchants in other lines of business were employed in the same manner. It is estimated that more than fifty loads of brush, cans and all other kinds of debris were hauled from the alleys and dumped into the old Shonkweiler hole northwest of the city.

TREES AND SHRUBS THAT ARE IN FLOWER IN APRIL



MAGNOLIA STELLATA.



CORNUS MAS.

The month of April may be said to be the first one of the season in which trees and shrubs flower in the middle states. Should March be warm a few shrubs flower then, but they are not to be relied on before April. The following list contains the greater number of those that may be looked for in April: *Dirca palustris*, *Jasminum nudiflorum*, *Chimonanthus fragrans*, *Daphne Mezereum*, *Cornus Mas*, *Lindera Benzoin*, *Lonicera Standishi*, *Magnolia stellata*, *Corylopsis spicata*, *Forsythea* in variety, *Rhus aromatica*, *Amelanchier*, in variety, *Amygdalus nana*, and *Azalea amoena*.

Of the above list photographs of two of them, the *Cornus Mas* and *Magnolia stellata*, are presented with this. There is, too, a small photograph of the *Cornus* to better display the flowers. *Magnolia stellata* is sometimes called *M. Halleana*. It is a species every one looks for in a collection, as it is the first of all to flower, and its habit is so bush-like. The flowers are white, of a light pink in the bud, semi-double and fragrant. *Magnolias* produce a flower bud on the end of every shoot, as a rule, and as the *stellata* makes innumerable twigs, there are thousands of flowers on a bush like the one illustrated.

Cornus Mas is another early and beautiful flowering shrub, a native of Europe. Just as soon as the last freezings are over—and before sometimes—the flowers expand. They are not large, but are numerous, and altogether make a fine display. The bush from which our illustration came stands out alone on a private lawn, and being vis-

ible from the roadside, it is greatly admired. A small twig was photographed separately to show the character of the flowers. The flowers are yellow and, as may be surmised, a large, handsome bush like the one of our picture is a great attraction in the first days of spring.

A few brief notes on the other trees and shrubs named will be in order.



FLOWERING TWIG OF CORNUS MAS.

Dirca palustris is called leatherwood, because its branches may be twisted like a leather string without injury. It has small yellow flowers, before its leaves, and red berries follow. *Jasminum nudiflorum* is the well known hardy jasmine. It will flower in March in a warm spot when a few warm days meet it. It is best to plant it on a northern exposure, to retard its flowering. *Chimonanthus fragrans* has whitish yellow flowers. They are extremely impatient to expand. Their fragrance is delightful. This shrub should also have a northern exposure, but it is not hardy in the very cold states. *Daphne Mezereum* is early and sweet. The flowers are open in the first few early days of spring, and after them pretty berries adorn the bushes.

Lindera Benzoin is the old *Laurus Benzoin*, the spice bush of our woods. Its small yellow flowers are produced early, and in great abundance. All parts of the bush, leaves, berries, twigs and roots, possess a pleasant odor. *Lonicera Standishi* belongs to the bush honeysuckle class. Its flowers are white, with a faint pink tinge, and they expand among the earliest of all in April. *Corylopsis* is a shrub having light yellow flowers, produced in drooping racemes, appearing before the leaves, as is the case with the greater number of those mentioned. *Forsythea* is the golden bell, and exists in more than one species. *F. viridissima* is the oldest known. It has a stiff growth. Another, *F. suspensa*, is of a drooping habit. Both have yellow flowers, the last named one having them a shade

lighter in color than those of the viridissima.

Rhus aromatica is the early flowering sumach, a somewhat trailing bush, having yellow flowers which are followed by red berries. *Amelanchier* has for common names, Indian Cherry, Snowy Mespilus, Shad bush and others. Some varieties are dwarf and very floriferous, their sprays of white flowers being greatly admired. *Amygdalus nana* is the flowering almond, pink and white, well known in all collections. *Azalea amoena* is the evergreen azalea. It opens late in April, and when its numerous claret colored flowers expand, it is greatly admired.

Regarding the hardness of the subjects named, here in Pennsylvania every

one mentioned is perfectly hardy, our hardest winters never hurting them at all. In the colder parts of Canada, Wisconsin and Minnesota the *Amelanchier*, *Forsythea* and *Cornus Mas* are reported quite hardy; the Flowering Almond and *Lindera* fairly so when deep snows help them. *Corylopsis*, *Daphne Mezereon*, *Dirca*, *Rhus aromatica* and *Magnolia stellata* are believed to be hardy to Chicago at least. Some of our native magnolias are quite hardy at Waukegan, Ill., and this Japanese one, *Stellata*, appears very hardy.

Jasminum nudiflorum and *Lonicera Standishi* are fairly hardy all over the middle states; perhaps the least hardy of all is *Chimonanthus fragrans*.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

TREE OFFICIALS MEET

The second annual meeting of the Connecticut Association of Tree Wardens and Park Officials was held at the capitol, Hartford, March 20. About thirty were present. President A. C. Sternberg of West Hartford, presided. An address on the proposed new highway laws was made by Highway Commissioner James H. Macdonald. A nominating committee of one from each county presented the following, who were elected for the coming year.

President—A. C. Sternberg of West Hartford.

First vice-president—J. H. Hale, Glastonbury.

Second vice-president—J. N. Brooks, Torrington.

Third vice president—Professor A. G. Gulley, Mansfield.

Secretary-treasurer—Lewis W. Ripley, Glastonbury.

County vice presidents—Hartford, Dr. Frederick T. Murlless, Windsor Locks; New Haven, George C. Ham, Naugatuck; New London, Nathaniel C. Barker, Lebanon; Fairfield, Charles T. Hotelling, Greenwich; Windham, Fayette L. Wright, Pomfret; Litchfield, W. J. Ford, Washington; Middlesex, Roscoe Gardner, Cromwell; Tolland, Joseph C. Hammond, Jr., Rockville.

Representative Charles G. Allerton of Middlebury, chairman of the house committee on roads, bridges and rivers, addressed the meeting on the proposed bill to regulate the running of telephone lines in the highways. The association voted to support two sections of the bill. The association considered a bill, prepared by Secretary-Treasurer Ripley, to unify and amend the present law concerning the care and protection of trees in the highways. The bill was favored.

RAILROAD TREE PLANTING

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has begun tree planting on quite an extensive scale along its western lines. A contract has been let for a small acreage of breaking near Wolseley on which it is the intention to experiment with tamarack for ties. A piece of ground is also to be planted at Medicine Hat with jack pine and tamarack for the same purpose. Over 100 miles of trees are to be planted between Winnipeg and Calgary, for snow breaks, and at several stations trees are to be planted around the station grounds, and prizes are to be offered the section foremen who make the best showing.

TREES and SHRUBS for OKLAHOMA

A correspondent in Guthrie, Oklahoma writes: "I wish you would furnish us with some suggestions as to grass, shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., that are best suited to Oklahoma as we cannot grow tame grasses. What kind of foliage and border plants will stand our high winds and hot sun, with the added disadvantage of uncertain rainfall?"

Mr. C. S. Harrison, of York, Neb., who has had a long experience in growing things under similarly trying conditions, says in answer to the above inquiry:

"For Oklahoma and other portions of the middle south native trees and shrubs should be selected as far as possible. The Silverberry is a native of that section, and is a very pretty tree. The red cedar grows wild there, but it is claimed even there as well as in the northern states, it will generate the apple rust. Aside from the native trees the beautiful Russian olive does well. The wild cherry, especially from western seed, is a good tree to resist heat. The Honey Locust is fine and can endure almost any amount of heat and drought.

For evergreens I have seen the Austrian pine doing splendidly there, but the Ponderosa pine, which grows down in the dry foot hills east of the Rockies, will do well. White pine, white and Norway spruces cannot possibly endure the heat and the hot sun of those regions, but the Chinese *Arbor Vitae* is especially adapted to the hard conditions of those regions.

For shrubs most of the lilac family will succeed there. Many of the spireas, especially *Arguta* and *Van Houttei*, will stand much heat and can therefore be recommended.

The Chinese Tree Lilac, *Syringa Pekinensis*, has wonderful power of resistance against heat and drouth. I have known it to live and bloom through three consecutive years of drouth, when catalpas, six kinds of poplar, and as many kinds of willows died beside it, in southern Nebraska.

As for flowers, placed on the north side of a house or barn, many choice peonies would do well. The Columbines and many of the Irises will succeed. It is too hot for the growth of phloxes.

While connected with Kingfisher College, Oklahoma, I built quite a lath screen to protect many things sensitive to excessive heat. If I were living there now I would build an artistic summer house of laths and train over it Hall's Japan Honeysuckle or the wild grape vines, or ivies growing near the streams. In that artificial shelter you can raise almost any flower that will grow elsewhere. These screens are not expensive. You can build them in an artistic manner and paint them any color you may desire.

The best way, if you do not wish to be at so much expense, will be to plant a hedge of the African or the Silver Tamarisk. The latter delights in a hot, dry air, and prefers dry to wet weather. Plant about two feet apart and the exceedingly delicate feathery foliage and the slender twigs lined with tiny pink blossoms make the hedge very attractive. These can be had for about \$10 a hundred from most nurserymen. Inside such an enclosure the flowers would not have such severe whippings from the hot winds. Depend largely on your natives, and then get the kinds mentioned to help you out wherever it seems necessary or desirable."

THE SPRING GARDEN—XI

A conspectus of Botanical groups arranged on the theory that vegetation has proceeded from the cool mountain tops and from both poles, or possibly from the center:

N. to S.	S. to N.
Aroidales.	Muscales.
Cyperales.	Filicales.
Graminales.	Intermediales.
Palmales.	Coniferales.
Liliales.	Salicales.
Iridales.	Quernales.
Musales.	Urticales.
Orchidales.	Euphorbiales.
Fluviales.	Loranthales.
Ranunculales.	Daphnales.
Papaverales.	Piperales.
Polygalales.	Asarales.
Dianthales.	Aristolochiales.
Camelliales.	Chenopodiales.
Malvales.	Salviales.
Geraniales.	Bignoniales.
Illicales.	Polemoniales.
Celastrales.	Gentianales.
Sapindales.	Diospyrales.
Legumales.	Primulales.
Rosales.	Ericales.
Saxifragales.	Campanales.
Myrtales.	Asterales.
Passiflorales.	Cinchonales.
Cactales.	Umbellales.
Umbellales.	Cactales.
Cinchonales.	Passiflorales.
Asterales.	Myrtales.
Campanales.	Saxifragales.
Ericales.	Rosales.
Primulales.	Legumales.
Diospyrales.	Sapindales.
Gentianales.	Celastrales.
Polemoniales.	Illicales.
Bignoniales.	Geraniales.
Salviales.	Malvales.
Chenopodiales.	Camelliales.
Aristolochiales.	Dianthales.
Piperales.	Polygalales.
Daphnales.	Papaverales.
Loranthales.	Ranunculales.
Euphorbiales.	Fluviales.
Urticales.	Orchidales.
Quernales.	Musales.
Salicales.	Iridales.
Coniferales.	Liliales.
Intermediales.	Palmales.
Filicales.	Graminales.
Muscales.	Cyperales.
	Aroidales.

Thus the little Wolffias and Lemnas are at one end of the system and the Riccias at the other. I have not included Fungales, or Algales, or Lichenaes. Specialists may try to arrange them at the different ends of the series; it is a study for a systematic botanist or palæontologist rather than for a gardener.

Perhaps I ought to explain why I prefer this grouping to a heterogeneous one. In the first place it is more readily available to botanists who are scattered all over the world, and sometimes acquainted with the Hookerian system, which the conspectus follows from Ranunculales down. I have merely changed the position of the endogens, which never seemed to me to be properly placed between conifers and ferns, while it does seem that a connection can readily be found between certain Fluviales and Ranunculales. Moreover, the arrangement is conciliatory.

As for my ability to treat the *grouping* with facility, I may say that I was both born and brought up in gardens, which were pretty good ones, as British gardens were rated fifty years ago, and

one of these had been planted by a relative fifty years before, or in the early years of the nineteenth century, in large part (both as to park and garden) after the Jussieuian classes, and I have always felt that neither Kew, with all its riches of material, nor any other of the great classified plantings I have seen in various parts of the world were anything like as comprehensive. It was too near a growing town however, and the last I knew of it, the estate was cut up into little farms, market gardens, and building sites, and the often magnificent growths of the park and plantations were being hauled away as timber by traction engines.

In the seven years' apprenticeship in this old garden I did about everything that a boy could do—from weeding the "long walk," crocking and washing pots, making mushroom beds, writing tallies and arranging the bedding for the parterre—which fifty years ago was thought to require considerable ability, but I can say, after a long life spent in many parts of the world, that it does not require a tithe of the knowledge or the care that is needed to plant a perfect herbaceous border.

A perfect herbaceous border has never been seen by one gardener in a hundred; I mean a border with well graded plants full of flowers from end to end, in bloom from spring to fall.

Such a border is well nigh impossible of attainment, and is only to be met with once or twice in a lifetime under the hands of a specialist working under the most favorable conditions in the best of climates.

It is of no use to mince the matter, or throw a glamour around the "grandmother's garden," it is nearly always full of gaps, and for the most part of the season unsightly.

Parsons in his landscape gardening has a good deal to say about his "grandmother's garden," but when I saw the herbaceous borders in Central Park in very warm weather, there was scarcely a well bloomed plant in them, and lots of bare ground.

He hints at an infinitely better arrangement on page 200 when he says: "Herbaceous plants may be planted effectively on the lawn in connection or in front of the shrubberies. First trees, then shrubs, then herbaceous plants or wild flowers, and finally grass. This is the natural arrangement of such lawn plantations." True, and such are the demands of the humbler and finer herb-plants for peculiar positions, soil, moisture, light, shade and individual at-

tention, that they can rarely or never have such in the herbaceous borders. To preserve many of the finer kinds from competition alone, they must be segregated in beds much as bedding plants are, but as they are rarely so continuous in bloom as selected bedders, they must be grouped according to their seasons of spring, early summer, mid-summer, late summer and autumn.

It is to be remarked too that round beds are by all odds the best that can be employed, for they can be fitted to any groups, or any surfaces that can be mown over, they are easiest and shortest to mow around and work in every way, and whatever "Juniors" may think, when they are filled with growing plants they by no manner of means appear like "round windows in a building," for plants have and are intended to have ways and habits of their own which diversify and accentuate their outlines, no matter what the shape of the beds may be.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

(Concluded)

RUSSIAN POPLAR GOOD FOR STREETS OF CHICAGO

Jens Jensen, general superintendent of the West Side park system of Chicago, is a popular man to interview on park matters, and always has something interesting and forcible to say. In a recent interview in a Chicago daily he talked as follows about street trees:

"I am convinced that the Russian poplar is the only tree that will survive Chicago conditions. The insects shun it like poison. The leaves have a peculiar bitter taste that even the oyster shell bark louse doesn't like. If this bug had to live on Russian poplar, he would die. His gorge rises every time he thinks of it. Our parks are paradises of tree lice. The larvae have been feeding on our trees, boring their way in and eating the heart out of the tree. Then a windstorm comes along and the tree breaks. At the government experiment station in Minnesota they have been cultivating Russian poplars extensively. The tree has many points of superiority. In the first place it keeps its shape. The branches do not struggle or sag. This poplar could be planted even in the downtown streets. There is no reason why every residence street in the city shouldn't be lined with Russian poplars. If every citizen would plant one of these trees, you hardly would recognize the city next spring. People would come miles to see the sight, and Chicago again would assume the title 'Urbs in Horto.'"



TO THE CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS OF AMERICA

Your attention is invited to the practical advantages offered its members and the cemeteries which they represent by the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents.

It aims to benefit the cemeteries of America by bringing together in friendly intercourse, from all parts of the country, the people who are most interested and skilled in the various practices of cemetery work; by affording an opportunity of seeing the best examples of cemetery development under the most favorable circumstances and of becoming acquainted with the leading cemeteries and their methods; by the presentation and discussion of papers on all subjects pertaining to the work and the privilege of questioning those whose experience and qualifications make them specialists in the various lines involved.

The association's success in attaining the object sought is attested by the following: It has been conducted for twenty-one years on the lines indicated, so that its value cannot be considered doubtful or experimental; and during this time it has received the support and commendation (and continues to do so) of the most capable men in cemetery work, both among active superintendents and officers, and from men of wide repute in commercial and professional lines who find time from other and larger interests to devote to cemetery matters and who exercise keen judgment in their opinions.

During the existence of the association, and as a result of its efforts and influence, the most noticeable improvement has been made in the appearance of cemeteries throughout the country. The examples of good management set by the members and developed through this association, have been followed by many who have unfortunately failed to aid in its support, but its influence has been recognized and the good work continued until the standard of landscape work in American cemeteries now takes rank with that in the best parks of the world.

The Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture (the leading authority) designates the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents as "one of three societies (the old-

est) conserving the landscape gardening and rural art of the country." The printed reports of its meetings are recognized as authoritative and educational to such an extent that they are sought by libraries and universities.

Pride in his profession and the certainty of improvement should place every cemetery superintendent or officer on the rolls of the association. A due regard for his grounds should cause every cemetery director to desire representation at its meetings.

Nearly every profession has its technical school. The calling of the cemetery superintendent is one requiring a knowledge of many professions. The graduate in one is only partly fitted to fulfill its duties and his success is influenced by his familiarity with all. There is no finishing institution to furnish him with a diploma, but the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents offers an opportunity to acquire proficiency in the solution of the problems which confront him.

Is not such an organization worthy of your support? Will it not benefit your cemetery? Perhaps it has already done so, directly or otherwise. In any event, will you not come to its next meeting or send a representative? The Twenty-first Annual Convention will be held in Providence, R. I., on August 20, 21 and 22, with headquarters at the Hotel Narragansett. A carefully prepared program has been arranged, of absorbing interest to everyone engaged in cemetery work, and a full discussion will be had of such problems as are presented by the attending members. This appeal is made with an earnest desire to extend the benefits which have come to hundreds of cemeteries throughout the country, and is offered in a spirit of fraternalism without individual profit. Further information may be had of either of the officers or the following membership committee:

Geo. M. Painter, "Westminster," Philadelphia, Pa.

L. G. Turner, "Lorraine," Baltimore, Md.

Geo. L. Tilton, "Graceland," Chicago, Ill.

J. J. Stephens, "Greenlawn," Columbus, O.

F. R. Diering, "Woodlawn," New York, N. Y.

CONVENTION NOTICE

Superintendents or officials of Cemeteries who expect to attend the convention at Providence, August 20-22, will, please notify the undersigned, in order that their names may be printed on identification badges to assist the member from Walla Walla and the member from Cranberry Center to get together and become real chummy.

(For the Committee)

TIMOTHY MCCARTHY.

Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I.

To The Association of American Cemetery Superintendents:

I hereby apply for active membership and enclose fee of \$1.50, and yearly dues in advance, \$3.00; total, \$4.50, subject to the Constitution.

(Sign here) _____

(Official Position) _____

(Cemetery) _____

P. O. Address _____

Date _____

(Mail this to any of the above committee.)

A NEW RURAL LAWN CEMETERY AT SACRAMENTO

East Lawn Cemetery, Sacramento, Cal., one of the newer of the beautiful rural burial grounds of California, has had the advantage of starting right on all the principles of modern cemetery management. It is laid out on the lawn plan throughout, with no fences, curbs or walls and markers flush with the lawn. Every lot is sold with perpetual care and the fund last fall, when there were over 300 interments was \$8,000.

The grounds which were dedicated with impressive ceremonies on Easter Sunday, 1906, comprise about 40 acres in the highest and most beautiful section of suburban Sacramento. The tract has an elevation of 56 feet above the river, and was formerly an orchard and vineyard. The finest of its natural trees which have been preserved are some old oaks, *Quercus alba Californica*, an example of which may be seen in one of the pictures and some fine fan palms, *Filifera*.

The grounds were laid out by the superintendent, H. A. Alspach, who writes that they have as yet planted little shrubbery, preferring to wait for a background of trees to build on. There is a large quantity of shrubbery in the nursery and they had about 1,200 to 1,500 trees for setting out last winter.

The grounds have been platted and

laid out in twenty sections. Each section is divided in lots of uniform size. The size of a full lot is 200 square feet



ONE OF THE NATIVE TREES.
East Lawn Cemetery, Sacramento.

and upwards. The sections are surrounded and approached by broad curving avenues. Each deed contains a warranty that perpetual care will be taken of the lot. To guarantee this, one-half of the amount received by the association is set aside as an investment fund. This fund is invested in safe interest-bearing securities, such as Government, State or municipal bonds and first mortgages upon real estate.

The sale of lots has been greater than the association anticipated and its affairs are in a most prosperous condition. When all lots are sold it is estimated that there will be an invested fund of \$300,000.

A handsome ornamental iron entrance gate has been erected, and a crematory is planned. The cemetery management has spared no efforts for the convenience of its patrons. A carriage is at the service of prospective purchasers of lots, and will call for them in any part of the city and take them over the cemetery ground. Tents are erected by undertakers for all funerals, but extra charge made for decorations, such as are shown in one of the accompanying pictures. In this case wreaths and festoons of smilax and asparagus plumosus were used, not only all the way



INTERIOR OF TENT AND FLORAL DECORATIONS AT FUNERAL.
East Lawn Cemetery, Sacramento, Cal.



TREES AND LAWN VIEW.
East Lawn Cemetery, Sacramento, Cal.

around the walls of the tent which is 20x60 feet, but the center poles were covered and long strings extended from the poles to the sides of the tent, and from one pole to the other. On these were hung baskets of ferns. A

screen was placed between the mourners and the grave, and all formal pieces and flowers were placed in the compartment with the grave. The grave is lined with flowers and covered so that it closes as the casket is lowered.

PROPOSED CEMETERY LEGISLATION

The Massachusetts legislature has several bills pending relating to the restriction of cemeteries within the limits of the larger cities and towns, and there has been considerable discussion in many localities on this same subject. As a rule, heretofore, cemeteries have been located both within and without city limits with little regard to the future growth of such cities, which in the light of accumulating experience has been fraught with much inconvenience and serious consequences. It seems quite plain nowadays that only a certain proportion, and this a matter of exact study, of the unoccupied land lying outside the built-up portions of a city or town should be permitted to either new cemeteries or extensions of old ones, and safety zones should be strictly included in the calculations. A writer in the *Boston Transcript* says: "Using the principles involved in determining the safety zone, it can be determined with fair accuracy how much of the unoccupied portions of a city or town can safely be used for cemetery purposes." Such a careful computation of relative areas to population, would in all prob-

ability restrict the increase of cemetery holdings in many places, and compel their location in outlying districts. The above writer concludes: "If the creation of new cemeteries is restricted to certain proportions of unoccupied land (and the safety zone already surrounding existing cemeteries must be excluded in determining the extent of such undeveloped land) the land available for cemetery purposes will diminish as the city or town grows in extent and population. Such an automatic restriction would compel communities to search for available land outside of their limits, and tend to the location of cemeteries in places and upon ground better suited for such purposes."

* * * * *

A bill has been introduced and referred in the Minnesota legislature forbidding the use for cemetery purposes of any parcel of land within the corporate limits of any city in the state, now or in the future, having a population of more than 50,000, unless it has been duly platted and dedicated as a cemetery by a city council, evidence of which must be given by a resolution that has received an affirmative vote

of three-fourths of all the members of such council in accordance with the laws of the state, prior to the passage of this act. Penalties are prescribed.

It is a matter of opinion that this bill is not altogether a disinterested effort, and it would do great harm to the majority of the cemeteries of the state. It is not believed that it will become a law.

Several of the well-conducted cemeteries in the larger cities of the state which were platted and laid out and have been since administered under proper but different regulations, would be unjustly and unnecessarily forbidden to use their grounds under this act.

PUBLIC COMFORT HOUSES IN MODERN CEMETERIES

An important feature of cemetery improvement, but one which has not received the attention it demands, is the provision of shelter houses and public comfort accommodation. In comparatively few of our cemeteries has this phase of cemetery development been studied beyond the merely elementary and crude excuses for such structures, which a lack of comprehension of their necessity deemed sufficient. In the larger grounds such buildings are becoming more common, and are designed, constructed and located to harmonize, as far as possible, with the surroundings. From time to time in these columns such structures have been illustrated, and our readers would be doing good service in the cause, if they would send us photographs of such improvements, coming under their observation, with brief descriptions of their construction and the materials employed. It is quite true that the office buildings in nearly all cemeteries provide for both shelter and public comfort in their offices and waiting rooms; but this as a rule is only begging the question, for in grounds of any extent the necessity is constantly arising for the protection of both the lot owner and visitor, that there should be shelter and toilet conveniences located at accommodating distances from the main cemetery buildings, and they should be maintained as an important part of the cemetery management. Such buildings are not at all inconsistent with cemetery ideals; they are necessities and as such must be treated as accentuated features of the plan, and they must be furnished with plant surroundings, to make them especially attractive and harmonious and be made to serve both useful and ornamental purposes.

ABOLISHING SUNDAY FUNERALS

Four more cemeteries have joined the procession in abolishing Sunday funerals.

Three large cemeteries in Pittsburg and Allegheny have joined the movement and soon none but some of the church yards which still exist within the limits of the Greater Pittsburg will permit interments on Sunday. In the Homewood cemetery and in the cemeteries of Highwood and Uniondale in Allegheny, Sunday funerals will not be allowed after May 1. The trustees of the Allegheny Cemetery are considering the question, with the probability that they will soon fall in line.

The following are the official notices of this action:

Highwood Cemetery, Brighton Road, Allegheny: "After May 1st, 1907, no interments will be permitted on Sunday, except when necessary to comply with the regulations of the Department of Health, or in cases of absolute necessity. By order of the Board,

WILLIAM B. JONES.
Superintendent.

The Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburg: "On and after May 1st, 1907, no interments will be permitted on Sunday, except when necessary to comply with the state laws, or in cases of absolute necessity." By order of the board, THOS. WIGHTMAN, *President*,
DAVID WOODS, *Superintendent.*

Greenlawn Cemetery, Columbus O., issued the following notice and had it published as a display advertisement in the daily papers of that city:

NOTICE.

Sunday Funerals Prohibited.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Trustees, Green Lawn Cemetery Association, March 28, 1907.

Resolved, That on and after the first Sunday in May, 1907, and until further notice, no interments will be permitted in Green Lawn Cemetery on Sunday, except the burial of the bodies of such persons as may have died from contagious diseases, and which under the rules and regulations of the board of health, require immediate interment.

The object of this resolution is to preserve, as far as possible, good order and proper decorum in the cemetery and to prevent, as far as possible, the unseemly and offensive gathering of crowds, who by the exercise of their idle curiosity, at and about the open graves, interfere, seriously, with the rights and privileges of those who mourn and who, at the same time render themselves objectionable, by destroying the privacy and sacredness of the burial service.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
J. B. WILCOX, *Secretary.*

matters, which really make no difference."

W. N. RUDD.
Prest. & Supt. "Mt. Greenwood," Chicago.

* * *

Mr. Rudd also adds, assuming that this diagram represents the full size of a small lot:

"I think it is almost a crime to allow monuments to be erected on such small lots as the one shown. Two simple markers not over 12 in. high, preferably 8 in. at the foot of the graves are all that is needed; then when the lots are all sold and filled the cemetery will still be something more than a stone yard. If they must have monuments let them buy lots large enough for properly setting them."

Our custom is for the wife to be to the left of the husband; therefore the husband would be in grave No. 1.

THOS. WALLIS.

Supt. "Rose Hill," Chicago.

Our custom is to bury the husband in grave No. 1 of your diagram so that if a double headstone were used the inscription would read "Father and Mother."

This is not a rule, however, and the wishes of the lot owners are always considered.

GEO. L. TILTON.

Supt. "Graceland," Chicago.

CEMETERY LEGAL NOTES

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Missouri to amend the law so that cemetery associations in St. Louis may be taxed for street improvements.

* * *

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania to repeal an act which prevents the use of any land for a cemetery, the drainage from which goes into a stream from which water is used for domestic purposes by any municipality. The bill is said to be introduced at the instance of West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, which has recently purchased some land which this act would prevent them from using.

* * *

The village of Miamisburg, O., has been enjoined by Judge Brown in the common pleas court from taking the land of the old cemetery at the corner of Central avenue and the canal by condemnation proceedings for a site for a new city building. The grounds on which the judge stopped the proceedings were that the land had been dedicated as a burial ground and must be disposed of by statutory proceedings to properly remove the bodies and reinter them before it can be appropriated.

PROPER INTERMENT METHODS

M. Jensen, superintendent of Mount Olivet Cemetery, San Francisco, writes: "There has been some discussion among the cemetery men on the coast as to which is the proper way to inter man and wife, in grave 1 or grave 2 as shown in the accompanying diagram. We inter husband in grave 1 and wife in grave 2." Accompanying are a few answers from cemetery superintendents:

"Referring to the accompanying diagram, grave No. 1 is the right hand grave and proper location for the husband's interment. It seems proper that a couple should be buried in the same relative position taken in the marriage ceremony, i. e., husband on the right hand. This is usually followed in cemeteries where attention is given to details. We, of course do not insist on this, but suggest it and the custom is almost invariably followed.

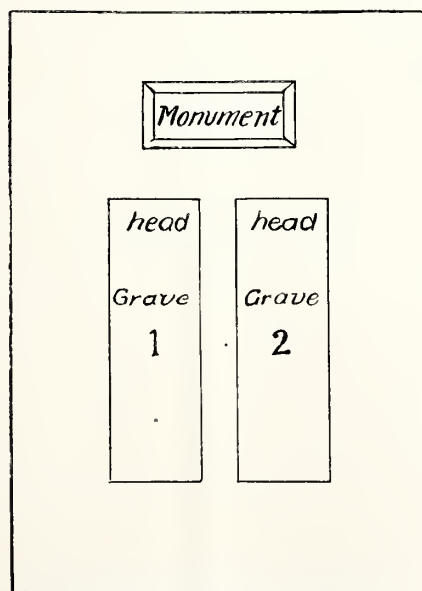
EDW. G. CARTER.

Supt. "Oakwoods," Chicago.

* * *

"There is no rule about the matter so far as I know. Perhaps the com-

moner custom is to use grave No. 1 for the husband, but we have troubles enough without offering advice in such



FRONT OF LOT

IMPROVEMENTS and EXTENSIONS

The village of Navarre, O., is providing for endowment of cemetery lots in Union Lawn Cemetery, which is under the supervision of the village.

The board of trustees of the Dansville Cemetery Association, Dansville, N. Y., recommended in their recent annual report that every lot owner be assessed a sufficient amount to take care of all the abandoned lots and that the price of lots be raised owing to the higher cost of labor. A trust fund was created about thirty years ago but less than fifty out of 1,096 lots have been provided for under this fund.

A bill passed by the United States Senate authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell to any religious or fraternal association or private corporation not more than eighty acres of any unappropriated non-mineral public lands of the United States for cemetery purposes at a cost of not less than \$1.25 an acre.

Ishpeming Cemetery, at Ishpeming, Mich., will plant about a hundred and fifty trees in the newly platted portion of the ground and make an enlargement in the receiving vault.

The Harmony Cemetery Company, in the Harmony School District, Laramie County, Colo., has been incorporated by Benjamin Preston, H. W. Brownell and U. S. G. Frederick.

The Glenwood Cemetery Association, at Oneida, N. Y., will erect a new entrance gate.

The board of selectmen of Bennington, Vt., have been authorized to secure a tract of land for a cemetery and have a topographical survey made of it, for the purpose of securing competitive landscape plans for its improvement. Rev. A. J. Barron, M. Barber and I. E. Gibson are the committee in charge of the work.

The cemetery committee of the town of Waterville, Me., have appointed a special committee composed of S. J. Tupper, Frank Redington and F. J. Arnold to secure plans for the erection of a chapel at the cemetery.

Warren H. Manning, of Boston, has prepared plans for the parking and improving of Evergreen Cemetery, Norfolk, Va.

Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montréal, Can., has purchased an addition of seventy acres for \$97,000.

The Middle Point Cemetery Association, Middle Point, O., has been incorporated.

A new cemetery of forty acres, to be known as Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, has been platted in Northeast Minne-

apolis, by Edmund G. Walton, and is to be improved as a lawn plan cemetery.

A company has been organized and has purchased two hundred acres of land north of New Albany, Ind., where they will establish a cemetery known as Buena Vista to be developed on the modern lawn plan. The company is reported to be backed by Louisville capitalists.

A bill has been passed by the Massachusetts Legislature forbidding the establishment or enlargement of a cemetery except by the permission of the local board of health.

Elm Grove Cemetery has been incorporated at Pittsfield, Ill., by A. C. Matthews, Roy D. Plattner and Geo. H. Howland.

Whiteacre Cemetery, Cygnet, O., has let the contract for a new receiving vault to be built of concrete blocks. The Mercer Cement Block Co., of Bowling Green, O., are the contractors for the structure.

Greenwood Cemetery, Dallas, Tex., will expend about \$5,000 in improvements among which will be laying new water mains, paving some of the roadways and erecting a new iron fence.

Ashland Cemetery, Ashland, O., will add about three acres of adjoining territory.

The James Bane Cemetery Association at Topley, Okla., has been incorporated by E. A. Phillips, J. M. Seawell and James Bane.

The Stony Creek Cemetery Association, of Branford, Conn., has filed articles of association signed by Frank E. Smith and others.

Fairview Cemetery, New Britain, Conn., is enlarging the receiving vault at a cost of about \$900.

Lincoln Park Cemetery is a new cemetery for colored people at East Lake, near Birmingham, Ala. R. D. Cronk is president of the company and A. H. Dunlop, of Ensley, is vice president. The company will also establish two cemeteries at Ensley, one for white people and one for colored, and a cemetery for white people at Birmingham. A bill has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature appropriating \$15,000, the interest of which is to be devoted to caring for the Confederate Cemetery at Springfield, Mo.

The Morristown Cemetery Association, of Morristown, Vt., has been incorporated to care for and control all the cemeteries of that town with the exception of Pleasant View. The incorporators are C. L. Shaw, Ida

Churchill, Mrs. L. M. Thomas and Mrs. Nellie F. Crane.

The Union Cemetery Association of Asher, Kan., has been incorporated by J. W. Paddock, R. L. Howard and others.

Cedar Falls Cemetery, Cedar Falls, Iowa, has secured permission of the court to have its old plat made forty-two years ago annulled and will replat the grounds.

Mt. St. Mary's Cemetery, East Providence, R. I., has purchased thirty-five acres of additional territory. The tract is owned by St. Mary's Church of which Rev. J. C. Tennian is pastor.

The town of Milton, Mass., has voted \$2,000 for the improvement of the cemetery.

Pine Hill Cemetery, Westfield, Mass., has graded a new addition of about one hundred lots. George E. Whipple has been elected president of the association and Frank W. Alderman, clerk.

Pine Grove Cemetery, Hinsdale, N. H., has been offered an adjoining tract, 539x341 feet, as an addition to the grounds.

The St. Stephen's Cemetery Association at Ft. Thomas, Ky., has engaged C. C. and E. A. Weber, architects, to prepare plans for a new chapel and receiving vault to cost \$10,000.

Ocean View Cemetery Association has purchased one hundred acres of land for a new cemetery nine miles from Los Angeles, Cal. Elaborate plans have been made for developing the grounds and building a handsome chapel and administration buildings which it is estimated will cost about \$250,000. Roscoe Neal is president of the company and R. Donaldson Brown, secretary.

Kelsey & Guild, landscape architects, Boston, are making plans for a municipal cemetery for the city of Luberton, N. C. The property includes about fifty acres and the work of improvement will begin this spring.

The Green Park Cemetery, Portland, Ind., will lay out new sections, plant many new trees and shrubbery and erect new entrance gates. The improvements will cost about \$3,000.

Cemetery superintendents and sextons will be interested in the combination box of materials furnished by the Harrison Supply Co., 5 and 7 Dorchester avenue, Boston, Mass., for cleaning granite and marble monuments. The box contains not only the materials to remove moss, stains, rust, oil, etc., but the necessary brushes, sponges, etc., with which to apply them.



CEMETERY NOTES

Supt. Wm. Irvin, of Calvary Cemetery, Dayton, O., has resigned his position owing to ill health and advancing age. His successor has not yet been appointed.

* * *

W. N. Keifer has been appointed superintendent of the Ardsley Burial Park at Glenside, Pa. The cemetery was opened last November and contains ninety-eight acres.

* * *

"In Memory of Jephtha H. Wade," is the title of a beautiful memorial booklet describing the Wade Memorial Chapel in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O. The book is a unique specimen of fine printing and illustrating, containing handsome photogravure pictures of different parts of the structure, drawings and a beautifully colored picture of one of the windows.

* * *

A contractor who is engaged in dredging the Miami and Erie canal between Middletown and Cincinnati, O., dumped several carloads of dirt into the Amanda Cemetery at Amanda, O. The township trustees promptly informed him that if he did not remove the dirt at once he would be prosecuted for desecrating the cemetery. He moved the dirt at once.

* * *

The city council of Vienna, with the view of the municipal ownership of the undertaking business, has purchased for \$500,000, the rights and privileges of two big companies, which practically control the burial business here. The municipality is already operating the gas and electric lighting, the electric street car and the water services of the city, and also has established a big brewery.

* * *

At a meeting of the superintendents of the different cemeteries of San Francisco and the bay cities, held March 6, "The Pacific Coast Cemeteries Superintendents' Association" was organized. The officers are: J. W. Stobener, president; W. E. Carre, vice-president; H. P. Coleman, secretary and treasurer.

A meeting was also held March 25th, at the offices of the Home of Peace Cemetery, near Colma, San Mateo County.

Galvanized cast-iron marks for graves, lots and other requirements have been in use at "Spring Grove," Cincinnati, O., and other cemeteries in the middle west for many years. They are made with removable lot and section numbers, which are easily inserted, and the markers quickly set in position. These markers are made by the Berger Manufacturing Company, 4227 Fergus street, Cincinnati, O., whose announcement appears in this issue. They are now filling an order for approximately five thousand marks for Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburg, Pa., which is the third order of considerable size received from that cemetery.

* * *

In the basement of the principal church in Bremen, Germany, is a so-called "Bleikeller," a store room originally for the vast quantities of lead, used in encasing the roofs and steeples of the great structure above. The vault has the property of arresting decomposition and preserving animal matter for an indefinite time. Ranged along the walls are open coffins, in which rest mummy-like corpses, the oldest having been 400 years, the most recent over 100 years in an undecayed condition. That the chamber to this day has its mysterious qualities, is attested by the untainted state of the dead animals, that have been suspended from the ceiling and in the corners at various, but modern times.

* * *

From the Annual Reports

Cemetery Supervisor Feller, of Cleveland, O., in his report for 1906, says that the city cemeteries have netted a profit for the year of \$2,899. There were 1,906 interments in Woodland, and most of the bodies, in the old Erie Street Cemetery have been transferred to Highland Park. There are no more lots for sale in the Monroe Street Cemetery. Harvard Grove has netted the largest profit in its history, and West Park Cemetery, too, is beginning to earn a profit. The work of laying out and improving Highland Park, the new cemetery at Warrensville, is progressing rapidly.

* * *

The annual report of Superintendent A. K. McMahon, of the Island Cemetery Corporation, Newport, R. I., re-

ports that the avenues have suffered more than usual from washouts. Much work has been done in the way of regrading and seeding lots, and lot owners are reported to be taking more interest than ever in the condition of the cemetery. The superintendent recommends several changes in the layout of the grounds to provide more small lots. Mr. McMahon has been superintendent for twenty-three years. The total expenditure for the year was \$8,624.

* * *

The Lakewood Cemetery Annual, an eight page publication issued each year by Lakewood Cemetery, Lake City, Minn., contains besides the annual reports of officers an account of the annual flower day celebration and a list of lot owners whose lots are under perpetual care. It contains also a plan of the grounds, many interesting hints and information for lot owners and an illustration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg from a recent issue of PARK AND CEMETERY. The total expenditures for the year were \$1,917.

* * *

The park and cemetery commissioners of Saginaw, Mich., have issued their first annual report covering the year 1905. It gives rules, regulations and prices governing Brady Hill, Forest Lawn and Oakwood Cemeteries, and much historical and miscellaneous information about these tracts. These three cemeteries came into the control of the commissioners by an act of the Legislature in 1905. The book is handsomely illustrated and gives a brief history of each of the cemeteries telling of the cost of the land and the other expenditures. The book is also supplemented with some legal notes on cemetery matters taken from proceedings of the Association of Cemetery Superintendents and from PARK AND CEMETERY and also an article on "Monuments and the Lawn Plan Cemetery," reprinted (without credit) from PARK AND CEMETERY.

* * *

Auditor Paige, of Lowell, Mass., recently made a report of the receipts and expenditures of the city cemetery department from the year 1810 down to the present date. The total expenditures since 1810 amounted to \$233,008, and the receipts to \$127,184. The perpetual care fund was established in 1893 and now amounts to \$49,875. The city owns the cemeteries in School street, the Old Cemetery in Gorham street and the Edson Cemetery.

TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

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Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
Country Gentleman (C. G.), \$1.50 year; 20c copy.
Century Magazine (Cent.), \$3.00 year; 35c copy.
Charities and The Commons (Char.), \$2.00 year; 10c copy.
Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; 20c copy.
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Independent. The (Ind.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), M. D. G., \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
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National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

- Beautifying The Home Grounds. By E. K. Parkinson. Illust. C. G., 72: 338. Apr. 4, '07.
California League of Municipalities, Convention of. P. M., 16:35-49. Mch., '07.
Civic Art, Modern. By Chas. Mulford Robinson. Char. 17:509-10. Dec. 15, '06.
City Plans, Recent Reports on. By Charles Mulford Robinson. Illust. M. J. E., 22:330-4. Apr. 3, '07.
City Beautiful Number of Municipal Journal and Engineer. Apr. 3, '07.
Elevated Railway and Civic Beauty. By E. C. Moses. Illust. World To-Day, 12:160-9. Feb., '07.
Fountain Memorial, A. Illust. M. N., 19:284. Apr., '07.
Improvement Society, First Work of an. Illust. Phebe W. Humphreys. F. L., Apr., '07.
Municipal Art in American Cities. By G. W. James. Illust. Arena, 37:16-30. Jan., '07.
Planning Towns and Cities. M. J. E., 23:224-7. Mch. 6, '07.
Street Nomenclature. Illust. By S. N. Stewart. M. E., 32:224-6. Apr., '07.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

- Garden Entrances. By H. H. Saylor. Illust. C. L. A., 11:501-6. Mch., '07.
Gardens, Old Fashioned. By W. E. Pendleton. Illust. C. L. A., 11:507-9. Mch., '07.
Italian Gardens. By J. K. M. L. Far-

- quhar. Hort. 5:460-1. Apr. 6, '07.
Lessons for Americans from the Art of Garden Design in Italy. By N. Blanchan. Illust. C. L. A., 11:528-32. Mch., '07.
Pergola, The, in English Gardens. By H. H. Thomas. Illust. Hort. 5:371. Mch. 23, '07.
Run Down Lawn, Restoring a. By Leonard Barron. Illust. G. M., 5: 162-4. Apr., '07.
Window Boxes for Summer. By Phebe W. Humphreys. Illust. F. L., Apr., '07.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

- Automobiles, Effect of on Roads. By J. H. MacDonald. G. R. M., 7:84-5. Mch., '07.
Bridges, Monumental, Two Types of. Illust. M. N., 19:278-9. Apr., '07.
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Devens Statue, Worcester, Mass. Illust. M. N., 19:275. Apr., '07.
Parks and Squares of London. By E. Staley. Fortnightly Review, 87:311-24. Feb., '07.
Pere La Chaise, Paris, Monuments in. Illust. M. N., 19:280-1. Apr., '07.
Preparations to Prevent Dust, Use of. Illust. G. R. M., 7:96-7. Mch., '07.
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Trolley Funeral Car, The. Illust. E. M., 20:108-9. Apr., '07.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

- Berckmans Co., P. J. Illust. N. N., 15:95-8. Apr., '07.
Bulbs for April Planting. By Thos. McAdam. Illust. G. M., 5:156-7. Apr., '07.
Bulbs, Spring Flowering, in Grass. Illust. By John Dunbar. Gard., 15: 193-4. Mch. 15, '07.
Conifers, Ornamental. By A. Hans. Hort. 5:373. Mch. 23, '07.
Euonymus Radicans, Different Forms of. By Hans J. Kohler. Illust. Hort, 5:372-3. Mch. 23, '07.
Help for the Helpless Trees. By J. Horace McFarland. Ladies Home Journal. 24:33. Mch., '07.
Iris, Notes on the. By J. Woodward Manning. Illust. F. E., 23:412-14. Mch. 23, '07.
Magnolias, Hardy, An Old Collection of. By J. F. Johnston. Illust. G. M., 5:148-51. Apr., '07.
Middle West, The. Notes on the Attitudes which several States hold toward Their Timber Supplies. By S. J. Record. F. I., 13:177-180. Apr., '07.
National Forest Policy, The Senate Debate on. F. I., 13:196-204. Apr., '07.
Remedies for Insect and Fungus Pests, Up-to-Date. G. M., 5:145-6. Apr., '07.
Rose Culture, Outdoor. By Theodore Wirth. Hort. 5:380-2. Mch. 23, '07.
Roses, Climbing and Trailing in the Hardy Rose Garden. Paper by M. H. Walsh. Hort. 5:383-4. Mch. 23, '07.
Rose Society, American, Annual Meeting of. Hort. 5:336-7. Mch. 16, '07.
F. E., 23:358-61. Mch. 16, '07.
Showiest Spring Flowering Shrubs. Illust. C. L. A., 11:495-500. Mch., '07.
Spraying Calendar for the Home Garden. Illust. By E. D. Sanderson. G. M. 5:142-5. Apr., 3 '07.
Street Tree Inventory, Hartford, Conn. By Geo. A. Parker. M. J. E., 22:335-7. Apr. 3, '07.
Tree Culture in New York. M. J. E., 22:337-8. Apr. 3, '07.
Trees and Shrubs that Bloom Before the Leaves. By Henry Maxwell. Illust. G. M., 5:138-41. Apr., '07.
Viburnums, The Best. By John Dunbar. Illust. Gard. 15:209-10. Apr. 1, '07.
What Trees Should be Planted by the Wayside. By L. C. Corbett. G. R. M., 7:88. Mch., '07.

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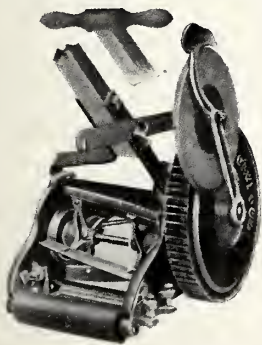
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AND
LANDSCAPE GARDENING



ESTABLISHED 1890
Devoted to the Improvement of Parks,
Cemeteries, Public and Private Grounds
Published on the 15th of the Month by
R. J. HAIGHT
324 Dearborn St., Chicago
EDITORS
John W. Weston **O. H. Sample**
Subscription, \$1.00 a Year. Foreign, \$1.50

of this manual, published some time ago, was soon exhausted, and the value of the peony as a plant for nurserymen, florists and the general public having so steadily grown, prompted a second edition, which, by the way, has been practically rewritten. It is a compendium of up-to-date information concerning this rival queen in the floral world, and contains a fund of instruction on propagation, cultivation, care, and the many details of management a plant of such striking, and yet so easily controlled peculiarities, requires. The peony is a coming all-around plant, scarcely excelled in stately beauty by any other; combining fragrance, variety of color and form, and a hardiness and vitality which makes it of permanent value. Not the least interesting portion of the manual is the descriptive list of the best sorts, with certain historical facts connected with them. The peony is an old flower, as most of us know, but it has been vastly improved, and as its nature and habits have become better known, its possibilities for a still higher development are in abundant evidence.

Howard Evarts Weed, landscape architect of Chicago, has made a report on the improvement of Willard Park, Battle Creek, Mich., which is published in book form and illustrated with plans and photographs. It presents complete recommendations for the improvement of this sixteen-acre tract and was made for the city council of Battle Creek. The report will be sent free on application to Howard Evarts Weed, Railway Exchange, Chicago.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

F. E. Carpenter & Co., New York, manufacturers of fencing for parks and cemeteries, have the contract for new entrances and ornamental fencing for Ridge Lawn Cemetery, Newark, N. J., Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Cedar Grove Cemetery, Flushing, L. I., N. Y., comprising in all several thousand feet of fencing. This com-

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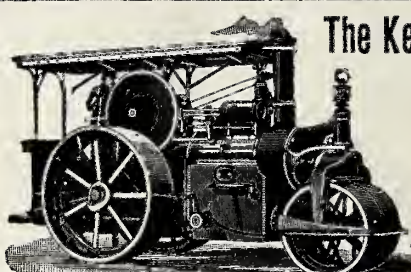


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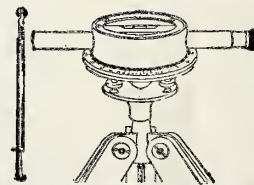
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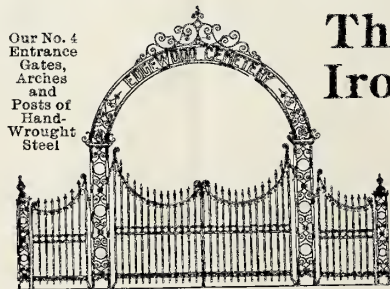


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The illustrated catalogue of Walbridge & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., shows a number of attractive designs of their reservoir vases for parks and cemeteries. Walbridge & Co. were the original patentees and makers of these vases. The reservoir below the earth basin in which the plants grow, furnishes moisture to the plants by capillary attraction.

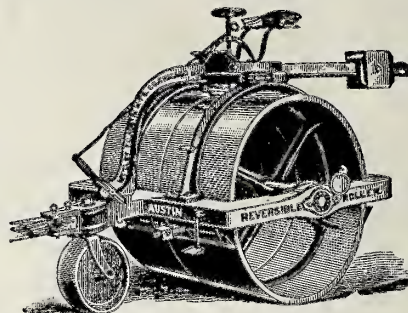
The Bostrom-Brady Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga., send illustrated description of their improved builders' level, an accurate low-priced engineering instrument which has found much favor among park superintendents and others engaged in surveying grounds. It is an instrument so simple in construction that it may be used by a person without technical training. It is shown in their adv. on another page.

OBITUARY

Thomas H. Douglas, son of the late R. Douglas, nurseryman of international fame, died at Los Angeles, Cal., March 25, 1907, where he had been in poor health for some time. Mr. Douglas was born in Waukegan, Ill., July 31, 1852, and from early manhood took a deep interest in forestry. He assisted in planning and planting the largest plantation of *Catalpa speciosa* in the world located at Farlington, Kans. In 1887, Mr. Douglas went to California as State Forester for the Board of Forestry and was

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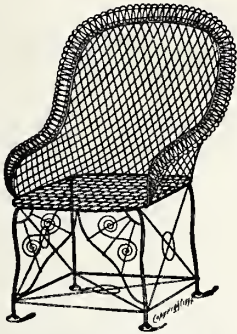
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Height 40 inches; diameter 22 in., base 14 in. square; width including handles, 30 in.; capacity of reservoir 1 1/2 gallons.

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located at Santa Monica; this office he resigned to take charge of the planting on the grounds of the Leland Stanford University, after which he returned to Waukegan. In 1892 he accompanied his father on their memorable trip through the mountainous sections of the northwest gathering seeds of the evergreen trees. An accident which befell Mr. Douglas on this trip so impaired his health that he never fully recovered from its effects, and it is thought was indirectly the cause of his fatal illness. Mr. Douglas was an ardent student of nature; he possessed one of the largest collections of birds' eggs in this country and was a frequent contributor to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C. His remains were taken to Waukegan where they were buried Sunday, April 7. A widow and two brothers survive him. The latter will continue the business of R. Douglas' Sons.

* * *

James Draper, secretary of the Park Board of Worcester, Mass., one of the best known park men in the East, died March 13 of anaemia. Mr. Draper had been a member of the Worcester Park Board for 20 years' and was one of the charter members of the American Association of Park Superintendents. Mr. Draper was best known in Worcester through his long connection with the parks commission. Much of the beauty of several of the Worcester parks was due to his work and he was constantly interested in the development of the system. Mr. Draper was born at Worcester, Mass., in 1842. He was educated in the public schools and at

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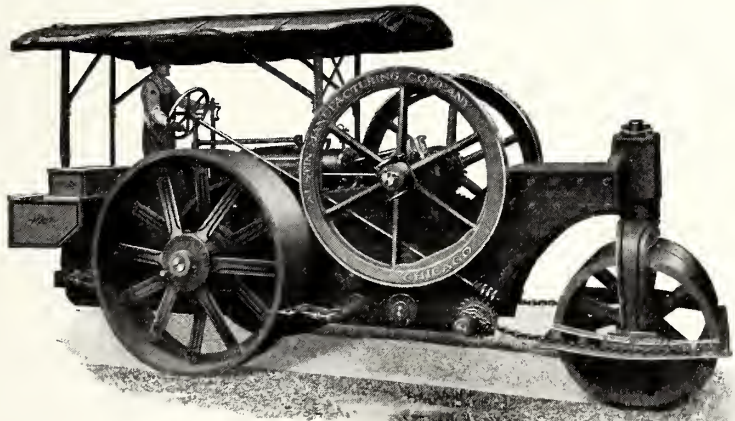
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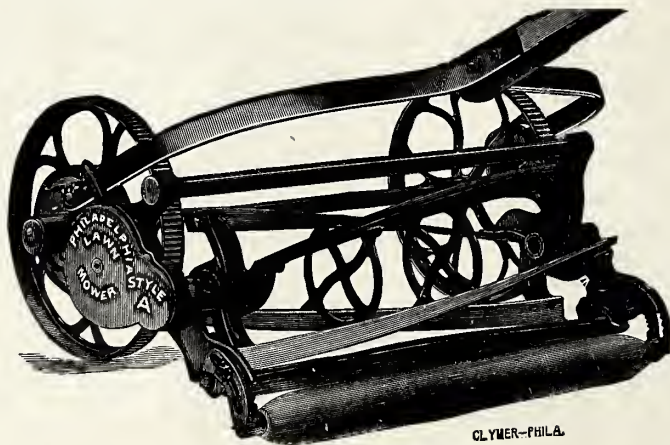
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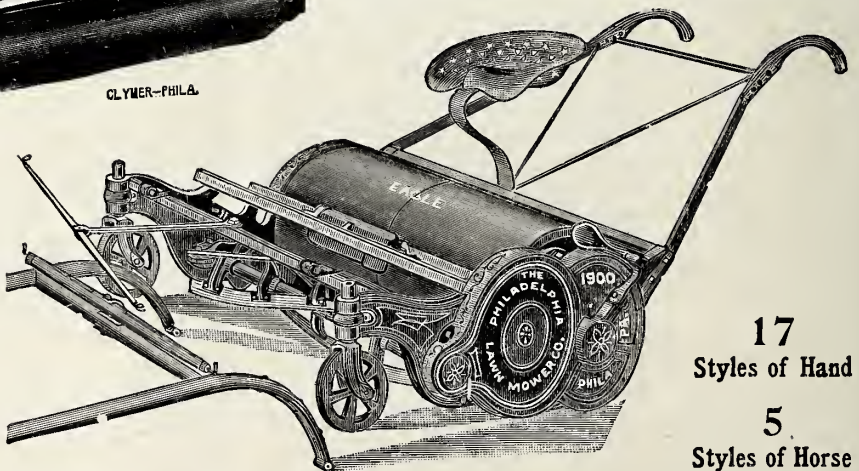
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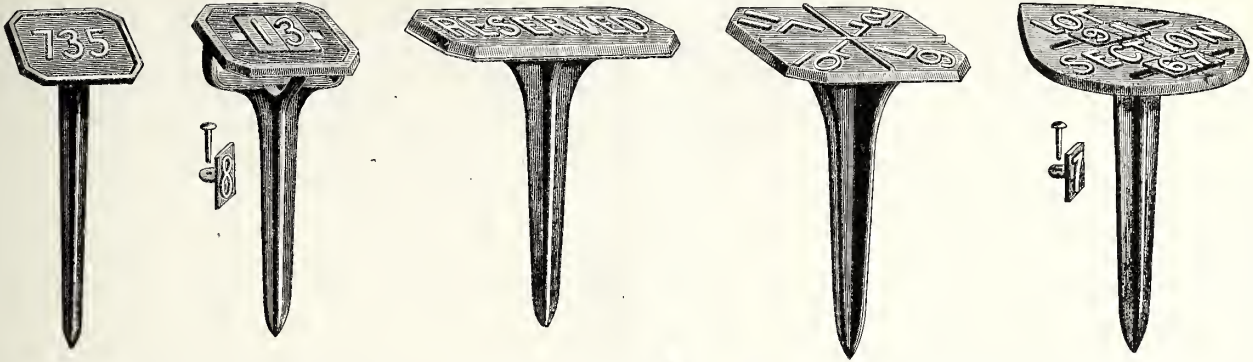
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Adjusts both in Width and Length

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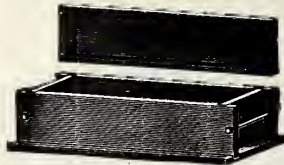
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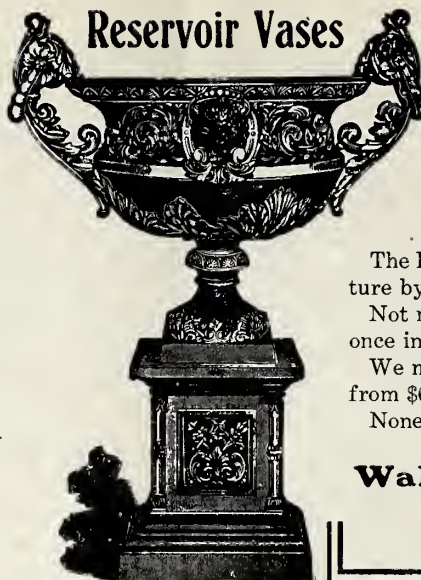
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The Reservoir supplies the plants with moisture by capillary attraction.

Not necessary to water plants oftener than once in ten days.

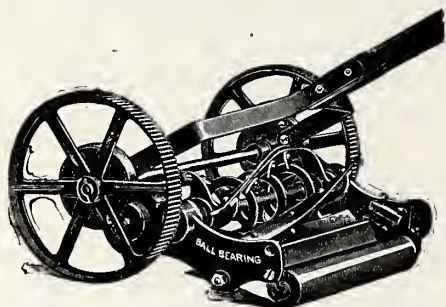
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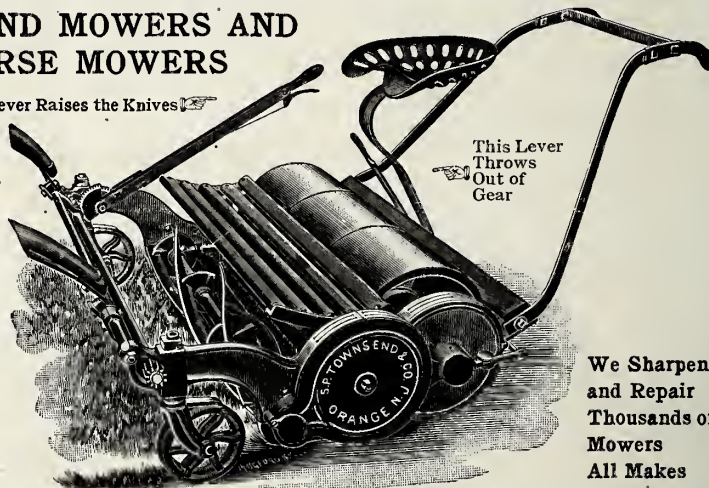
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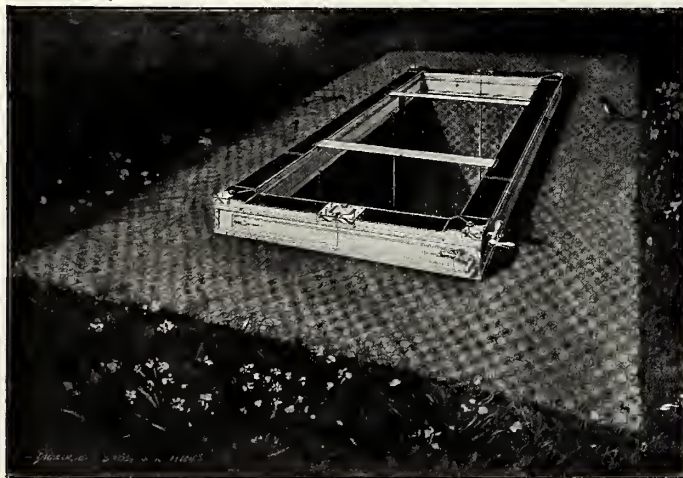
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Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.

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Buy the best—There is none just like it

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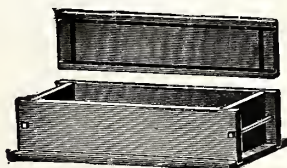
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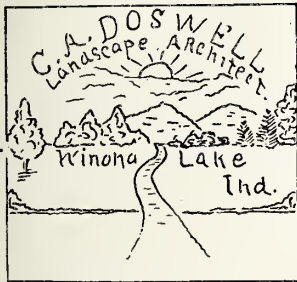
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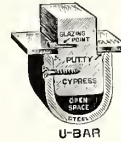
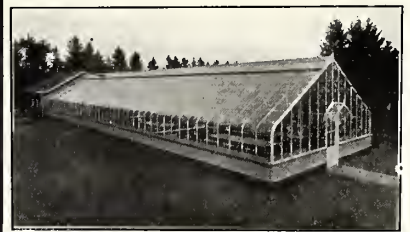
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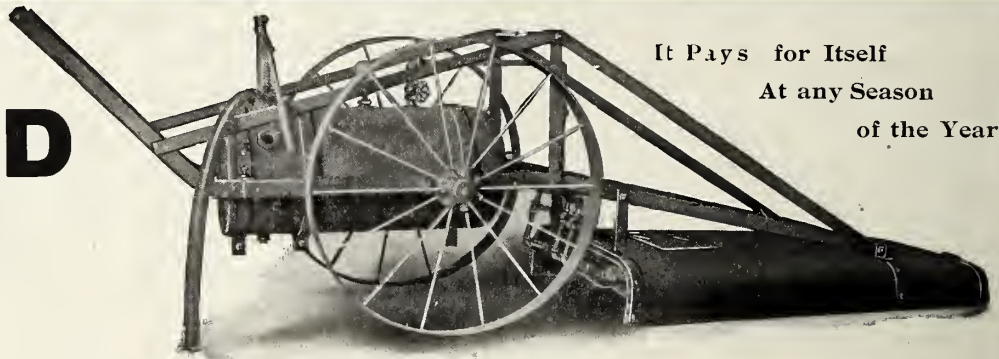
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MAY, 1907

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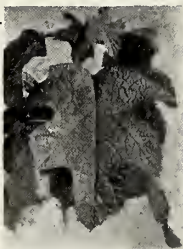
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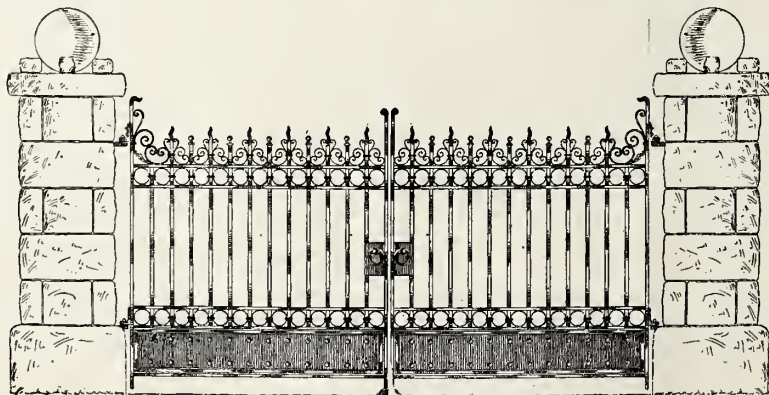
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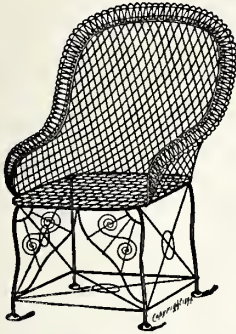
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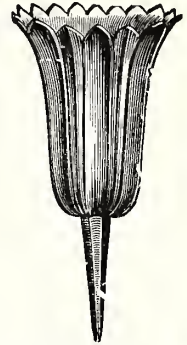
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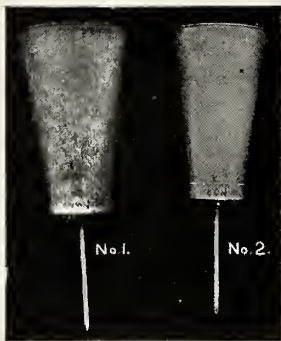
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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

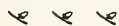
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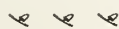
Is Memorial Day Declining?

Memorial Day—What does it mean in your locality? Is it a day spent in reverent memory to our soldier dead; has it a narrower significance as a day of general decoration of graves, or has it degenerated into a mere holiday with picnic accompaniments? Thinking men and women are demanding each year a saner Fourth of July; a more appropriate celebration of Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. Will it be necessary to inaugurate a campaign for a saner Memorial Day, or is it being celebrated in the spirit in which it was established? Does the day mean to the general public what some of our other holidays mean—a few more shows, a few more ball games, larger crowds, and more disorder? And in the cemetery, the center of Memorial Day activity, how is it observed? Is it declining in popularity; are floral decorations more profuse, or in better taste; are the crowds orderly; do they bring much damage to the grounds; what preparations are made, and what exercises conducted? Are the grounds thronged with amusement seekers to the exclusion of the lot owners? We have addressed some of these questions to a number of cemetery superintendents, and have received some interesting and conflicting replies. One official suggests that the day be always observed on Sunday, and adds: "I would be Puritan enough to forbid by law, baseball and other such exercises on this Sunday." Another suggests that flowers be sent to the cemeteries by small committees, and placed by the cemetery authorities. This, he says, "would do away with the rabble that generally follows the G. A. R. post and the band." Another thinks it would be more a national day of mourning, "If we could stop all excursions, street cars, ball games, etc., and impress upon the people that the day is set aside for honoring the dead." We should like to hear from others on this subject. Tell us how the day is observed in your locality and send some photographs to illustrate it. Some of these contributions and pictures will appear in the next issue of Park and Cemetery.



A Billboard Law

The bill of the American Civic Association, introduced a few weeks since in the Pennsylvania legislature at Harrisburg, Pa., seeks to give municipalities the right to regulate and control the objectionable sign nuisance by ordinance duly passed and approved. Section 2 provides for the imposition of license taxes, regulated according to sizes and forms of advertising, but does not permit a display of advertising matter detrimental to public morals. Section 3 provides for fines for violations of regulations that may be established, or for the non-payment of taxes, and that taxes and fines shall be a lien upon the real property upon which any such advertisement shall exist. Section 3 prohibits the placing of advertisements of any nature upon highways, buildings, fences, or other structures, etc., upon the properties belonging to said boroughs or cities coming under the provisions of this act, and provides penalties, etc. The bill appears to be a comprehensive and practicable one and should enable any municipality of the state to control the billboard nuisance.



Now the Wild Flowers

The California State Floral Society is taking up the question of the use and preservation of the wild flowers of

the state in a thoroughly enthusiastic and practical way, and in a way that will vastly supplement the work of the National Society. It is well that California should begin a state campaign, for her wealth of wild floral beauty will inspire efficient and permanent activity, which will not only redound to the embellishment of her own cities, towns, and villages, but will lead other states to go and do likewise. The California Society, composed very largely of prominent women, proposes to take general action in the movement, and to make a wide effort to seek out and collect the choicest varieties of wild plants, shrubs and flowers, and to have them transplanted to the parks, gardens and cemeteries of the state. The movement is receiving much commendation and encouragement. It is quite generally known that wild flowers when carefully transplanted into conditions as similar to the wild state as possible, and cultivated and cared for in an intelligent way, thrive as well or better than before, and grow accustomed to continuous cultivation. This movement to preserve the wild plants and flowers of the state is a highly commendable one; in no better way can their preservation be secured, because in the present state of horticultural knowledge, conditions can be created to ensure the health and vigor of the plants, and they can be so distributed as to help to this end more readily. The movement too could be so easily subdivided and the parks and cemeteries of every county in every state could be made to contribute to the preservation and care of the wild plants and flowers and to offer a centre of attraction and education to every citizen. The California Society is to be congratulated on making such an important move.



The Pennsylvania Art Jury Bill

Every step taken by any authoritative body to advance the cause of American art should be welcomed. Often such steps mean in their practical application some slight retrogression, as is the case with all poorly digested laws, but even this has the advantage of spreading information on the subject, and good subsequently results, from a better appreciation of what is needed by the people at large, who finally compel progress. The necessity of art commissions in all our large cities has been long felt, and in many cases the question has been met, with the result of better public monumental art. But the state of Pennsylvania is taking a larger stride, and a bill to create an art jury for cities of the first class and prescribing its powers and duties was introduced in the legislature some weeks since by Mr. Robert R. Dearden and has been passed by the House. It prescribes that every city of the first class in the Commonwealth shall have an art jury, comprising the mayor, ex-officio, and eight other members, together with the head of any department of the city, the work of which comes within the jurisdiction of said jury. The jury shall comprise a painter, a sculptor, an architect, a member of the park commission and four other persons not practicing the above professions, but members of the governing body or teachers in corporations running under the laws of the state and conducting schools of art or architecture. The members of the jury must serve without compensation, and shall elect its officers and make its own rules, etc. No work of art or location of same shall become the property of the city until the approval of the jury is obtained, and no public money shall be expended for municipal structures without the jury's approval of such structures. These are the main features of the bill.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

PARK AND BOULEVARD IMPROVEMENT IN OTTAWA

The great improvement in the physical appearance of the city of Ottawa, Canada, in the past few years has been due to intelligent and energetic co-operation of the city authorities and the Ottawa Improvement Commission. Mayor J. A. Ellis of Ottawa told an interesting story of the parks of that city at a recent convention of Canadian municipal officials from which we gather the following facts, together with information from the report of the Improvement Commission.

The natural situation of Ottawa is most favorable to a plan for improvement and beautification. Three-quarters of it is surrounded by water. What has added more to the embellishment of the city than anything else has been the acquisition of a large number of parks, ranging in size from a city block to one of 185 acres. There are 16 of these in and adjacent to the city. These parks have been cleared, and other improvements have been brought about by the Ottawa Improvement Commission, which is under the control of the Dominion Government.

In 1899 the Federal Government passed an Act that provided for the payment of an annual grant of \$60,000

to a commission of four members, under the name of the "Ottawa Improvement Commission," for the acquisition of property in the city of Ottawa, or the vicinity thereof, for the purpose of public parks, streets, drives, and so on, and all improvements, and repairs required in connection therewith.

The general plan which the commission proposed for the beautifying of the city of Ottawa was the construction of a 'driveway, or series of driveways, connecting Rockcliffe Park, at the eastern end of the city, with the Central Experimental Farm, at the western end, the route selected being by way of King street, Laurier bridge, and the Government reserve along the Rideau Canal, the road, wherever the width of land permitted, to be bordered by boulevards and parkways.

This plan met with approval, and the first step taken to carry it into effect was the widening of Princess Louise Vista and the improvement of King Edward avenue—from Rideau street north to the Rideau River. These works were begun early in 1900 and carried on by day labor to completion.

The construction of a bridge across the Rideau River, from the north end

of King Edward avenue to Mackay street, was the next work to be undertaken. The bridge, named after his Excellency, Lord Minto, was satisfactorily completed in April, 1902.

Early in 1900 the commission decided to co-operate with the Corporation of Ottawa in repairing and improving many of the main thoroughfares. The roadways of these streets were macadamized and put in a good state of repair, the Commission paying half the cost. In addition to these, the road leading to the Experimental Farm over St. Louis Dam, which was almost impassable, was repaired and made fit for traffic.

The principal work undertaken by the Commission was the construction of the Rideau Canal Driveway. The Government having granted a lease of the Reserve, a strip of land about 200 to 250 feet in width on the east and north side of the canal, extending from Laurier Bridge to Dow's Lake, the work of construction was begun in July, 1900, and on June 30, 1905, virtually completed. A prominent feature of this driveway is the subway under the Canada Atlantic Railway tracks, which was built at the joint expense of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company and the Commission.



ON AN OTTAWA BOULEVARD, SHOWING HOW A STAGNANT SHEET OF WATER WAS UTILIZED.

The Government Reserve west of the canal, and adjoining the south side of Sapper's Bridge, situated in the heart of the city, was in 1900 and 1901 made into a park. In 1903 the Act was further amended by extending to 1919 the time for the payment of the annual grant of \$60,000, and empowering the Commission to borrow, on debentures bearing interest at a rate of not exceeding 4 per cent, a sum not exceeding \$250,000, to purchase land or to carry out any scheme of improvements requiring a larger outlay than is available out of the annual income of the Commission. The Act provided that the debentures are to be redeemed in equal annual installments. Sixteen debentures were issued accordingly.

A roadway from the Rideau Canal Driveway, at Patterson's Creek, to Concession street, on the west, was laid out in 1903 on property granted by Mr. H. C. Monk and the Clemow Estate. The land granted is from 80 to 85 feet in width. Arrangements were made in 1903 with the Department of Militia and Defence for the care and maintenance of Cartier Square. Tile drains were laid where most required.

Green and Maple Islands, situated between the spans of Minto Bridge and the Rideau River, were protected by crib work in 1904, and a quantity of filling was deposited to raise them above high water level. In June, 1904, the City of Ottawa leased to the Commission for a period of 15 years Rockcliffe, Strathcona and Somerset street parks, the Commission to improve, maintain and repair these properties during that period. In June, 1903, the Commission decided to acquire the land, about 110 acres, lying between Rockcliffe Park and the Dominion Rifle Range, and construct thereon a large park to be called, for the time being, the "National Park."

In 1900, Dr. Wm. Saunders, director of Dominion Experimental Farms, who was about to visit France, kindly offered to select a stock of trees and shrubs suitable for the work the Commission was undertaking. About 25,000 trees and shrubs, comprising nearly 300 species and varieties, were purchased at a cost of \$600 and set out in a nursery at the experimental farm, from which they were taken and planted as required. The Commission further availed itself of Dr. Saunders' kindness and entrusted to him the planting of the parks and boulevards, which work has been most efficiently carried out under his personal direction.

In addition to the foregoing, the



RIDEAU CANAL, OTTAWA; BLENDING OF NATURE AND ART.
Work of Ottawa Improvement Commission.

Commission has embellished and beautified the city in many other ways, and the work is being continued. It is determined to make the Capital City the most beautiful one in Canada. Many important improvements are now in contemplation.

The largest and most beautiful park in Ottawa is Rockcliffe. It comprises about 185 acres. It is claimed that this is one of the finest natural parks in the world, and one that required but a comparatively small expenditure. It was not necessary to improve much on what Nature had done for it. All that was needed was to clean up and make a few alterations. This park stretches along the bank of the Ottawa River for over a mile.

Strathcona Park contains about 13 acres. Formerly it was little better than a swamp, but it has been transformed by the Improvement Commission into a beauty spot. Major Hill's Park, six acres, is owned by the

Government and is adjacent to the Parliament Buildings. The total acreage for all the parks is 443, or about 12½ per cent of the total area of the city.

The most important work undertaken by the Improvement Commission was the construction of the series of driveways across the city. Where formerly there were narrow, crowded streets and unsightly stretches of weed-grown waste, the city now possesses a noble system of broad drives, boulevards and shady parks, cool, miniature lakes and water stretches.

An extension or branch of the main driveways was cut across the south end of the city, thereby giving an additional mile of driveways and boulevards about 120 feet wide.

The next step of importance contemplated by the Commission is the construction of a driveway from the western limit of the Experimental Farm north to the Ottawa River, to



HOW A BARREN SPOT WAS TRANSFORMED.



THE WILD BANK OF RIDEAU CANAL, OTTAWA.
After underbrush was cut away and other improvements made.

connect with a series of islands that lie across the channel about a mile above the Chaudiere Falls. These islands it is proposed to lay out as Japanese gardens. They will be among the "show spots" of the city.

In addition to the large number of parks and extensive driveways, there are the Central Experimental Farm and the grounds surrounding the Parliament Buildings and the Government House, all of which are maintained and kept in excellent condition by the Government. These are more than features of Ottawa; they are features of Canada. The grounds surrounding both the Government House and the Parliament Buildings are tastefully arranged.

It is generally thought that the expenditure made by the Improvement Commission of \$60,000 a year, in beautifying the city in the way described, is contributed by the Government without any returns. This idea is erroneous. When the grant was first made, 10 years ago, the city gave up its charge of \$25,000 for water supplied to the buildings and land owned by the Government, including the experimental farm and the Government house. If there were no grants to the Improvement Commission the Government would, to-day at least, be paying \$35,000 for water alone. Besides this concession, the Government pays no taxes, the income of civil servants are exempt from taxation, and the city supplies fire protection and other civic services.

Apart from the work done by the Improvement Commission, nothing, perhaps, has done so much to make

Ottawa a beautiful city as the vast improvement that has been brought about by the Ottawa Horticultural Society and by the citizens themselves. Within the past few years the streets and walks of the city have been improved and the grounds surrounding private property beautified. When remodeling the arrangement of the sidewalks in relation to the street, a strip of ground, 10 feet wide, was left in front of each lot, with the understanding that it could not be built upon. It was practically given to the property owner, to be used as part of his lot. As soon as this was done the property owners began to take down their fences and incorporate the 10-foot strip as part of the land surrounding their houses, and sod it. On the strip were planted trees, mostly elms and maples. There is not a city in Canada, except perhaps,

London or Hamilton, that has so many trees planted along its streets and driveways as Ottawa.

Another thing that has done much to improve and embellish the city has been the Ottawa garden competitions, that were instituted by Lady Minto, and continued by Lady Grey. These have been the means of beautifying many residence streets. As soon as one householder begins to improve and beautify the grounds surrounding his home, he, by contrast, makes those of his neighbors appear mean. The result is that the neighbors also begin to improve and beautify their grounds.

Every effort is made by the civic authorities to keep the streets and sidewalks clean and in good repair, and they have been successful in doing this.

ODD BOULDER MONUMENT

The unique boulder shown in the accompanying illustration, approximating five by fifteen feet in size, serves as a family monument on the Crandall lot in Odd Fellows' Cemetery at Warren, Pa.

The oblong stone embedded in the face of the boulder, near the top, bears on its face an almost perfect latin cross, a remarkable example of Nature's own handiwork, and is said to have been used many years by the Indians as a stepping stone.

Mr. C. D. Crandall, a member of the Conawango Fishing Club, on one of its expeditions, discovered this stone on the shore of North Bay, Can. He transported it by canoe to a railway station and shipped it to Warren. A niche large enough to receive a few documents and souvenirs is hidden by the slab. Bronze tablets occupy places on the sides of the rock, which has been surrounded by appropriate planting.

ALBERT WOODARD.



UNIQUE BOULDER MONUMENT, WARREN, PA.

TWO TYPES OF APPROPRIATE MONUMENTAL BRIDGES

In Europe good-looking bridges span every considerable stream or gully. In the United States a few beautiful bridges were built in early times. They were succeeded by extremely ugly ones and now, in an occasional instance, an attempt is being made to adapt modern methods of bridge construction to the eternal principles of good design.

In eastern Massachusetts two notable examples of the effort to produce the bridge beautiful appear in the recently dedicated Charles Eliot memorial bridge on Great Blue Hill and in the practically finished West Boston bridge connecting the cities of Boston and Cambridge. The former of these structures is primarily ornamental, the other strictly utilitarian, but each illustrates admirably the new spirit of our architects as regards construction to span waterways or water courses. Both stand in refutation of the pose of those engineers who deliberately reject the opportunity to put artistic qualities into work that is destined inevitably to be very conspicuous.

True, what is seen from the Charles Eliot Memorial Bridge is, in a sense, more important than what is seen of it. Spanning a ravine crossed by the circular path that runs around the plateau-like summit of the highest point of land on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Mexico, it gives the sightseer a chance to sit quietly or to lean upon the parapet and at the same time to look seaward across the wooded heights of the Blue Hill reservation of the metropolitan park system. The bridge is primarily, however, a noble memorial to the oldest son of President Eliot of Harvard, who, as landscape architect to the metropolitan park commission, first detected the possibilities of this forest region, "a tract worthy to be a king's domain," as he expressed it in a report, and who personally exerted himself to secure it for the benefit of the people of Boston so that it is still, as for several years past, the largest city park in America, and certainly the most diversified topographically.

The erection of the Charles Eliot memorial bridge was made possible by a gift of three thousand dollars

from a friend of the late architect. A committee, of which Charles S. Rackemann was chairman, decided that no more appropriate memorial could be created than a foot bridge on the summit of the highest hill of the range which Eliot saved to the uses of the metropolitan community. Work upon the structure was well under way during the summer of 1904, but the formal dedication did not take place until Oct. 13, 1906. Part of the story is told in the inscription of the smooth granite tablet set into the back wall of the recess which affords a grateful resting place for those who have climbed the hill: "This bridge was erected in 1904 in memory of Charles Eliot, landscape architect to the Metropolitan Park Commission. By ample knowledge, intelligence, perseverance and eloquent teaching he created and inspired organizations capable of accomplishing his great purpose, the preservation of our historical and beautiful places."

The Eliot memorial bridge is built from heavy granite boulders of the immediate neighborhood—the quarries of Quincy are only five miles away. The roughness of the trimming is certainly in keeping with the outcropping rock about the summit of Blue Hill and with the thin covering of scrub oak and hickory on its Appalachian slopes.

The new West Boston bridge, which has already been opened to traffic, though the work on the great granite towers is not yet finished, has been hailed as the most artistic bridge yet done in America. It is evidently destined to be an impressive and monumental part of the general scheme of improvement which is converting the Back Bay, until now a muddy estuary with unsightly mud flats exposed at low tide, into a decorative fresh water lake, alive with pleasure craft and surrounded by architectural creations.

The bridge itself is of imposing proportions, about half a mile in length, with its sweep culminating in four great central towers. The piers and abutments are of granite, the arches of steel. The central towers have a total height of one hundred and five feet above the mean



THE NEW WEST BOSTON BRIDGE, BACK BAY, BOSTON, MASS.



GRANITE INSCRIPTION TABLET ON CHARLES ELIOT MEMORIAL BRIDGE, BOSTON.

water level. Each is surrounded at the bridge level by a little walk and parapet. Each terminates beneath the bridge in a sculptured prow bearing, in the case of the

towers nearest Cambridge, the Cantalrigian seal; on the towers of the Boston side the emblem of that center of enlightenment and corrupt politics.

BUDDHIST TEMPLE, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA

An exact replica of a famous Buddhist temple in Japan has recently been erected by Japanese workmen in a secluded corner of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. While intended only as a curiosity it is visited by many Japanese residents of that city who pay devotion to the god Buddha. It is two stories high and resembles an Indian pagoda in its architecture. There is an outside balcony on the second story encircling the structure, which is forty-five feet high, thirty feet wide and sixteen feet in depth. Its roof is tiled, as are all Buddhist temples, in distinction from Shinto temples, which are always straw thatched. The chrysanthemum, which is the Japanese imperial crest, is seen prominently upon the roof. It was allowed to be put there when the imperial tablet was conferred upon the Temple Sciouji. The two Deva kings, Brahm and Indra, stand on either side of the gate as guards of the temple. Fantastic and fabulous beasts carved out of wood project from every beam and support, corresponding to the gargoyles of Christian ecclesiastical architecture. The old bronze bell, which hangs on the balcony was cast four hundred and fifty years ago, and was used to summon the devout to prayer.

In the interior of the second floor are the shrines and religious treasures. The shrine of the Goddess of Mercy

stands in the center, guarded on each side by two sacred dogs which were carved six hundred years ago. Hung about are the curious cymbals, gongs, bells and drums which are used in the religious ceremonies. On the wall

hangs a picture of the Buddhist paradise, painted on silk. Eternal Buddha is seen in one corner. The mural paintings are by the best artists of the time, and the design is different in each panel.



BUDDHIST TEMPLE, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS

Among the park improvements made in Wymore, Neb., this spring, was the planting of 342 trees.

The park commissioners of Providence, R. I., have decided to expend \$15,000 in building a speedway in Roger Williams Park.

The park board of Denver, Colo., will buy a tract of fifteen and a half acres on Cherry Creek, from West Eighth to West Eleventh avenue, for a public park. The estimated cost of the land is \$35,000, and the board expects to expend \$30,000 in improvements.

Improvements are under way in the East Side Park at Corning, N. Y., under the direction of Landscape Architect H. A. Caparn, of New York City.

Park Commissioner Porter Beardsley, of Auburn, N. Y., has secured an option on a tract of 150 acres known as Springside and Galpin Hill. The tract is held at \$15,000, is well wooded and has fine natural scenery.

John Nolen, landscape architect, of New York, recently visited Charlotte, N. C., preparing plans for beautifying that city, under the direction of the park and tree commission.

The park commissioners of Topeka, Kas., will expend \$2,500 in improving Garfield Park.

Riverside, Cal., has instituted condemnation proceedings to acquire an additional tract of about three acres adjoining Fairmount Park.

Mrs. Reynolds has offered to present to the city of Dillon, Mont., ten acres of land for a park on condition that the city improve it.

The Progressive Association of Milton, Ore., is raising funds for a park and has selected Nichols Grove as a site.

The city council of Elizabeth, N. J., has voted \$5,000 for improvements to be made by the committee on parks and shade trees.

Last spring a thousand yellow pine trees from four to six inches tall were planted in the Wichita Forest Reserve in southwest Oklahoma, and from eighty to eighty-five per cent of the trees have survived. Two thousand more are to be planted this year, and if these are successful larger plantations are to be tried.

The city of Moberly, Mo., at a public election has authorized the issue of \$15,000 of city bonds to purchase a hundred and fifty acres of land for a park.

St. Paul, Minn., has four public playgrounds and is considering the estab-

lishment of a fifth. The park board has decided to employ a regular force of playground directors and appropriate money for the purchase of apparatus.

Daniel M. Page, of Joplin, Mo., has offered a tract of ground to that city for a public park, the city to buy the land at a price to be determined by a disinterested committee of three.

The park board of Minneapolis has appropriated \$3,000 for the purchase of apparatus for playgrounds in the following parks: Loring, Powderhorn, Fairview, Van Cleve, and Murphy Square.

A fund of \$3,000 has been raised by popular subscription to purchase a tract of land for a public park in Huron, S. D. The ground is to be surveyed and improved.

Citizens of Spokane, Wash., have offered a tract of thirty-nine acres along Summit Boulevard to the city for park purposes.

Irving Elting has presented Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with a tract of land which is to be improved as a public park.

The park commission of Bayonne, N. J., has purchased a small addition to the Bayonne City Park.

Improvements to cost \$4,000 are under way in Stiles Park and Wheeler Park, in Oklahoma City, Okla. A conservatory is being built in Wheeler Park, and the other improvements include the placing of settees, building new walks and enclosing a new deer park.

Plans are being made to purchase an addition of about two blocks to Fort Defiance Park, at Defiance, O.

The new city charter proposed for Spokane, Wash., provides for the appointment of a park board of ten men by the mayor, who is an ex-officio member. This proposition is to be voted on at the coming election and both candidates for mayor have approved it.

The city improvement committee and the tree planting committee of the Industrial Club have begun extensive park improvements in Cheyenne, Wyo. The work is to include the planting of 20,000 trees around the chain of four lakes north of the city and the construction of eight miles of boulevard from the city to the lakes.

The park board of Grand Rapids, Mich., has asked for an appropriation of \$54,067 for park improvements this year. The park area is about fifty acres greater than last year.

The park commission of Northamp-

ton, Mass., has accepted plans by Joseph Gattringer, New York, for the improvement of the Main Street Park. The cost of the improvements will be about \$12,000.

The commissioners of Slater Memorial Park at Pawtucket, R. I., are planning to spend \$10,000 in improvements this year. Much planting will be done, new walks and drives built, and a shelter house erected. George A. Saunders was recently appointed superintendent of this park.

William Pease, of Des Moines, Iowa, has been employed to plan park improvements for Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A new park board composed of J. W. Breidenthal, J. P. Angle, and James Sullivan has recently been appointed by the mayor of Kansas City, Kan., and will begin extensive improvements in the parks in that city. The board has power to issue \$75,000 in bonds subject to a two-thirds vote of the council.

A number of gifts for the zoo have been received for the City Park in Denver and the park board is considering the plan of placing the donor's names on the cages.

Samuel Parsons, landscape architect of the New York Park Commission, recently visited Tuscaloosa, Ala., to prepare plans for beautifying the campus of the University of Alabama.

The town of San Pedro, Cal., has been offered a tract of twenty acres belonging to the Dodson estate for a public park on condition that the city spend \$5,000 a year for two years for its improvement and \$2,000 a year thereafter for maintenance.

At a recent election at Loveland, Colo., it was voted to buy two new parks and to issue bonds for park improvements.

Olmsted Bros., Brookline, Mass., have been employed to make plans for a park system for York, Pa.

Enid, Okla., is to expend \$25,000 in improving a ten-acre tract recently purchased for a public park. A boat house, natatorium and summer theater are among the improvements to be made.

A bill recently passed by the Minnesota legislature allows cities of the first class to issue bonds for park purposes to the amount of \$300,000.

Park commissioners of Kansas City, Mo., have selected sites for two playgrounds in the north end.

Extensive improvements are planned for Seaside Park, Bridgeport, Conn. A new bathing pavilion for women will

(Continued on page 85.)

PARK NEWS.

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, now the largest city park in the country, embracing over 3,300 acres, was originally established by accident as a site for the city water works. It then in 1825 included four acres and was known as Fairmount Gardens.

* * *

One of the illustrations on this page shows a view of the pretty little park in Madison, Ind., which is cared for by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The site was an old abandoned graveyard and had long been an eyesore to the community. The picture shows graphically what a transformation has been wrought. The park is well kept, and improvements have been made from time to time to add to its attractiveness.

* * *

Great damage to plant life in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, is threatened by the proposed construction of one of the largest copper smelters in the world, now in progress at San Bruno. Though the smelter will be located some miles from the park, it is greatly feared that the noxious fumes will be wafted by the sea winds over the grounds, and the result, in time, will be the destruction of the plant life there. The board of park commissioners consider the danger imminent, and are very active in their opposition to the erection of the smelter. Strong efforts are being made to have work on the smelter discontinued. This the smelter company decline to do; they argue that the usual course of the winds would blow the poisonous fumes out to the ocean. But in case winds should veer, to be on the safe side, the company would provide a chimney 400 feet high to prevent the wind from carrying gases over the park shrubbery. However, the park commissioners decided that the risk was too great, and a resolution was adopted asking the smelter company to discontinue the construction of a plant at that point. If the resolution is disregarded an injunction suit will be begun in the United States Court. There promises to be a big legal fight over the case. It is also claimed that the fumes will eventually destroy the forests, orchards, gardens, crops, berry plants, flowers, etc., in the country for a radius of miles around San Bruno. The company propose to erect a smelter that will cost \$5,000,000, and have unlimited capital.

From the Annual Reports

The annual report of the park board of Worcester, Mass., tells of the important work in detail in the sixteen separate parks which include a total of over 1,000 acres. The total expenditures amounted to \$27,136 for maintenance and \$9,464 for improvements in addition to an expenditure of \$54,900 for the purchase of the Green Hill property.

The annual report of the park commissioners of Wilmington, Del., is the usual beautifully illustrated book giving details of the financial operations and improvements made during the year. The total area of parks is now 292 acres, including four large parks and ten small squares and open areas. The total expenditures for the year amounted to \$35,557. Out of bond issues of \$50,000 and \$30,000 made respectively in 1901 and 1905 there is still available \$15,000 for improvements and \$27,000 for purchase of land. Construction has begun on a re-inforced concrete bridge 346 feet long across the Brandywine and the work is to be finished this season. Two tracts of land were added to the park system during the year.

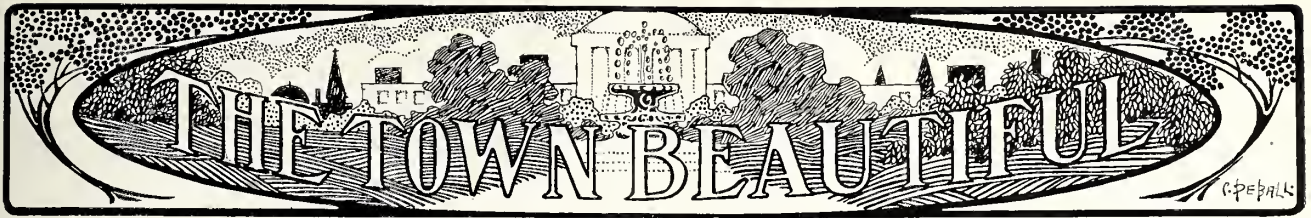
The annual report of the park commission of Harrisburg, Pa., and report of Superintendent F. L. Mulford tell in detail of the numerous improvements at the Reservoir, its maintenance, the work on the grass plots on State street,

the river bank and the Twelfth street playground, where excellent results have been obtained. Some idea of the nursery work on the island is given when it is shown that 70,000 cuttings of shrubs were planted, seven acres being set out with 50,000 shrubs and 3,900 young trees in addition. Over 1,600 feet of seed beds over six feet wide are now on the island, some with plants ready to move. There have been made 100,000 cuttings to be planted this spring. There were 46,000 plants, worth \$4,047.45 taken from the nursery effecting a saving of over \$4,000 in cost of plants. Mr. Mulford estimates attendance at the parks at almost three-quarters of a million. The total expenditures for the year amounted to \$43,383, and there has been spent on the park system since March 23, 1903, \$194,772.95. The report shows that 4,333 feet of land have been given to the city along the river front. Of the 877 acres plotted for the park system 476.41 acres have been acquired.

At the annual meeting of the park board of Rochester, N. Y., it was recommended that \$10,000 a year be set aside for the care of street trees. To do this work properly the superintendent estimated it would require at least four gangs of men to trim trees that needed it and to cut down dead, dangerous and crowding trees. The president's report recommended a number of improvements, among them the development of the tract known as Pike's Quarry. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the year of \$104,901, and expenditures of \$98,726.



JOHN PAUL PARK, MADISON, IND.



SOME THINGS AN IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY CAN DO

Every community should organize a civic improvement society or the city beautiful club, with officers and committees for work, and as few rules as possible. Volunteer societies often are overwhelmed by the rules, there being so many instructions to follow that the members get discouraged at the start. It is better to have but one or two rules, the chief one being that the member will devote some time personally to furthering the purpose of the society. If we can get 25 or 30 persons united in an effort to improve their town, there will be set in motion a force that will produce results most surprisingly.

Do not undertake too much; that is another good rule. Failure weakens future effort. Therefore, in the days of inexperience, undertake the simple thing that can be accomplished. Success will breed success, and, before long, the society will find itself able to cope with matters of great pith and moment.

Clean sidewalks. That will do for the beginning. In some towns the inhabitants are commanded by ordinance to have their sidewalks swept daily before a certain hour; and the society can use its influence to get the ordinance enforced; or, if there is no ordinance, can get an ordinance of that sort adopted; or, if this be not considered advisable, can urge upon the citizens to use the broom, the members of the society setting the good example.

Next is clean streets. The first thing the society member will do is to refrain from putting waste paper or domestic refuse into the streets; but will provide a box or receptacle for the waste. If the town has no garbage removal system, influence should be brought to bear on the council to have one established. It will do more than any one other thing to keep the streets clean.

Then one's own premises. Put the lawn in order, cleaning up both back and front yards, mending fences, resetting gates, and making liberal use of paint and whitewash. There is a fashion in these things. If all neglect

(Extract from an address before the Alabama Commercial and Industrial Association, by Erwin Craighead, of Mobile.)

outward appearances, that is their fashion; but if a considerable number of people tidy up their yards, gardens, fences, and outhouses, we may be sure that this too will become the fashion, especially if the movement be a concerted one.

The public buildings found usually in small towns are of a certain architectural pretention, but, almost without exception, they are unkempt, their bare floors unscrubbed, their walls dingy with the dust of years, their furniture old and badly in need of repair. The stain of tobacco juice is seen everywhere. Cold and cheerless in winter, ill-ventilated and stuffy in summer, they are precisely what they ought not to be; and they would not be suffered to exist but for the fact that the people do not know of anything better and have no expectations of ever knowing anything better. Here is where the club could do effective work, cleaning, painting, and repairing. There is really no reason why the court house should not be the show building of the town.

The public grounds also are much neglected. There is no need of having a fence around them if the cows, goats, horses and hogs are kept in restraint by a good pound law; but there is usually a fence, and it is broken in part and is bare of paint. Have the fence taken down; trim the trees, mow the grass, strew the walks with sand or crushed shells, place benches here and there, make the place clean, and at the same time beautiful. If there is means at hand, attempt landscape gardening; it will serve as an object lesson to the citizens and will cause imitation.

Treating of the beautiful, as distinct from the question of cleanliness, let us consider the trees. Shade trees on the streets are quasi-public property. In some cities they are cared for by the administration. Generally speaking they are not cared for at all. The property owner plants them. If they grow, they grow; if not, not. And

they can grow as they please. Under those conditions there are trees in clumps, some trees well proportioned, others sickly or out of shape; and there are many spaces that are devoid of trees. The duty of the club will be to hold tree meetings, to have a tree planting day, to obtain advice as to the best trees to be planted, and the best way to care for them; and, if possible, to obtain the services of an expert to direct the work. Some cities are famous for their trees. Some other cities and towns are as bare and shadeless as the desert. How little effort is needed to emulate what is good and productive of beautifying results!

A most unbeautiful thing is the poster advertising in towns where no ordinance controls the placing of the posters. These advertisements, even when new, are obtrusive; when old and tattered, they are very ugly. Let influence be used to get an ordinance limiting the placing of such advertisements and absolutely forbidding the placing of them upon the, sides of stores, barns, outhouses or dwellings. In St. Louis all out-of-door advertisements are placed upon boarding especially erected for the purpose and are painted—no pasted posters being allowed. A small town cannot expect to adopt such a rule as this, but it can regulate the advertising so that it will not become a public nuisance; and this special rule can be adopted and enforced, that the persons who put up an advertisement shall take it down or have it taken down before it becomes an eyesore. The club can do a great deal to bring about a right public opinion in this respect; especially can it urge upon property holders the impropriety of letting patent medicine men, whisky sellers, circus and theatrical companies use their fences, outhouses, etc., for the display of their advertisements.

There are many opportunities for activity in the small town. The school house is usually an unornamental structure, bare of comfort or convenience and set in a great empty space, called the school yard. How shall the

children acquire a taste for the beautiful when their early years are spent in such surroundings? As long as men only are on the school boards, we cannot expect anything better perhaps; but why not have women too on the boards? One-half the students are female, yet the management is altogether masculine! Is it a wonder that the school houses are forbidding and the school grounds deserts? Not waiting for the introduction of the feminine element into the school boards, however, the city beautiful club can have its committee at work beautifying the school houses and grounds. I could tell the story of many an effort along this line in Alabama, productive of most gratifying results.

The object of the club is not only to do things, but also to create a sentiment in favor of doing things. Sentiment is the motor. Once set it agoing and wonders will be accomplished. A town administration seldom does more than it is required to do; it is

an easy-going affair, and contented with little accomplishments. If, however, a public sentiment is aroused and the foremost people determine that a change shall take place in the conditions under which they live, there is no administration that will hold out long against the movement. The club should be in good relations with the administration, appearing not as a critic but as an assistant; taking advice as well as giving it, and measuring its request by the ability of the administration to respond to them. The club should be composed of both men and women—the women to suggest alterations and the men to make the suggestions heard; but all working to the same end, not only to beautify the town but to promote good will, harmony and civic pride. It would be a poor reward of labor to have the town beautiful and the people's hearts all in discord. This business can be judiciously managed; and it should be.

Beginning modestly, the club will not be at much expense. The annual

dues will be small—say, twenty-five cents or a half a dollar; and most of the work done will be voluntary. When there shall come a time that some important piece of work must be done, involving the outlay of some money, a fund can be raised by subscription, or by a public entertainment. We can feel sure that if what is done is well done, there will be no trouble found in getting all the money that is needed. No people yet have refused to pay a dollar for a thing worth a dollar. What they object to is paying out this money and getting nothing back. Let the club be useful and it will receive ample support.

Missionary work of this sort need not be continued indefinitely. When a town once has started in the right direction it keeps on, and improves upon the old model. The people will nevermore be content with the old order of things. We will ever be alive to the new. Also, no matter how much or how little be done by the club, it will have its effect for good.

RHODE ISLAND IMPROVEMENT SOCIETIES MEET

The League of Improvement Societies of Rhode Island held its second annual meeting in the lecture room of the Public Library, April 13, at Providence, R. I.

At the afternoon session a short address on "The Planting of Trees" was delivered by Alfred Stone, who told of the many false ideas as to planting. He offered several valuable suggestions as to beautifying the streets of the city.

"Children's Gardens" was the subject of the address by Mrs. Mary E. T. Root, who made a plea for less restriction for the young people.

W. L. Coop spoke upon "Children's Playgrounds," declaring that there was too much supervision of the school playgrounds, and not enough in the park systems.

Charles L. Bird described the work in the Junior League, and of the prizes offered and given for the best work in that department.

The evening session, which was called to order at shortly after 8 o'clock by President E. A. Noyes, was marked by two interesting addresses.

The first speaker was William B. de las Casas, chairman of the Metropolitan Park Commission of Massachusetts. He delivered an instructive illustrated lecture on the metropolitan park system of Boston and its bearing on the needs and possibilities of the Providence park system. He said that

about \$15,000,000 had been placed in the hands of the commission outside of appropriations for maintenance of the board.

Walter E. Ranger, State Commissioner of Public Schools, was the other speaker of the evening. He told of his experience when in a small village in northeastern Vermont, where a typical sleepy country village was aroused by a stimulating of personal pride in a few of the citizens to beautify the village common; to set out shade trees; to keep houses well painted; to repair public buildings and to beautify the place in many ways.

An interesting feature of the meeting was a series of five minute papers and addresses by representatives of most of the 19 organizations in the League. Those heard from were as follows: The Audubon Society of Rhode Island, Auburndale Improvement Association, Blackstone Improvement Society, Kent Improvement Association, Kingston Improvement Society, Norwood Men's Social Club, Pawtuxet Old Home and Improvement Association, Providence Franklin Society, Public Park Association, Rhode Island Field Naturalists' Club, Rhode Island Sorosis, South Woodlawn Improvement Society and the Wickford Village Improvement Society.

The officers elected for the year were as follows:

President E. A. Noyes, Kent Improvement Association; vice president, secretary and treasurer, L. D. Burlingame, Pawtuxet Old Home and Improvement Association; vice presidents: Audubon Society, Albert H. Mead; Auburndale Improvement Association, T. W. O'Reilly; Blackstone Improvement Society, David W. Hoyt; Kent Improvement Association, H. J. Gardner; Kingston Improvement Society, Rev. C. Redfield; Norwood Men's Social Club, S. A. Budlong; Pawtuxet Old Home and Improvement Association, George W. Smith; Providence Franklin Society, Henry S. Reynolds; Public Park Association, Alfred Stone; Rhode Island Field Naturalists' Club, Prof. A. E. Stone; Rhode Island Sorosis, T. W. Cady; South Woodlawn Improvement Society, E. J. Thornley; Wickford Village Improvement Society, Dr. Harold Metcalf. The associations and societies that had no delegates at the meeting will choose their vice presidents at a later date, each society belonging to the league having one of its members a vice president of the main organization. Those elected to the executive committee are the president and secretary (ex-officio); W. L. Coop, South Woodlawn Improvement Society; W. E. Longfellow, Pawtuxet Old Home and Improvement Association; C. Abbott Davis, Auburndale Improvement Association.

MASSACHUSETTS TOWN IMPROVEMENT CONFERENCE

The sixth village improvement conference held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Civic League came on April 26. The afternoon session was devoted to a review of achievements; school and home gardens being discussed by Supt. James S. Perkins, of Canton, and Principal Philip Emerson of Lynn. Mr. Charles W. Hubbard described the Stevens Memorial, a new type of social center at Ludlow; Miss Harriet B. Whitaker told of the founding of the Tyngsboro Tree Society in 1844; and Mr. John D. Hardy described The Townsman as an approach to the ideal in a local paper.

Mr. Perkins and Mr. Emerson were in close accord on methods and results in garden work. Mr. Perkins as superintendent where there are not many schools is able to visit every school once a week and sometimes twice, and to give enough time to keep in touch with children who show interest in such work. Having discovered in a child an interest in garden work, he asks the child to go with him before school closes to see the garden. The child is naturally pleased and encouraged, and others become interested. In this way, without any organized effort and with no special instruction except in an incidental way, the movement has grown in Canton until the results are easily observed in all sections. Mr. Perkins estimates that 90 per cent of the children in the grammar schools have gardens. He believes that direct personal contact and an energetic show of interest are the main causes of these results. Mr. Perkins thinks that the entire activities of childhood should center in the school. It should be the place of inspiration and direction, and if the school is what it ought to be, children will be educated rather than informed and genuine citizenship will result.

The Stevens Memorial was built by the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates for the use of the employees. The manufacture of hemp and jute products requires a great deal of unskilled labor and Mr. Hubbard believes that what they have accomplished there could be accomplished in any place. The Memorial was opened last spring, and since that time it has grown to be a very prominent feature in the life of the village. Various organizations had been under way and had been meeting here and there, so that when the

building was completed everything was ready for actual work. The results in the way of accomplishments have been in practically every respect satisfactory. The building itself is a most interesting one. In the basement there are lockers, tub and shower baths, and a swimming tank. On the first floor on the girls' side is a kitchen and dining room for cooking lessons and social functions, a girls' parlor and reading room; and on the men's side a smoking and reading room, and a large billiard room. On the second floor is a large auditorium and gymnasium combined. The seats are movable and may be taken out through disappearing panels in the ceiling, so that the floor is left entirely free for dancing and other functions. A large balcony extends around the entire interior so arranged that it may be used as a running track or for regular balcony purposes. At the ends on both the second and third floors are smaller rooms for use by the athletic director, social secretary, classes, small club meetings, etc. In connection with the building is a large athletic park with a quarter of a mile track, baseball and football grounds and athletic apparatus.

Miss Whitaker's description of the Tree Society in Tyngsboro was most interesting, because it set back the authentic date of organized village improvement effort over nine years. Heretofore, Stockbridge has claimed to have the oldest organization in the country. It has unquestionably the oldest in continuous existence, but we now have complete evidence that a Tree Society was organized in Tyngsboro in April, 1844. The subscribers, the original list of which is in existence, agreed to form themselves into a Tree Society and to pay one dollar annually towards improving the village by the setting out of trees. The splendid elms on the Tyngsboro Common give satisfactory evidence of their work, many of the trees being as large as ten feet and nine inches in circumference.

The Townsman, started just a little over a year ago in Wellesley, was originated for the purpose of securing a local paper that would give its attention to community affairs rather than to community gossip, and to the actual up-building of the town and its interests. There are three village centers in Wellesley, and each has its local improvement society. These so-

cieties joined in making the paper a success by outlining quite generously their work at the various meetings. Town affairs are discussed by competent men, and on the whole the paper has probably the best talent in the way of contributors of any local paper in the country. It is not a money making affair, but they expect to make it pay its own way, and to give to the community so much benefit that the people will feel repaid for their work.

The evening session was given to an old friend of the Civic League, the billboards. The present state of public opinion was brought out by Mr. Philip R. Allen of East Walpole, who described their method of getting rid of a board there; Mr. Henry Lewis Johnson, who told of Hyde Park efforts; Professor F. Spencer Baldwin of Boston University, who gave the views of himself and others in favor of billboards; and Mr. Frederic A. Whiting of Framingham, Mass., who described the work of the Minister Militant of Blandford. Present laws and their possibilities were discussed by Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey of Salem; "Desirable Legislation" by Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Civic League; and "Unobjectionable Billboards," by Henry Turner Bailey of North Scituate, chairman of the conference.

Mr. Allen said that when the hideous structure which they caused to be removed first appeared near the village square, which they had been spending a great deal of money to improve, the people were surprised and angry. Lynch law, which he believes is thoroughly justified when bill posters use highhanded methods, was threatened and everything was in readiness to execute it; but cooler heads urged caution and took the matter up with the bill poster and the advertiser. The advertiser saw that he was not getting business, which was his aim in advertising. The bill poster practically ignored the entire matter, but said he would take it down if they would pay him for it. They refused to pay and went ahead with the advertiser. He finally agreed to take it down if they would wait till warmer weather. They told him that they could get workmen to do it in cold weather, and it was done on the very day on which the advertiser first agreed to remove it. East Walpole has other billboards and it will now direct its attention to them.

Mr. Johnson showed some of his discoveries as to the drift of public sentiment by citing numerous newspaper clippings and other evidences of activity in all parts of the country. A recent effort in Hyde Park was quietly put under way by the park commissioners, and as it appeared in the town warrant it simply called for the purchase of a small piece of land for \$4,700. The commissioners had a double purpose. They desired to use the land for play purposes and, quite as important in their minds, to get rid of the billboards which had been infesting it for a number of years. Centrally located, it was adapted for play purposes and obnoxious in its present use. The scheme failed, but a playground will be bought and sooner or later, the people expect to get rid of the billboards.

The Minister Militant of Blandford is Rev. S. G. Wood. As a rule, he is peaceably inclined, but very aggressive in connection with the itinerant tackers and posters who come through from Westfield to advertise the wares of the Westfield merchants. These he follows, as he says, "like an avenging angel," and he is with them "till death do us part." It is illegal in Massachusetts to post anything of this kind without the permission of the property owner, and along highways, on bridges and fences and trees, it is illegal at any time and such posters may be torn down by any one. The people of Blandford led by Mr. Wood have succeeded in the main, although they are constantly pestered by the Magic Yeast man and others who, while promising to leave Blandford alone, violate their promises as soon as they are out of the sight of the person to whom they have been talking. Their work is of very short duration, however, and if citizens of other places were as wide awake as those of Blandford, these itinerant nuisance factories would soon cease their work.

Professor Baldwin said that his honest opinion was that if a plebiscite on the question of billboards could be taken it would show a prevailing public sentiment in their favor. He draws this conclusion in part from the fact that he did such a thing with some of his college classes, covering in all 148 pupils. Of these 88 were absolutely opposed to billboards; 27 were partially favorable but believed in restriction; 17 were wholly favorable or for non-interference; and 16 were non-committal. It would seem that the 16 who were non-committal might be left out of the count, and that the re-

sult would thus stand: 17 in favor of the present method of treating billboards and 115 in favor of restriction or total abolition. Professor Baldwin said that this test of undergraduate opinion is on the whole friendly to the billboards. "Many persons simply take their opinions ready made from others. So on this billboard issue, there is a deal of cant talked by shallow headed folk who have imbibed a little of superficial aestheticism in school, church or club." He believes that billboards are only a part of the crudeness of the age and that they will disappear along with the smoke nuisance, high buildings, outlandish noises and other manifestations of public indifference and individual greed.

Mr. Kelsey said that the law under which Mr. Wood works in Blandford and other laws on the statute books were sufficient if they were properly enforced. He believes that we are wasting time in our efforts and that it would be better to direct them into the way of enforcing what we have. He believes that municipal ordinances are in the main also sufficient and that if they were properly enforced much in the way of billboards and hand bills could be disposed of.

Mr. Hartman said that legislation that is worth anything is the best sense of the community enacted into law; to sanction the actions of the good and to restrain the actions of the bad elements of the community. Public opinion alone will not produce the desired results, but it will do a great deal. He cited the fact that an active expression of public opinion had caused Mayor Fitzgerald to drop his plan for advertising Boston on the billboards of three thousand cities, and that a similar manifestation has led the bill posters to say that they will erect no more signs on Boston Common. Well organized manifestations would do similar work in other places, but we must always contend with those who will give absolutely no heed to public sentiment. For this and other reasons, three kinds of laws are necessary. First, billboards should be licensed. This is necessary in order to place them under the direct supervision of some one representing the people. Public sentiment would see to it that only the right kinds of billboards were licensed and perhaps that there were not too many of them. Then, billboards should be taxed. If a building is erected on a vacant lot it is taxed on the basis of its value which, in part, is estimated on its income producing qualities.

Billboards erected on vacant lots in many instances bring in enormous incomes to the owner of the land and to the bill poster. This income should be capitalized at a fair rate of interest and the capitalized value should be taxed as other property is taxed in order to make taxation equitable. Finally, there should be absolute prohibition in every case where public money has been spent for the public good. Civic centers, squares, boulevards, and parks should be absolutely immune. Many other places should be immune, particularly where the erection of billboards shuts off splendid views or in any way creates within itself a nuisance.

Mr. Bailey in discussing unobjectionable billboards said that he believes they have a place in civilized life but that they should take the form of the bulletin board and be used in a way similar to the bulletin board in the school room, in the church vestibule or in the club. On the blackboard he showed how seats flanking the village post office or the public fountain could be erected, backed by the bulletin boards on which advertisements and public notices could be posted, always under the direct supervision of the municipality. His ideas are based on the custom in Germany and in some South American countries, which has resulted in a condition satisfactory to all.

The next Conference will be held in Amherst in November in conjunction with the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

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The annual report of the secretary of the Andover Village Improvement Society, Andover, Mass., tells of the work of improving "The Ledges," a tract where much grading and filling and road improvement has been made by the society. It is to be further improved by planting this year. The society has also maintained successful children's gardens, placed barrels for rubbish on the streets and offered prizes for the destruction of the tent caterpillar.

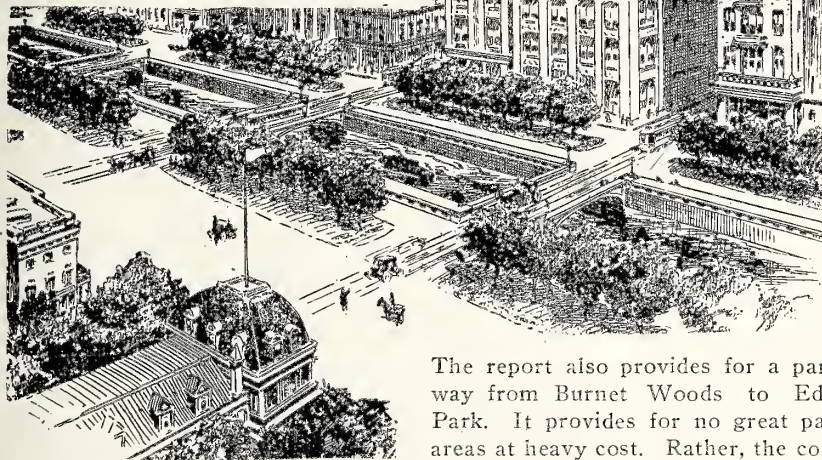
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Dr. Frank W. Patch, president of the Improvement Society of Framingham, Mass., has made a report for the town council's committee on public parks, outlining a complete system of parks, chiefly located along the banks of the Sudbury river. The recommendations of the committee are soon to be voted on by the town.

THE CIVIC AWAKENING

Central Mall and Park System for Cincinnati

A magnificent general system of parks and parkways for Cincinnati, designed by George E. Kessler, of



PROPOSED MALL ALONG CANAL, CINCINNATI

Kansas City, with the assistance of the Joint Committee on Parks of the Board of Public Service and a committee of citizens, has been submitted to the Board of Public Service of that city.

The key to the public and semi-public great park system planned is found in the mall which will pass through the center of the city. It contemplates the use of the canal banks from Main to Plum street and will have the court-house at the east end and the city hall at the other. With this magnificent open space it is hoped to centralize great structures on either side.

The plan provides for the ultimate removal of all portions of the Miami and Erie canal from a point west of Spring Grove cemetery directly into the city and the use of this canal, together with the embankments exclusively for a great central parkway, and thereby securing an entry into the heart of the city, which, in magnificence and location, and for directness, will equal any other in the United States.

The mall portion of this great parkway into the center of the city, will consist of a tract more than three blocks long, south of the south bank of the canal, and reaching to Court street. The bridges over the canal would be of artistic design, and the buildings to be erected from time to time around the margin of the mall would be of uniform architecture and harmonious with the general design.

The report also provides for a parkway from Burnet Woods to Eden Park. It provides for no great park areas at heavy cost. Rather, the commission recommends smaller parks in every part of the city, connected by suitable drives and connections, forming a general chain, with playgrounds for the lower levels and parks for the hill tops. The commission also finds that the topography of the city is wonderfully adapted for utilization for park purposes and for beautification of the general landscape. By judicious utilization of bits of characteristic scenery, of which there is a great deal now going to waste, the visible aspect of Cincinnati can be transformed. This part of the plan provides for the dressing-up of hillsides now going to waste, the beautification of these

spots as points of vantage and look-outs, and their connection by driveways. The intervening valleys, which are more or less obscure at the present time, and which thrust themselves into the center of the city will be beautified and redeemed. An estimate of the probable cost is from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

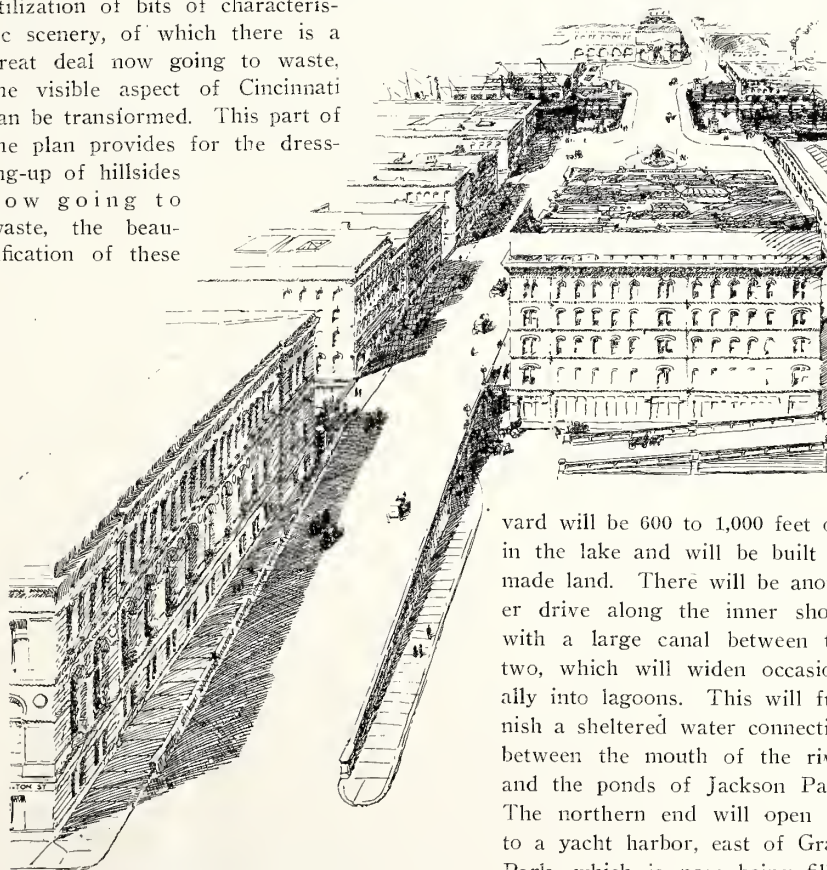
City Beautiful Plans for Chicago

Architect Daniel H. Burnham of Chicago, who has been employed by the Merchant's Club of that city to make plans for magnificent lake front improvements connecting the north and south park systems, is at work on the details of the plan, the general features of which may be gathered from the accompanying illustrations.

The legislature has passed the enabling act permitting the improvement, and its successful inauguration is practically assured.

When the proposed work is completed there will be a continuous boulevard between Jackson and Lincoln parks and the city will possess a shore line, the beauty of which can challenge comparison with any in the world.

The proposed south shore boule-



PROPOSED GROUPING OF CIVIC STRUCTURES ON LAKE FRONT, CHICAGO

vard will be 600 to 1,000 feet out in the lake and will be built on made land. There will be another drive along the inner shore, with a large canal between the two, which will widen occasionally into lagoons. This will furnish a sheltered water connection between the mouth of the river and the ponds of Jackson Park. The northern end will open into a yacht harbor, east of Grant Park, which is now being filled in. Several bridges will connect

the outer drive with the shore. This drive is to be 200 feet wide and will be beautified with trees and shrubs, according to the plan followed in Jackson and other parks. There will be two capes of considerable size extending into the lake, and several islands. Reefs exist at these points, so the work will be made easier.

It is the intention to elevate Michigan avenue from Washington street north, reaching the proper level at Randolph street. There will be a large plaza on each bank of the river, with a double-deck, jack-knife bridge spanning the water. At Pine street this drive will connect with the North Side boulevard, with a turn at Indiana street. Heavy traffic will not be interfered with, as this will cross the river at its customary level.

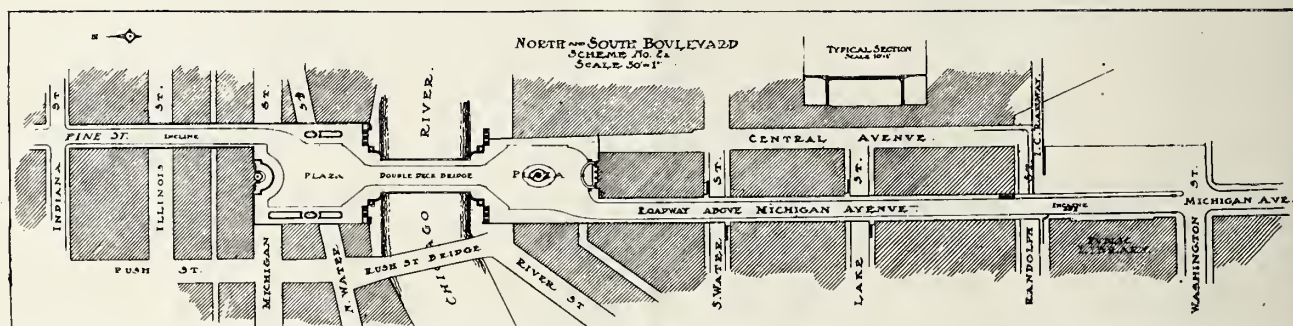
Another outer connection, a con-

Lake and recommending a legislative investigation of the proposal as it affects the Dells. The report recommends that a region which includes Devil's Lake, the lake itself, the cliffs bordering on three sides, the land which is not arable on their crests, the watersheds at the northwest and southwest corners, so much of the valley at the southeast corner as is necessary for the comfort and convenience of visitors and access to the west bluff, be put under the protection of the state and that as much of this land as can now be acquired at a reasonable price be bought as soon as possible. In connection with a bill, which will give the exact boundaries of the proposed reservation, the friends of the movement will present a map showing its boundaries, its general features and the holdings of each owner. They will also present

proceedings for twice the assessed value. Eastern capitalists have commenced to ruin the face of the east cliff by quarrying and crushing stone torn from it. After viewing the lake and seeing the results of the work started by their agents and learning the feeling of interested citizens they voluntarily offered to transfer their plant to a less convenient station one-half mile from the lake, at considerable expense, and relinquish their land on the east bluff at cost. A costly sidetrack is being made at the new site to make this removal possible. To these owners the thanks of the state are due, not only for their voluntary assumption of large expenses, but for the courtesy with which they complied with the requests of this commission and the large minded way in which they met the whole problem.

We offer as a suggestion that some of the arable land included in the tract might be used as an experiment station for the college of agriculture, and especially for the department of horticulture, as this region is noted for the quality of its fruits and especially of its grapes.

In all the states of the middle west there is no region giving so much of river and rock beauty in similar compass as the dells of the Wisconsin. Here sandstone cliffs have been cut by rushing waters till



PROPOSED ELEVATED BOULEVARD CROSSING CHICAGO RIVER

siderable distance east of Rush street, also is talked of. The completion of the new drives will give a boulevard entirely encircling the main portion of the city and more than thirty miles in length. A large portion will be along the shore, with several miles built out into the lake.

Work on the drive in the lake probably will begin July 1. Haste is necessary, as the filling in of Grant Park will be completed about that date and the promoters of the plan want to have the dirt excavated from the downtown tunnel system dumped where it will be put to use in furthering their ideas. No accurate estimate of the probable cost of the new connecting link has been made, but it is believed the expense will be about \$2,500,000.

Report on Devil's Lake State Park

The commission appointed by the Legislature of Wisconsin to investigate a plan of establishing state parks at Devil's Lake and the Dells of the Wisconsin, has made a report to the governor, favoring a park at Devil's

a table giving the assessed valuation of each parcel of land in 1906. The commission adds that any law giving authority to purchase any of these tracts should forbid the representatives of the state from paying more than twice the average assessed value of any tract for the years 1904, 1905 and 1906, unless such tract or tracts is acquired through condemnation proceedings.

We quote as follows from the report:

Wisconsin has now an opportunity to acquire at a relatively low cost a magnificent park or forest reserve, which in future from the sale of mature timber should become more than self-supporting. The tract which ought to be set apart at the present time for the park reservation includes parts of twelve sections, a total area of about 5,500 acres exclusive of the lake, which covers about 600. This tract includes the valleys adjoining the lake, the watersheds at the northeast and southwest corners, the wooded crests, and the faces of the three bluffs which border it.

The assessed valuation of the entire area is \$82,085. Of this amount \$31,000 is owned by the proprietors of hotels and cottages who do not wish to sell, holding 1,000 acres. This leaves about 4,500 acres to be purchased soon and the assessed valuation is \$51,085. It is our judgment that the 4,500 acres can be purchased by direct purchase or through condemnation

the river now surges in a channel from 10 to 100 and more feet lower than the crests of the banks. The charm does not lie so much in the height of the clifflike borders, though every foot of height adds dignity and power, but in the curious, fantastic and often grotesque shapes which have been carved by generations of floods; caves, grottoes, overhanging crags, and tributary glens, the last cool and shadowy in the brightest days, lined with rare forms of flowers, ferns, mosses and lichens, making a series of marvellous and unique views which have delighted hundreds of thousands of people.

Unfortunately, like the egret, its danger has lain in its charms. The pines have been felled because of their value in money, and the state has given the use of its river to capitalists to transform the blind might of the current to power for every day uses. The Southern Wisconsin Power Company is now building a dam at Kilbourn and has acquired the property of the Dells Improvement Company on the east side of the river, about 330 acres in all, which includes many of the greater attractions, and places a value upon their holding which the legislature would undoubtedly consider prohibitive. The general sentiment of the business men and property owners at Kilbourn is undoubtedly in favor of the building of the dam on account of its value for commercial purposes.

If this remarkable natural wonder can be secured for all the people for all time by any reasonable and just methods its loss or serious impairment would be a just reproach to the commonwealth and a national misfortune.

To aid in the enforcement of the new billboard ordinance of Los Angeles, Cal., which imposes a tax of one cent a square foot on all billboards, the Outdoor Art Association of that city has proposed the appointment of a city billboard inspector at a salary of \$150 a month and an ordinance to that effect is soon to be presented to the city council. The Realty Board is co-operating with the association, and in a letter advocat-

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

In an effort to secure the co-operation of the citizens of Minneapolis with the board of park commissioners Commissioner Milton O. Nelson has commenced a campaign for having front and back yards cleaned up. He has gone at the undertaking in regular political style, holding ward and precinct meetings and endeavoring to induce his listeners to get out and clean up their unsightly door-yards. Illustrated views are used with his lectures to show what can be accomplished with a little pains, ingenuity and a small outlay of labor and capital.

* * *

The Arcadia Civic League, of Arcadia, La., recently gave the town such a scrubbing and cleaning as it never had before in all its history, says the Municipal Journal and Engineer. The town was divided into eight districts, and a committee appointed to supervise the work in each district. The work started early in the morning and continued until early in the afternoon, when a heavy rain came, putting a stop to all outside work. Through the co-operation of the town authorities and the citizens generally excellent work was done and will be continued until not a leaf, piece of paper or tin can be found in the residence or business section of the town.

* * *

In order to facilitate the planting of as many trees Arbor Day in the vicinity of Pawtuxet, R. I., as possible, arrangements have been made with Superintendent Fitts of Roger Williams Park at Providence, through the League of Improvement Societies, whereby young and tender trees suitable for planting may be obtained at wholesale prices. This arrangement renders it possible to have trees planted at an outside cost of about \$2 each, including the tree itself, the cost of the labor of planting, the loam necessary and a tree guard. Where owners prefer to do their own planting trees can be secured at less than 75 cents apiece. Efforts are in progress to arouse a greater interest in tree-planting on the part of Pawtuxet citizens, and at the last meeting of the Pawtuxet Old Home and Improvement Association a special committee on tree-planting was appointed.

* * *

William E. Wellington, of Arlington, Mass., has donated \$800 for the

improvement of the unsightly junction of two streets in that town according to the plan shown herewith. This junction is known as the "Foot of the Rocks," and it was here that the barge lines had their terminal in the days before the electric cars climbed the remainder of the hill to Arlington



PRIZE WINNING MUMS AND THE GROWER. LADIES' CEMETERY SOCIETY, CLARKSVILLE, TEX.

Heights. The work will begin at once. A cannon will be set at the front facing Arlington center and in the center of the plot will be a pile of rocks, back of which will be a walk leading to a drinking fountain for man and beast, set in the rock heap. Seats will be arranged along the park and the entire plot curbed in. Additional trees will be planted and back of the cannon will be set a flag pole.

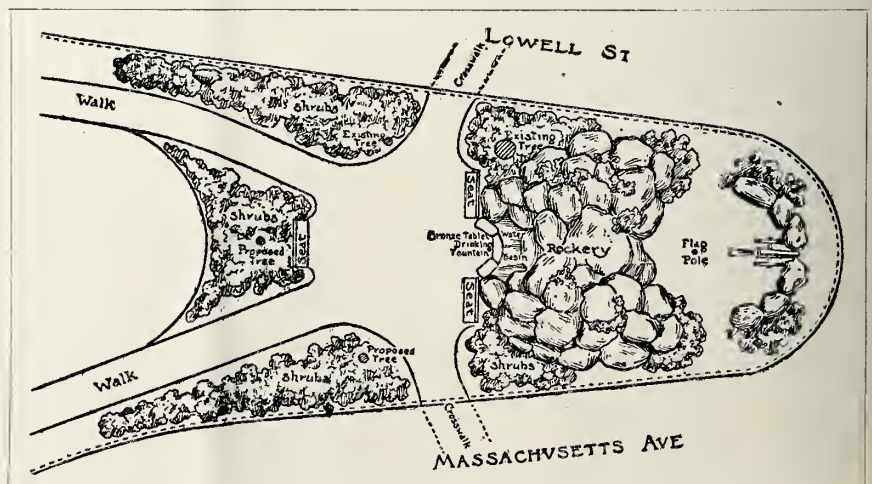
The Fairview Cemetery Society, of Clarksville, Tex., conducts a flower show each year as one of the methods of raising funds to care for the cemetery, and our picture shows the prize winning chrysanthemum and the grower.

The exhibition has been an incentive for the nearby country people, as well as those in town, to take more interest in flowers and quite a marked improvement has been noted in the quality and quantity of chrysanthemums and a much finer display is expected this year. The woman who grew this prize winner is the wife of a farmer; does all her household work, has a family of seven, raises poultry and has time to attend to her flowers. The tall one behind her is a yellow one and grew over seven feet high; the one in front is red and took the prize for the best pot grown plant.

* * *

The California State Floral Society is taking a lively and enthusiastic interest in the selection and transplanting of wild flowers to parks and public grounds. California possesses a profusion of wild flowers which, for brilliancy of colors and fragrance cannot be surpassed on the continent. There are many parks, cemeteries and public grounds in the state which contain few California wild flowers.

The society, whose members are nearly all women, will make a statewide effort to have the choicest varieties of wild plants, shrubs and flowers collected, and transplanted in the parks, gardens and cemeteries. The purpose of the floral society is meeting with much public commendation and encouragement. The flowers and plants had much better be used in the beautifying and adornment of public and private ground and the many "Silent Cities," than in "wasting their sweetness on the desert air."



PLAN FOR IMPROVING UNSIGHTLY CORNER, ARLINGTON, MASS.

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

THE BEST MAY FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS

There are so many trees and shrubs flowering in May that these notes are not intended to embrace them all, but to name the most worthy ones for general cultivation only. The writer thinks best to say that in Pennsylvania the entire number named are quite hardy. Reports from the Northwest have named many of them as quite hardy; but from the writer's knowledge he would place all of the following list as doubtfully hardy without winter protection in the colder parts of the country: *Andromedas*, including *Japonica*, *floribunda* and others; *Azaleas* of the foreign types; *Exochorda grandiflora*; *Citrus trifoliata*; *Calycanthus*, of all kinds; *Chionanthus Virginica*; *Magnolias* of the foreign species and varieties, all of which

may be classed as May flowering. The list which follows succeed so well in many very cold states, that those who have not tried them all would not regret trying them; *Cercis Japonica* and *C. Canadenses*; *Cornus florida*; *Cratægus oxycantha*, *C. cordata*, *C. coccinea*, and the many varieties of *oxycantha*; *Cerasus Sieboldi*, *C. Chinensis*, and the many varieties of flowering and weeping cherries; *Fraxinus ornus*, the flowering ash; the Horse Chestnut, *Æsculus*, in variety; *Lonicera Tatarica*, the bush honeysuckle; *Pyrus Coronaria*, the flowering crab, and Bechtel's flowering crab and other *Pyrus*; *Robinia hispida*, *psued-acaca*, *viscosa* and their varieties; *Ribes aureum* and other flowering currants, *Rhodotypos Kerrioides*; *Rhododendrons*; *Spiræa*

Reevesii and others; *Styrax Japonica* and *S. obassia*; *Syringa vulgaris* in its many varieties; *Weigelas* in variety; *Viburnum lantana*; and let me include *Wistaria Chinensis*, for it may be grown as both shrub and vine.

Two of the above named are illustrated herewith, *Cratægus oxycantha*, the pink flowered variety, and the *Wistaria Chinensis*. The pink flowered hawthorn is a variety of the well known hawthorn, *Cratægus oxycantha*, Hawthorns have been made famous by poets and writers; and by all Europeans they are looked on as part and parcel of their country; and here in our own land they are considered necessary in all landscape gardening work. There are several varieties with colored flowers, pink, scarlet and so on, and there are double flowered ones as well. Hawthorns do best in cool soil and in situations partly shaded from the midday sun. Of late years they have been used by florists for Easter work, grown in pots and forced for the occasion, and they sell well.

The other illustration is of the Chinese *Wistaria*, *Wistaria Chinensis*, commonly found in nursery lists under the name *Sinensis*. This has always been a favorite vine with all that are acquainted with it. Those who have not seen them would hardly believe in the grandeur of the large vines when in flower that adorn the residences in many of our older cities. The illustration we give of one represents a fair sized vine, but there are many that have covered the entire available space from the ground to the roof of house, and the splendor of the display they make when in flower may be imagined. There are several other species and varieties of *Wistaria*, such as the *multijuga*, from Japan, the native one, *frutescens* and one believed to be a seedling from *frutescens*, the *magnifica*; but in spite of all competition the one of our illustration is still preferred to all.

The most of the trees and shrubs named are fully well known but a few notes on some of them will be made. The Flowering Ash, known in collec-



CRATÆGUS OXYCANTHA (PINK FLOWERED).



WISTARIA CHINENSIS (CHINESE WISTARIA).

tions for years, is a most handsome tree when in bloom. Large clusters of fleecy white flowers are produced, presenting an appearance unlike that of any other tree.

Chinese and Japanese magnolias are all beautiful. Some of the hybrids are much alike; the *conspicua*, *Soulangiana*, *stellata* and *Lennei* are the best of the better known kinds; and all magnolias should be planted in the spring.

Citrus trifoliata is the hardy orange, so called. It is hardy to New York City and to Connecticut along the coast, and it is looked on as the forerunner of a race of hardy edible oranges. The fruit is small and bitter.

Of the flowering crabs, *Pyrus coronarius* and the *Bechtel's*, the former is the well known old style one, famous for its delightful odor. *Bechtel's* crab is a double form of the Western species with clusters of flowers looking not unlike those of roses.

The *Calycanthus* sold by nearly all nurserymen nowadays as *C. floridus*, is but *C. laevigatus*. It has some odor, but not nearly the appearance of the

floridus. The latter species is hard to obtain, as it rarely seeds, and its increase depends in dividing the plants, chiefly.

Rhododendrons have been mentioned, not that they do well far North, but they can be grown where zero weather or lower prevails if grown where free from sun and winds in winter. Give them shelter and they will stand great cold. There are sorts much hardier than others. *Everestianum*, *Roseum elegans* and the two natives, *Catawbiense* and *Maximum*, are good to start with. *Album elegans*, *Charles Dickens*, *H. W. Sargent*, *Lady Armstrong*, *Old Port*, *Caractacus*, *King of the Purples* and *Mrs. Milner* are all among the hardiest.

Styrax obassia is from Japan, and is a handsome tree in both foliage and flowers. The leaves are as large as those of a linden; the flowers are white, in fair length racemes. Another one, *S. Japonica*, has numerous clusters of waxy white flowers. Both are among the hardiest of Japanese trees, which assures their hardiness far north with us. JOSEPH MEEHAN.

A PROPOSED NEW TREE LAW FOR PENNSYLVANIA

At the instance of the American Civic Association, a comprehensive bill for the planting and care of shade trees on highways in cities, townships of the first class and boroughs of Pennsylvania has been introduced in the Legislature of that state by Representative Kiess. The following is a synopsis of the bill:

Section 1 provides that there may be appointed a commission of three to be known as the Shade Tree Commission who shall serve without compensation and have absolute control of and power to plant, set out, remove, maintain, protect and care for shade trees on any of the public highways. In townships, boroughs or cities in which a commission for the care of public parks shall have been created that commission shall be charged with the duties of the commission above provided.

Section 2 says that the commissioners of any township of the first class or the councils of any borough or city in the State of Pennsylvania may by majority vote in the case of the commissioners or by joint resolution in the case of the councils accept the provisions of this act and then such commissioners shall be appointed for terms of three, four and five years respectively and on the expiration of any term the new appointment shall be for five years. Provided that in cities where a commission exists for the care of public parks the term and appointment of such commission shall not be changed by this act. Such Shade Tree Commission shall twice in every year report in full its transactions and expenditures for the municipal fiscal year.

Section 3. When such Shade Tree Commissioners shall propose the setting out, planting or removing of any shade trees or the material changing of the trees in any highway they shall give public notice of the time and place appointed for the meeting at which such work is to be considered specifying in detail the highways or portion thereof upon which trees are proposed to be planted, removed or changed in one or more—not exceeding two in all—of the newspapers published in said township borough or city once each week for at least two weeks prior to the date of the meeting.

Section 4. The cost of planting, transplanting, or removing any trees in any highway and of suitable guards, curbing or grating for the protection thereof when necessary and of the proper replacing of any pavement or sidewalk necessarily disturbed in the doing of such work shall be borne by the owner of the real estate in front of which such trees are planted.

Section 5. The cost of caring for the trees and the expense of publishing the notices provided for shall be borne by a general tax to be levied annually in the manner that taxes for township, borough and city purposes are now levied, such taxes not to exceed one-tenth of one mill on the dollar on the assessed valuation of property. The needed amount shall each year be certified by the Shade Tree Commissioners to the authorities charged with the assessment of taxes and paid as other taxes are paid.

Section 6. The Commission shall have power to employ such superintendents, engineers, foresters, tree wardens or other assistants as necessary, to enforce regulations for the care of and to prevent injury to the trees on the highways, and to assess suitable fines and penalties for violations of this act.

Such fines and penalties shall become liens upon the real property of the offender and be collectible as liens for taxes upon real property are now collected.

EARLY SPRING FLORAL DISPLAY IN WASHINGTON

It is doubtful if Washington ever experienced more propitious preparatory Easter climatic conditions than obtained this year. Warmth (mostly between 80 and 90 degrees) and sunshine characterized the weather preceding Easter Sunday and held undisputed sway up to Saturday night, March 13th. Then—! But wait until you have heard about the glorious part of it.

The favorable conditions tended to produce floral material almost unprecedented in quantity and quality, and local florists made the most of their opportunities, showing a wealth of gorgeous blooming plants that over-

(With photographs by the author)

lilac or azalea trees, baskets of growing tulips, pots of gay crimson rambler roses or, most frequently, stately easter lilies, their scented chalices screened by tissue paper night caps. Florists pronounced it decidedly the best Easter trade in their experience. In addition to those mentioned there were all of the old-time favorites as well as many fine rhododendrons, and rather straggling little trees of double flowered thorns, both pink and white. Of course violets were in abundance, being especially noted among such novelties as plant-filled birch bark canoes, baskets, boxes and wheelbarrows which were said to be more popular than ever before (looks like symptoms of decline in public taste). One sadly records that many of these curious things contained poor little yellow ducklings poised at impossible angles in improbable positions. Some, however, were quite satisfactory, notably baskets of simple design filled with violet plants, the whole smothered in delicate maiden hair ferns. Others containing primroses were not so bad either.

One of the leading firms reports the sale of an unusual number of lavender rhododendrons, and attributes it to an increasing taste for the accepted Easter color.

A display on F street near 13th was noticeable because of the lavish use of flowers in lavender and purplish tones arranged with an excellent eye for gradation of color. The crowning feature consisted of a large (8x5 feet) fully-flowered and particularly graceful plant of *Bouganvillea Sanderiana*. A variegated form of the *Bouganvillea*, the foliage being distinctly and irregularly bordered with cream color, was also seen in this collection.

While cut flowers were plentiful in all retail stores, the place to see them in riotous abundance was at the Central Market where tulips, at least, were stacked literally like cord wood and bunches of trumpet narcissus (grown in the open) were as the sands on the sea shore,—or in Florida, for that matter, and very cheap. It was a real pleasure on Easter Saturday morning to see nearly every market basket, no matter how modest in size and contents, topped off by a cluster of garnered sunshine in the form of beautiful flowers,—one of the few things found quite as perfect and charming at low prices as high ones.

If the flower markets were a delight,

what shall be said of the, to us, even more attractive and unusual Easter garments of the outdoor blossoming world of this favored city? Everyone should see our capital city in Spring. It is then at its best. The fine opportunities for planting offered by the squares, triangles, circles, mall, Botanic Garden and the grounds of the many public buildings, including those of the White House and the Capitol, have been in most cases profitably utilized and both taste and skill are evident in the results.

Unquestionably *Magnolias* are the chief glory of Washington in early spring and, owing to the unprecedented warmth of March, were this year in



MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA OR YULAN MAGNOLIA.
Franklin Square, Washington, D. C. Many fallen petals, yet the general effect of the tree not at all marred. The day following found every blossom brown and sere from being frozen. The photographs were all made March 30, 1907.

flowed counters and show windows and flooded the pavements to the curbs leaving only a flowery passage way for pedestrians who must needs linger because of the beauty and fragrance of the obstructing display. Everyone not only wanted to see but to own the lovely things and there was a great scurrying to and fro in delivering goods and in filling up depleted stocks. Besides the more usual methods of delivering plants, all Washington was streaked with dangerously small boys sprinting on bicycles each precariously guiding his machine with one hand while balancing with the other exquisite little



MAGNOLIA STELLATA OR HALLEANA U. S. Botanical Garden, Washington. Note carpet of fallen petals, although scarcely a flower drooped on the preceding day, showing the evanescence of flowers and the trials of flower photography.

full beauty the week before Easter. On Friday before Easter the mercury stood at 92 degrees, and had ranged around 83 degrees for a week or more. That day found *M. conspicua* at its best; *M. stellata*, showed scarcely a petal fallen though its flowers had been opened longer, for it is the first to bloom; *M. Kobus*, a lovely Japanese variety midway between the other two in size of plant and size and form of blossoms, while always a good bloomer, was in better flower than ever before, this on the authority of Mr. Smith the genial and learned Curator of the Botanic Garden; while



SUPERB MASS OF FORSYTHEA IN FULL FLOWER ON EASTER SUNDAY. Highland Terrace, Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C. Flowers not injured by freeze the next night.

M. Soulangeana showed a varied aspect, from a few open blooms to trees with nearly all fully blown owing to especially favorable positions. Saturday morning, these conditions were altered by a brisk breeze which almost denuded the Halleans and cast showers of petals from the Yulans, greatly to the delight of the children in the parks (conditions which are fairly shown in the accompanying illustrations), but made no impression on the *Soulangeanas*.

Easter morning brought heavy clouds and a cold, disagreeable rain, the following night the mercury dropped to 26, and on Monday morning not a *Magnolia* blossom in Washington could be distinguished from the oak leaves of mid-winter. Sered, brown and lifeless they hung limp and ragged, seemingly mourning for their lost beauty.

This untimely end of so much loveliness is not at all uncommon in

Washington. Experts assert that it may be expected about every third year. It is certainly worthy of note that the many Japanese cherries scattered throughout the city, and each one a bouquet of delicate pink blossoms, were not injured in the least by the freeze and neither were the *Forsythias* affected. The latter are used more extensively and effectively than the writer has seen elsewhere. *F. viridissima*, *F. intermedia*, *F. suspensa* and, probably, *F. Fortunei* also, are all grown and all do well, but Mr. Smith recommends *F. intermedia* as being hardier and more floriferous than any other. The illustration presents one of the show spots of Washington, while the long terrace of *Golden Bells* is in flower and, one hopes, will help to convince readers that our attractive capital merits a visit from every flower lover as well as from every patriotic citizen.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

GROWTH IN A TEXAS WILD GARDEN

The "wild garden" photograph shown herewith, was taken the latter part of April, and gives an idea of the vigor and profusion of Texas plant life in the late spring and early summer, for summer usually makes itself felt by the 10th of June. The ground was a rather poor spot of chalky land where the grass did not grow vigorously, so it was plowed deeply, a liberal coat of stable manure spread over it. Then it was replowed, and sowed with larkspur, shirley poppies, a slight scattering of oats, and in the background against the tennis court back stop nets were sown hollyhocks. They all grew and blossomed in great profusion, and the blending of color of the poppies in their many tints from white to ma-

roon, the larkspurs from pink to blue and the bright green of the oats, all relieved by a background of hackberry and mesquit trees gave a very charming picture.

The trees on the right are common hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) the best of the native shade trees on light soils. The shrub in the center is *Amur* privet (*Ligustrum amurense*), the tree beyond the privet a Russian mulberry, and the trees in the background are the native Mesquit. Our Mesquit does not make a very imposing tree, but it blooms as often as three times in a summer, is an excellent honey plant and stands a wet or a dry season with equal indifference.

The hackberry is the tree for this



WILD GARDEN IN AUSTIN, TEX. State University Grounds.

climate, of course excepting the live oak (*Quercus sempervirens*), which is best of all, but a very slow grower. The hackberry grows rapidly, has a fine shape and where not attacked by mistletoe makes an excellent shade or street tree.

The getting back to nature in a pleasing landscape effect is very beautiful when accomplished, but not an end easy to attain in a hot, dry climate.

H. B. BECK.

SOME GOOD SHRUBS FOR SUCCESSION OF BLOOM

The importance of obtaining a succession of bloom in a shrubbery planting scheme is self-evident. In selecting the varieties to produce this there is room for a large variance of choice; tastes will vary; the climate, soil and the care given the plants should be considered. But the following list of twelve shrubs will be found to give good results with little care: *Forsythia* (golden bell), *Cydonia Japonica* (Japan quince), *Viburnum opulis sterilis* (snowball), *Spiraea Van Houttei* (white spiraea), *Lonicera tatarica* (upright honeysuckle), *Weigela rosea* (rose colored weigelia), *Philadelphus* (mock orange), *Syringa* (lilac), *Spiraea callosa* (pink spiraea), *Spiraea Anthony Waterer* (dwarf spiraea), *Hibiscus syriacus* (althea), *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* (common hydrangea). Other shrubs which are worthy of planting in the spring time are *Hercules' club*, *Aralia spinosa*, the purple and the green leaved barberry, several varieties of the dogwood and the flowering locust. Next to trees and shrubbery in consideration of a planting scheme come perennials.



THE SUNDAY FUNERAL—FOR AND AGAINST

Such a reform as the abolition of the Sunday funeral is a matter of time, possibly of long time. And it is a question largely of education. No common custom of the centuries that have been passing along, can be changed by the blast of a trumpet, nor even by a bill in the legislature, because, the chances are, in the great majority, that in the earlier educational efforts not enough headway will have been made to secure votes sufficient to pass such a bill. Notwithstanding this the time, owing to the progress of civilization, may be quite ripe for even so radical a change of custom.

It is now some years since the first efforts were made to do away with the Sunday funeral, and naturally, in the earlier years, little progress was made, though the seed of the reform found good ground in which to germinate into serious thinking, by many, on the subject. As the years have passed the question has become a common one for discussion, and quite a number of cemetery corporations have changed their rules and regulations in order to stop Sunday interments, except where public law compels such burials for the sake of the public health. And we have really arrived at the time when co-operation throughout the country should abolish the Sunday funeral. A curious result of this is recorded in Detroit, Mich. The abolition of Sunday burials has led to Monday being a very busy day in the cemeteries, and in consequence, all flowers being ordered for the day before, it necessitates that the florists have a lot of extra work thrown into their Sunday. About a year ago the hack drivers' union of Detroit also decided to refuse to drive on Sundays, concluding that six days work was enough for a week. Such incidents, however, will adjust themselves in a very short time.

The following extracts from an address delivered before the California Funeral Directors' Association, by Rev. E. R. Dille, D. D., sets forth the desirability of reform from the stand-

point of the clergy. This is followed by a communication from Mr. M. B. Faxon, who speaks largely on the conservative side, favoring the retention of the old custom; we note that he lays too little stress on the breaking up of the day of rest for a large number of people, who are necessarily compelled to labor on account of it.

Reasons Against Sunday Funerals

"We have come to believe that it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day; that necessity and mercy erase all edicts and are the supreme law of the individual and society. And if the Sunday funeral were a necessity (and it may be in some cases) we will concede that it is fitting under that necessity to accommodate the survivors by burying their dead out of their sight on the Sabbath day; but I think that it is not a frequent necessity. The Savior's statement that it is lawful to help out of a pit on the Sabbath day an animal that has fallen in, does not apply to the man who digs a pit Friday and then pushes the animal in on the Sabbath.

"I do not like the idea of the Sunday funeral on the basis of first principles. If there is an inappropriate day in the calendar to have a funeral, it is Sunday. The day is not a monument erected in token of interment; it is a memorial of liberation and resurrection.

"The Sunday funeral contradicts not only the history, but the purpose of the Sabbath; it is a day given to holy rejoicing and worship; not a day for dirges and requiems and, least of all, for funeral pageantry and displays. If we have a funeral day it ought to be Friday, the doleful day when our Lord died, and was buried. Sunday ought not to hear the tolling knell nor see the slow-paced cortege move to the city of the dead. The origin and spirit of the Sabbath are wholly against the Sunday funeral.

"Neither is it right to deplete our church congregation by Sunday funerals, because in my congregation

when there is a funeral on Sunday a large number of persons do not go through the regular services because they must attend the funeral.

"And then I object to Sunday funerals on account of the double work it gives undertakers and their employes and cemetery superintendents and their employees. Some undertakers doubtless have twice as many funerals on the Sabbath as they have on an ordinary day; and so are compelled to double their force, and set twice the number of them into breaking the Sabbath than are employed on secular days.

"Again I protest against Sunday funerals in the interest of society. They break in upon the calm and sweetness of the cemetery upon the holy day so many set apart to visit the graves of departed ones.

"What more incongruous sight than a military or fraternal funeral on Sunday, in some quiet cemetery, with the blare of bands, the waving of banners, the tramp of armed men? It seems to me both a desecration of the day and the place.

"It brings in the spirit of commercialism to have the funeral of our friends fixed on the days when we cannot work, do business, make money or seek pleasure; to take the day closed to business and when we can do nothing else, and then the next day take up the matters of sordid money making or pleasure seeking. It seems to me that it takes away the respect that ought to be shown to the dear departed.

"I recall today with unpleasant memory some of the Sunday funerals at which I have been compelled to be a sinner, desecrating the Sabbath with others. When I recall the throngs of men that belong to fraternal orders (and I belong to a half dozen of them myself and believe in them), but when I think of the braying of bands, the rustle and bustle and hustle, the shouting of policemen keeping back the crowd of idlers, the warning gongs of the street cars, the interruption of travel

and all that, and then know that in all that throng there were only a few who really had sorrow in their hearts and tears in their eyes, the five or six or half a score or score who gathered round the casket, then I say here is a place where of all others there needs to be reform in our funeral customs. I tell you I have seen many a Sunday funeral that was more of a Sunday circus, a free show, a free ride for a lot of people who would not have attended if it had cost them a nickel of money or an hour of working time. It is said that the most hilarious and care-free place in all the world is in the last carriage in a long funeral procession."

Sunday Funeral a Time-Honored Custom

Within the past few years much has been said and written looking toward the abolition of the Sunday funeral. There have been many most sound and sensible reasons advanced why such funerals should be discontinued; but it would seem only just to this question, to seriously consider and very carefully ponder the fact, that the Sunday funeral is one of our sacred and time-honored customs.

What has brought this matter so prominently to mind at this time, is the action of several of our largest cemeteries, as has recently been reported in these columns. One of the prominent cemeteries that recently abolished Sunday funerals gave as the reason that it was "to preserve, as far as possible, good order and proper decorum in the cemetery; and to prevent the unseemly and offensive gatherings of crowds, who by the exercise of their idle curiosity, at and about the open graves, interfere seriously with the rights and privileges of those who mourn, and who at the same time render themselves and their presence most objectionable, by destroying the privacy and sacredness of the burial service."

The abolishment of the Sunday funeral may or may not be a good practical move, but be that as it may, the writer feels sure that the reasons for discontinuing this old-time custom as given above will not be satisfactory to the lot owners of any cemetery as a whole. If good order and proper decorum cannot be maintained by the authorities of any cemetery on Sundays, what better chance have they to keep out the makers of disorder on a week-day? The answer will, of course, be that crowds of such a class of persons, who by the exercise of their idle curiosity at and about the open graves, interfere seriously with

the rights and privileges of those who mourn," will not gather nearly so much on week-days, on account of their various occupations. I will grant at once that this is a fact, but it is only begging the main question, which is, that owners of cemetery lots have a right, and this right is tacitly vouchsafed them when they purchase their lots, that good order shall be maintained within the cemetery limits at all times. As compared with the admission that it is impossible to keep order in a cemetery on Sunday, and therefore funerals on that day should be abolished, one can contrast, in my mind, the very thoughtful, and many will say amply sufficient reasons, for doing away with Sunday burials; as advanced by the Ministerial Association of Sioux City, Ia., some little time ago. Four reasons were given why the Sunday funeral should be abolished, as follows: First, that Sunday is a day of rest and worship, and funerals necessitate labor which should be done on some other day; second, that observation shows that on an average from fifteen to twenty men are employed to conduct a funeral, and in many cases a far greater number; third, that Sunday funerals tend to ostentation and display which is contrary to the spirit of the occasion; and lastly, that Sunday funerals deprive many from attending public worship, and are detrimental to the regular church services. The above four reasons why Sunday funerals should be abolished, deserve serious consideration; but it does not seem that because any cemetery manage-

ment declares itself unable to keep proper order within its grounds, that for that reason such an old time-honored custom as having the funeral on Sunday should be abolished.

It is not very many years ago that the universal custom was to have the funeral on Sunday, if it could possibly be so arranged; and especially was this true of New England. We all of course must realize that in these strenuous times, when the tendency is to do everything quickly and so to speak in a strictly business-like way, that it is but natural that these changes should extend themselves even to the burial of our dead. But to my mind the sacred custom, that has so long prevailed, of a quiet family funeral on the peaceful Lord's day should not be abolished without a good and sufficient cause.

Many of us may feel that other days are more adapted for funerals than Sundays, and if that be the wishes of many in a community, why not do as is being done in East St. Louis, Ill., in endeavoring to discourage Sunday funerals. I understand that there influence has been brought to bear upon the Undertakers' Association whereby a reduction of \$15 in its services for week-day funerals has been made, the price for Sunday funerals remaining the same as before.

The large number of persons in this country who all their lives, and their fathers' and grandfathers' before them, have cherished the custom of the Sunday funerals, should at least be given good and adequate reasons for its abolition M. B. FAXON.

REDUCED RATES TO CONVENTION

The Transportation Committee for the 21st annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents to be held at Providence, R. I., August 20-22, 1907, will endeavor to secure reduced railroad rates, but when making application they must know at least approximately what the attendance is to be. All members, and those who contemplate joining, or who expect to go to Providence, are requested to inform Mr. George M. Painter, Westminster Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa., or Mr. H. A. Derry, Everett, Mass., at once, how many will be in their party. It is important that this information should reach the committee promptly to insure time to confer with the different railroad passenger associations. WRITE TO-DAY.

Every member of the association should co-operate with the Membership Committee in making this the banner year in point of additions to the membership.

The local committee is preparing an excellent program and "Swan Point" alone is worth going miles to see.

CEMETERY MINES COAL BENEATH ITS GROUNDS

West Pittston Cemetery, West Pittston, Pa., has the unique distinction of being located over a coal mine, and is planning to mine and sell the coal and use the funds for maintaining the grounds. An agreement with the lot holders provides that:

"The fund realized for the coal mined and removed from their lots shall be held in trust by the trustees of the Cemetery perpetually, and invested in such manner as shall be approved by the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County. The income of this fund derived from the coal in and under the lots, shall be used for the care and maintenance of these lots, perpetually, and the surplus income, if there be any, shall be used for the improvement of the cemetery.

The Cemetery includes ten acres and was laid out in 1856. The two main drives are 60 feet wide and the other drives 20 feet wide, with every



MAIN DRIVE IN WEST PITTSTON CEMETERY, PITTSTON, PA.

cemetery. Sunday funerals are not allowed except in case of contagious diseases or coming from great distance.

In the old part of the grounds there

the lots belong to owners that cannot be located.

The two veins of coal to be removed are respectively 300 feet and 450 feet from the surface. The intention is to take out only two-thirds of the coal from each vein leaving one-third to form pillars. After the coal is removed the coal company agrees to flush all the openings with the refuse or coal dirt so that it will be safe. The money received from the coal will make a fund that will be put at interest, subject to the approval of Luzerne County Court, and the principal will be used only for investment. Each lot owner that has not refused to sign the agreement for the coal to be removed will get a receipt in full for perpetual care of his lot for all time. The management is up-to-date and is trying to keep in touch with all improvements. The coal fund is expected to net about \$40,000 or \$50,000.

F. H. Brenton is president of the association and Robert Gilchrist superintendent.



GENERAL VIEW OF NEWER PART OF WEST PITTSTON CEMETERY.

lot facing a road. The roads are graded with about six inches of red ashes which make them like macadam. The ashes cover 12 feet of the width with sod border on each side. No fences or hedges are allowed, and all planting is done by the association.

The management is vested in a Board of Managers elected by the lot owners. There is a perpetual care fund of about \$3,000 at present. The tract is largely level ground in a valley between the mountains and borders the Susquehanna river, with natural trees lining the banks as it passes through the Historical Wyoming Valley. All the main drives are lined on both sides with elm, maple and poplar trees, many of them over 50 years old.

The water system is furnished by hydrants at different parts of the

are only 17 lots left unsold and only 5 out of almost 600 lots are under "perpetual care." About one-third of



A CORNER IN WEST PITTSTON CEMETERY, PITTSTON, PA.

USE OF THE ENGLISH IVY AS A GRAVE COVERING

In many cemeteries where the English ivy is hardy it is a prominent feature on many burial lots. About Philadelphia, where the winters do not hurt the ivy when so used, its use is more common than in the cemeteries of other cities I have seen. This is particularly true of the old Laurel Hill cemetery. This cemetery is on a bluff skirting the Schuylkill river, a beautiful site as well as one most favorable to the well doing of the ivy. Its height above the river as well as its stony formation leads to thorough ripening of the wood of the ivy, as well as that of all other trees and shrubs growing there. Then the protection from high winds which the numerous monuments afford is also much to the advantage of vegetation; and this is why many trees and shrubs deemed not quite hardy flourish in the cemetery as well as the English ivy.

The two photographs which accompany this will show how well the ivy does in the way it is used in Laurel Hill Cemetery. In the Koons' lot it will be observed there are five graves, all covered with English ivy and with this alone, and do not all agree with me that it is well used?

The second photograph shows how the ivy has been used in the "Brown" enclosure. As will be seen, it is there as a bordering of the lot and of sections of the lot. In this case it is a great relief when gazing in the several tombs, and it is difficult to think of anything else of an evergreen nature that would equal in effectiveness this ivy. Evergreen privet is sometimes used as a border to such en-



IVY BORDERED GRAVES WITH LEDGER MONUMENTS, LAUREL HILL CEMETERY, PHILADELPHIA.

closures, but it is not nearly as good, for trim it as we will it never has the rounded, finished outline the ivy presents.

The ivy has to be tended, of course, to make its growth in keeping with the structure of the tombs and of graves where it is used. It must not spread to become of a trailing appearance, and it must be encouraged by proper training and pinching off of the ends of shoots to become of a rather rounded outline when used for bordering, as it is in the Brown lot.

In the Koons' enclosure a little more freedom has been given it, and this is permissible, as a shoot or two trailing over the marble break the artificial appearance of the stone work.

To have the English ivy do its best it requires good soil in the first place. This insures good growth and rich green leaves. A little well rotted manure on the approach of every winter is what it likes, as this material protects the plants in a measure while adding to their food. Occasionally a lot holder will have his ivy plants covered with forest leaves in winter. The cold of winter does not demand this, it is done to keep the leaves of a fresh green for appearance sake in early spring.

As said, the ivy is not hurt in winter at Philadelphia, and it is not likely it would be considerably north of this city when used as it is here, for when in the ground it will endure much more cold than it will when climbing up a wall. Its foliage even is never severely hurt when close to the ground, the most injury being a slight browning in very severe winters. This browning soon disappears when growth commences, the green leaves overtopping the older ones.

It is in favor of the English ivy that when the earth settles in which it is planted fresh soil can be placed among the plants, a little at a time, without injury to them; in this way keeping the grave to its original level. Fresh shoots are continually being made, covering the added soil. This is quite a point in favor of the ivy, as the soil of graves will sink, and it is not every plant that will flourish when buried deeper than it was when set in the first place.



IVY COVER FOR GRAVES WITH CURBING, LAUREL HILL CEMETERY, PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

OHIO ASSOCIATION TO MEET

The annual meeting of the Ohio Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials will be held at Cincinnati June 19 and 20, with headquarters at the Hotel Emery. The executive committee, composed of E. A. Sloan, Ironton, W. H. H. Montgomery, Portsmouth, and William Salway, Cincinnati, has prepared an excellent program, which with the opportunity of inspecting beautiful Spring Grove should bring out a full attendance. Members are urged to stop at the Hotel Emery where accommodations can be had for \$1.00 to \$2.50 a day, with a good restaurant in connection.

The program is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 10 A. M.

Prayer.

Welcome Address... Mayor Dempsey
Response..... J. J. Stephens

President's Address.

Report of Secretary.

Roll Call.

Communications.

Secretary's Half Hour—Receiving
Fees and Dues.

Application and Reception of New
Members.

Paper—"Why?"..... C. W. Modie

Discussion of Mr. Modie's Paper.

Evening Session, 8 p. m.

Paper—"Modernizing Old Rural

Cemeteries"... Dr. R. B. Woodward

Discussion of Dr. Woodward's Paper.
Report of Delegate to National Con-
vention, Detroit, Mich.,

George C. Gossard

Question Box.

Nomination of Officers.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 9 A. M.

Paper—"Keep Your Shop and Your
Shop Will Keep You"

Jacob Hayman

Discussion of Mr. Hayman's Paper.

Report of Committees.

Paper—"Association and City Ceme-
tery"..... W. H. H. Montgomery

Discussion of Mr. Montgomery's
Paper.

Unfinished Business.

Election of Officers.

Afternoon Session.

Immediately at the close of the morning session members will take cars for the "Zoo," where luncheon will be had and freedom of the grounds given for sight seeing. From there the remainder of afternoon will be spent in the beautiful grounds of Spring Grove Cemetery.

Evening Session, 8 p. m.

Paper—"Stereotyped Undertakers"

..... John W. Hanks

Discussion of Mr. Hanks' Paper.

Paper—"Cremation". Dr. A. L. Snyder

Discussion of Dr. Snyder's Paper.

cannot become one. The demurrer to the petition will have to be sustained."

We should be glad to hear from other cemetery officials who have had experiences with similar cases.

No Cemetery Tax in New York

The Appellate Court at New York, recently decided that cemeteries are exempt from assessments and taxation while being used solely for cemetery purposes. This decision reversed one handed down by Justice Blanchard confirming the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the opening of Perry avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx. Frederick H. Brandt and John J. Wilson took an appeal from the findings of the Commission. The Appellate Court orders the report returned to the Commissioners with instruction to include awards to Brandt and Wilson for damage to buildings. Justice Scott, who wrote the opinion, says:

"We cannot accede to the claim, made on behalf of the city, that exemption for assessment, whatever its extent, applies only to so much of the land owned by the cemetery association as has been actually occupied by graves and used for purposes of interment."

It is also held by the Appellate Court that Brandt and Wilson are entitled to consequential damages, although their property merely abuts on the avenue and none of it is required to be taken.

CEMETERY LEGAL DECISIONS

Right to Inter Dog

Judge Shackelford Miller, of the Circuit Court at Louisville, Ky., recently handed down an opinion in the case of Henry Hertle against Alice Riddel, in which he decides that the court will not interfere to enforce the removal of a dog buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, in that city, because the plaintiff regards such an interment as a nuisance, and dislikes the idea of some day being buried near the canine tenant of the cemetery. The defendant buried "Billy Hansbrough," a pet fox terrier, in her lot in Cave Hill, and the plaintiff sought to have the body removed. The judge's opinion in full is as follows:

"Is the burial of a pet dog, 'Billy' Hansbrough, in Mrs. Riddell's lot in Cave Hill Cemetery such a private nuisance that a court will abate by requiring his disinterment and removal, by a mandatory injunction, at the suit of Henry Hertle, who owns the adjoining lot, and in which his daughter is buried? The result of the recent cases upon this subject was summed

up by Lord Chancellor Halsbury in Fleming vs. Hislop, 11 App. Cas., 686, where it is said that 'What makes life less comfortable and causes sensible discomfort and annoyance, is a proper subject of injunction.' The injury done here is to the living plaintiff, who expects to be buried in his lot at some future time. It consists in his distress of mind in contemplating his daughter's present burial and his own prospective interment in a lot adjoining that in which 'Billy' lies buried, without gravestone or marker to identify him. If this be an injury to person or property, it is too incapable of being measured to invoke action by the court. If the claim of right here asserted be permitted to control, it would prevent the burial of any one—a murderer or a suicide for instance—whose grave might be objectionable to neighboring lot owners. That matter is in the control of the cemetery company. An unburied dog, either alive or dead, may be a nuisance per se; but a dead dog, well buried as in this case, is not a nuisance per se, and

Street to Go Through Cemetery

After a hot fight in the New York Legislature the Degroot bill permitting the cutting of a street through a section of Cypress Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, was passed. It was charged that it was a real estate scheme. Degroot of Queens, declared this false, and said that the road was needed for the development of Queens commercial interests. Assemblyman Goldberg, of New York, objected on the ground that the graves of Jewish people would be disturbed.

Cemetery Ordinances in Omaha

Councilman Bedford, of Omaha, Neb., has introduced into the city council an ordinance to compel all cemetery associations maintaining burial grounds within the city or three miles of the city limits, to file with the health department and engineering department, plats showing the location of all lots, lot owners and the number of graves on each lot. The ordinance is the outgrowth of the expose of the abuses at Prospect Hill Cemetery.

IMPROVEMENTS and EXTENSIONS

Fairview Cemetery, Catasauqua, Pa., has purchased an additional tract of about six acres.

The Mt. Pleasant Cemetery Association, Newark, N. J., has added a plat 100x400 feet.

The New Crown Cemetery Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The city of Savannah, Ga., is to buy the historic Bonaventure Cemetery from the Evergreen Cemetery Co. for \$23,500. Laurel Grove, the city cemetery, has but two or three acres of unused ground, and it is the intention to provide for future interments in the other cemetery.

The Beuna Vista Cemetery Association has bought two tracts of land aggregating a hundred and sixty acres just north of New Albany, Ind., and is to lay out the grounds as a modern lawn plan cemetery. The company is said to be backed by Louisville capitalists.

The Avoca Cemetery Association, Avoca, N. Y., will issue bonds for the sum of \$800 to make improvements in the grounds and to meet the expense of additional land recently purchased.

The Right Rev. M. J. Hoban is to erect a new chapel in Cathedral Cemetery, Scranton, Pa., in memory of his parents, and the contract has been let to the Carlucci Stone Co. It is to be of granite and limestone and will have a seating capacity of about two hundred. A receiving vault in connection will have thirty-six catacombs.

The city engineer of Richmond, Va., has been requested to plot and lay out in sections the unused portion of Riverview Cemetery which is soon to be opened for interment.

The city council of Atlanta, Ga., has voted an appropriation of \$2,000 and has instructed the cemetery committee to receive bids from landscape engineers for making thorough and comprehensive improvements in Oakland Cemetery.

The following bill allowing cemeteries in Connecticut to establish trust funds and perpetual care funds was recently passed by the legislature of that state:

Section 1.—Any cemetery association, duly organized as provided by law, may, by vote of the directors of such association, create and set aside, from the surplus funds of such association, a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars as a perpetual fund the income from which shall be expended for the management, care,

and maintenance of the cemetery owned or controlled by such association, and for no other purpose; and said fund may, in like manner, be increased from time to time; provided, that the amount of the principal of said fund shall at no time exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

Section 2.—Said fund shall be under the control, management and supervision of the directors of the association and shall be invested in accordance with the provisions of the statutes concerning the investment of trust funds; and said directors shall annually render a statement, under oath, of the investment and condition of said fund, to the probate court for the district within which the cemetery owned or controlled by the association is situated.

The Middlebury Cemetery Association, Akron, O., has received a bequest of \$25,000 from the late James Viall.

The directors of the Mt. Vernon Cemetery Association, Abington, Mass., are considering the erection of a new receiving tomb.

The Burns Hill Cemetery Association, Waynesboro, Pa., will make extensive improvements, including the rebuilding of fences and repairing of drives and walks.

The Laurel Parlor of the Native Daughters of Nevada City, Calif., are making preparations to improve the old cemetery on Broad street.

Greenwood Cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn., is to erect a new stone gateway and chapel from designs now being prepared by Barber, Klutts & Graf, architects. A sundial will also be erected in the center of the cemetery.

Riverside Cemetery, Moline, Ill., has let the contract for the erection of four massive Bedford stone pillars at the entrance.

Highland Cemetery, Wichita, Kan., is raising a fund for the erection of a waiting pavilion.

The Calvary Cemetery Association, of Middletown, O., has been incorporated by F. G. Litsch and others.

The North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I., is to erect a mortuary chapel near the entrance of the cemetery. A sub-committee composed of C. A. Barbour and John S. Ingraham, was appointed to secure bids from contractors and estimates for the structure.

The Ladies Evergreen Cemetery Association, of Superior, Neb., is making plans to erect a shelter house in their cemetery, to cost from \$500 to \$800, and would like to have illustrations or

plans of small shelter houses that have been erected by cemetery associations. Mrs. H. C. Johnston, secretary of the association, is in charge of the work and would like to hear from associations who have built such houses. PARK AND CEMETERY would also be glad to publish illustrations and plans.

From the Annual Reports

The annual meeting of the lot owners of the Franklin Cemetery Company, Franklin, Pa., and report of Superintendent Cyrus D. Phipps showed a total of 134 interments for the year ending March 31st. About one-fourth of the interments were from localities outside of Franklin. Other reports showed a very satisfactory financial condition, the assets including \$8,700 in bonds and over \$1,000 in cash.

The annual financial statement of Secretary W. S. Pirie, of Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wis., shows total receipts of \$147,136 and expenditures of \$120,879. The reserve fund was increased by \$16,482 during the year and now amounts to \$225,149. The fund for the perpetual care of lots now amounts to \$86,893, an increase of \$13,950 during the year. Securities on hand amounted to \$314,300 and cash on hand to \$26,250. There were 842 interments during the year and 73 cremations.

The Marion Cemetery Association, Marion, O., at its annual meeting April 8th reported \$49,083 in the endowment and reserve funds and in the funds for expenditures \$10,272, making total assets of \$59,355. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$9,607, an excess of \$3,083 over the expenditures.

At the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Utica Cemetery Association, Utica, N. Y., the following statistics of the year's work were presented in the reports of officers: Total receipts for the year, \$25,533; operating expenses, \$19,446; expenditure for improvements, \$2,838; total receipts from the trust fund amounted to \$23,372, and the total of these funds is \$135,796. There were 517 interments during the year, making a total of 16,488.

The annual report of the commissioners of the North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I., showed an addition to the perpetual care fund of \$10,890. The main entrance to the grounds will be enlarged this year at an expenditure of \$1,000. A triangular plot south of the large lake has been improved and a lily pond sixty feet in

(Continued on p. XVII.)

Tarvia

The Dust Layer

Metropolitan Park System in Boston, made dustless with Tarvia

Tarvia for Parkway Use

FOR Macadam Roads in City Parks and Parkways TARVIA is ideal. Heavy automobile traffic, which centers in such places, has ruined them for pedestrians in many cases on account of the intolerable dust nuisance. The fact that this nuisance can be abolished by a single application of TARVIA has attracted the attention of park authorities all over the country to this means for the suppression of dust. During the summer of 1906, cities all over the country—notably Chicago, Boston and New York—made use of TARVIA with unvarying success.

TARVIA is a viscid coal tar preparation. It is spread hot on the road and covered with screenings, with which it forms an amalgam which acts like a blanket on the surface of the road, and does not pulverize under the action of traffic or side wash under the action of water. The process of application is simple and inexpensive, and the saving in sprinkling and in the maintenance of the road more than repays the cost of treatment.

In appearance a tarviated road resembles asphalt, except that it is more gray in its color and affords better foothold for horses. A single application will keep a road in splendid condition for a year without other attention, and only in cases of most extreme traffic will any sprinkling whatever be required.

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PARK IMPROVEMENTS

(Continued from page 65.)

be built and ten gasoline lights will be added to the park. New seats will be placed in Washington and Pembroke Parks.

A bill has been passed by the New Jersey Legislature allowing the freeholders of Essex County, N. J., to issue an additional \$200,000 in bonds for the improvement of the Essex County Park system.

The W. C. T. U. of Indianapolis has started agitation for appointment of matrons in the different parks to look after the welfare of unescorted girls.

An ordinance has been introduced into the city council of Pittsburg to utilize one hundred acres of unimproved land adjoining Highland Park as a grazing place for sick and disabled horses belonging to the city.

A petition has been presented to the city council of Superior, Wis., asking that the city purchase and make into a park the property on Ogden avenue, between Belknap and Fourteenth street.

The county commissioners, Asheville, N. C., have voted to improve the grounds back of the court house as a park and enclose it with a fence.

Plans for the improvement of Tower Park, Peoria, Ill., are being made by the park board.

It has been proposed that a fund of \$100,000 available from an old sinking fund in Cleveland, O., for park improvements be used in building a new aquarium in Gordon Park.

The Daughters of the Confederacy of Hattiesburg, Miss., are planning to raise a fund for the improvement of Kamper Park, a forty-acre tract which is in the custody of that organization.

It is announced that John D. Rockefeller will present Forest Hill, his country home near Cleveland, O., to that city for a public park, together with an endowment fund of \$2,000,000 for its improvement and maintenance. The estate comprises about six hundred acres, most of it heavily wooded, with fine lawns and drives.

George E. Kessler, of Kansas City, Mo., has been appointed landscape architect to the park commission of Syracuse, N. Y., and recently visited that city to plan the improvements. He will give first attention to the development of playgrounds, for which there is a fund of \$13,000 available.

Extensive improvements are being planned for the parks of Council Bluffs, Iowa. The Horseshore driveway in Fairmount Park will be repaired and

a new road built from the southwest corner of that park. The board also recommends that five boats be placed in Lakeview Park.

The Park Board of Wilmington, Del., is making a heavy planting of trees and shrubbery to hide a railroad track which runs through one of the prettiest parts of Rockford Park. Footpaths and drives are also to be built along the Brandywine Creek. The board is buying about 530 acres of additional park land along the Brandywine.

The people of Ft. Collins, Colo., at a public election have authorized the park commission to purchase one hundred and seven acres of land immediately west of the city for park purposes, at cost of \$50,000. The board is soon to employ a landscape architect to make improvements in the tract. A committee has been appointed to appraise the value of land which it is proposed to take for a public park at the boulevard and Manhattan avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

George Craig, of Omaha, Neb., has been engaged to make plans for the improvement of a new thirty-two acre park at Sioux City, Iowa.

The city of Ann Arbor, Mich., has finally secured title to the Henning property near the Michigan Central depot which it is required to convert into a park within two years.

The park commission of Newport, R. I., has awarded the contract for taking care of the city parks to William Maher on a bid of \$2,737.

The superintendent of parks of Fall River, Mass., has been authorized to purchase trees for planting at the South Park and on Eastern avenue.

The Ward Five Civic Club, of Haverhill, Mass., has petitioned the county commissioners to make a park of a small tract in front of the new highway bridge.

The Santa Fe Railroad has offered to make a park of the square opposite its station at Holly, Colo., provided the town would put in a walk and drives and engage a landscape architect to do the planting.

The Civic League of Terre Haute, Ind., will circulate a petition asking the city to purchase the Riverside Park site.

A bill has been passed by the Texas legislature for the purpose of purchasing fourteen acres adjoining the San Jacinto battlefield and converting it into a state park. It carries an appropriation of \$25,000 for the work, which

is to be done by a commission to be appointed by the governor.

Improvements planned for the parks of Los Angeles, Cal., include the placing of iron benches, the erection of a fountain in Prospect Park and a new boathouse at East Lake Park.

A petition is being circulated at Wolcott, N. Y., asking the village board to improve the park in the center of the town in anticipation of Old Home Week, which comes in August.

A fund of \$15,000 is available for the purchase of a new park at Cobleskill, N. Y., and several tracts are being considered as sites.

The park board of Milwaukee, Wis., is to spend \$1,600 for apparatus for the children's playground. An increased appropriation for band concerts will enable the board to give a concert every Sunday in every park in the city.

Col. Jas. Swords, superintendent of the Platte National Park, near Sulphur, Ind. Ter., has been notified by the government that the work of beautifying the park will be begun at once. The first work will be building of a sewer and water system and bids are soon to be advertised for this work.

The bill in the Pennsylvania legislature allowing the city of Philadelphia to buy real estate within two hundred feet of the parkway on either side and re-sell it with restrictions concerning buildings to be erected on it has been passed by the lower house and is expected to succeed in the senate.

The floral display in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is said to be the largest in or near that city. Oglesby B. Paul, landscape gardener at the park, and Xavier E. Schmitt, manager of Horticultural hall, have fairly outdone themselves in planning and executing the display. The entire parterre, or sunken garden, stretching from the hall westward to the Belmont drive, is planted with bulbs, chiefly tulips, each bed being devoted to a single variety, 300 or 400 bulbs to a bed. The festoon beds on the sloping sides of the parterre are also filled with tulips, all single varieties. The circles from which the festoons are caught are filled with double daffodils and Narcissus Von Sion. The beds on the east or north side of the hall and in the John Welsh memorial, near Memorial hall, are filled with tulips and pansies. Large beds of La Reine tulips and purple pansies are especially effective. Some idea of the planting can be gathered from the estimated number of tulips in bloom, said to be 200,000.

As Necessary as a Lawn Mower



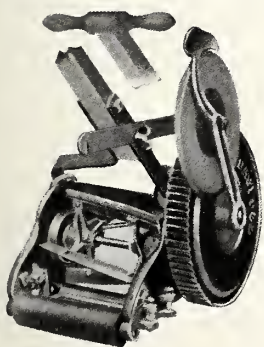
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Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

Beautiful Town, Why Not Have a, by J. H. McFarland. Ladies' Home Journal. Illust. 24:27. Apr. '07.
Bronze Memorial Tablets, Art and Design in. Illust. M. N. 19:347-9. May, '07.
English and American Cities, Comparison of, by W. S. Crandall. M. E., 32:302-6. May, '07.
Story of the Cities, by J. Horace McFarland. Illust. Outlook, 85:647-59. Mch. 23, '07.
Garden City Movement, The, by J. H. Whitehouse. Chaut. 46:87-95. Mch' '07.
Home Garden, Fighting the Enemies of, by John Craig. Illust. C. L. A., 11:672-4. Apl. '07.
Nature, Hobbling Back to. The Nation, 84:259-60. Mch. 21, '07.
Suburban Cottages vs. Flats. Independent, 62:748-9. Mch 28, '07.
Vines for Twenty Purposes (pictures) by W. E. Pendleton. C. L. A., 11:652-5. Apl. '07.
Winter Gardens, by F. Peterson. Illust. Scribner's, 41:488-95. Apl. '07.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

Back Yard Gardens, by Mary H. Northend. Illust. F. L., May '07.
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Landscape Architecture, Inadequate Ideas of the Scope of. Illust. G. C. A., 5:35-6. Apl. '07.
Landscape Man, You Gardeners, The

Greenhouse and, by Leddra Wood. Illust. G. C. A., 5:38-40. Apl. '07.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

Boulder Monument, A Unique at Warren, Pa. Illust. M. N., 19:357. May, '07.
Monuments, Small, Originality in Design of. Illust. M. N. 19:355-6. May, '07.
Reinforced Concrete Buildings, The Architectural Treatment of. Special May 4 issue of The American Architect, Flat Iron Bldg., New York; 160 pages; price 75c. Valuable Compendium on Concrete Construction; many plates and plans.
Road Maintenance, A System for Keeping Account of, by F. J. Eppelle. G. R. M., 8:149-54. May, '07.
Roads, Oiled, of California. Illust. G. R. M., 8:162-3. May, '07.
Roger Williams. Monument to, Providence, R. I. Illust. M. N., 19:350. May, '07.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

Azaleas, All the, Worth Growing, by Thos. McAdam. Illust. G. M., 5:218-21. May, '07.
Bulbs for May Planting, by W. E. Pendleton. Illust. G. M., 5:232-3. May, '07.
Bulbs, paper by Paul Richter of the H. F. Mitchell Co., F. E., 23:550, April 20, '07.
Electricity and Vegetation, Scientific American Supplement 63:26054. Mar. 2, '07.
Forest Ranger, Making of a, by D.

Chapman. Illust. Rev. of Revs., 35:447-51. April '07.

Forestry Results, Some, by E. V. Wilcox. C. L. A. 11:688. April '07.

Indian Trees, by D. Brandis. Nature 75:385-6. Feb., '07.

Native Trees for Arbor Day. Illust. C. G. 72:434. May 2, '07.

Oaks, Hybridization of, by D. T. McDougall. Illust. Scientific American Supplement 63:261056. March 23, '07.

Oak, Fall of the, (poem). Scribner's 41:62. Jan., '07.

Roses, Hady, Outdoor, paper by David McFarlane. Hort. 5:560-1. April 27.

San Jose Scale, The, by A. E. Etene. Rhode Island College of Agriculture. Hort. 5:528. April 20, '07.

Tree Mass and Branches as Compasses, by H. S. Ely. Sci. Am. 96:211. March 9, '07.

Vines, Temporary, for Quickest Results by W. C. McCollom. Illust. G. M. 5:225-8. May, '07.

* * *

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC.

Twelfth annual report of the Board of Public Works, of Little Falls, N. Y., gives reports of the cemetery and park improvements made during the year and other financial statistics of the city's business.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Fairmount Art Association at Philadelphia, an association engaged in securing works of art for Fairmount Park, reports a total membership of 1,077. The treasurer's report shows a balance in all the funds amounting to \$148,719. The report contains the minutes of the annual meeting, a list of members, the charter of the association and a list of the works of art that have been contributed to the park.

The Woodlawn Cemetery, of New York, sends its book of views for 1907. The book contains forty beautiful full page halftone illustrations printed in two colors that show some of the striking views in the cemetery and are executed in the finest style of the engraver's art. Several other pages of the book are devoted to condensed general information about the cemetery. This company also issues a smaller book giving all information about endowments and bequests and special care and for the transfer of property.

Thornrose Cemetery, Staunton, Va., is handsomely pictured in a booklet just issued containing ninety-four pages, with a full page illustration on every alternate page.

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., is now mailing

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Bulletin No. 140 on Inspection of Fertilizers. The bulletin contains the analyses of the samples of fertilizers received from manufacturers, guaranteed by them to represent the goods to be placed upon the market this season. Bulletin 138 from this station contains the analyses of the seeds which were collected by the inspector in 1906 and shows that there was a great choice in the kinds of seeds which were sold, some of them being very good and others of them exceeding poor.

"Self-Propelled Vehicles," a practical treatise on all forms of automobiles, by James E. Homans, A. M.; fifth revised edition, entirely rewritten. New York, 1907, Theo. Audel & Co., publishers, 63 Fifth avenue. New and completely revised, this book fulfills the requirements of the motor vehicle owner, operator and repairer. In his revision, the author has emphasized the practical aspects of motor vehicles of all powers, confining his space to the discussion of matters fundamental in construction and management. A chapter on "Gasoline Engine Management" covers virtually all forms of difficulty liable to occur.

Bulletin No. 118 of the Purdue University Station, Lafayette, Ind., on "How to Control the San Jose Scale and Other Orchard Pests," describes the different tree pests, gives formulae for some of the standard sprays, directions for controlling some of the common insects and diseases and an illustrated history and description of the San Jose Scale.

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., is now mailing Bulletin No. 138, containing analyses of samples of grass and other seeds analyzed by the station in 1906.

Two illustrated bulletins, by Frederick L. Ford, vice-president of the American Civic Association's Department of City Making, have just been issued by that association under the titles of, "Public Comfort Stations," and "The Removal of Overhead Wires."



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are especially fitted for the making of Sundials and large and small Mausoleums. They made the Potter Palmer mausoleum, costing \$65,000, and are now making the Judge Gary (Chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation) mausoleum, costing over \$100,000; the C. H. Tenney mausoleum at Methuen, Mass., \$35,000, not to speak of numerous smaller vaults and mausoleums such as the one illustrated at the left.



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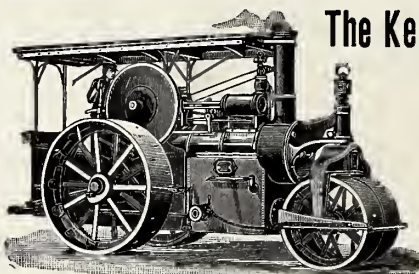
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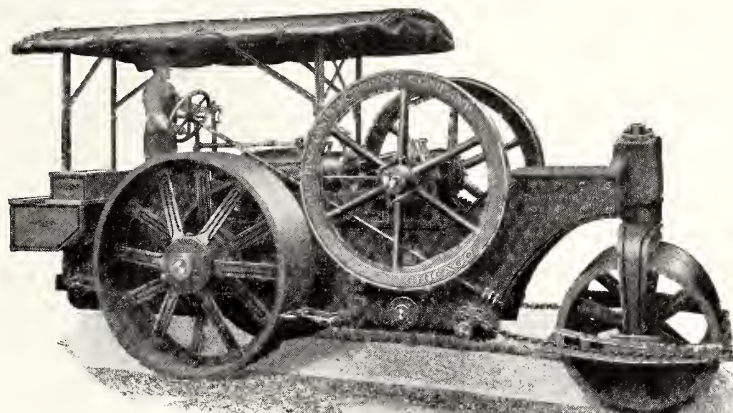
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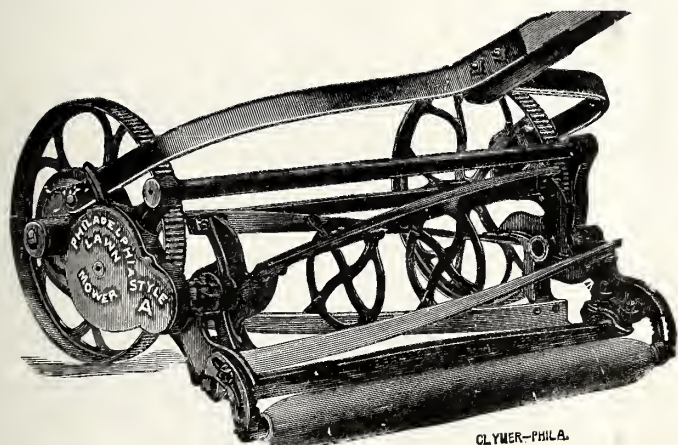
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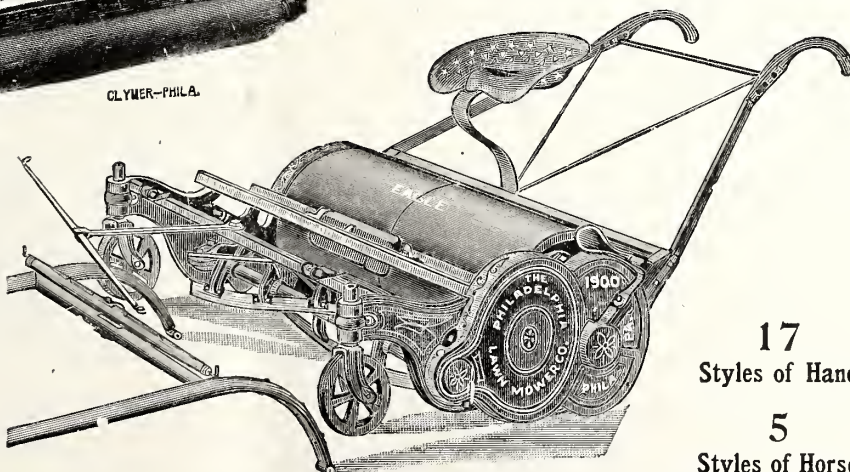
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Bulletin No. 74, "Statistics of Forest Products of the United States in 1905," by R. S. Kellogg and H. M. Hale, has just been published by the forest service and can be purchased for 15c of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The Department of Agriculture has also issued from its office of experiment stations a complete list of institutions in the United States that give instruction in agriculture.

* * *

PERSONAL

Philo Clark, who last year had charge of Sunset Park, Evansville, Ind., has been appointed general superintendent of the parks of that city. H. H. Jenkins was made his assistant and with Mr. Clark will have charge of Sunset, Seventh and Fourth street parks. John M. Keller was made superintendent of the John Law Park, Franklin and Fulton avenues, and Daniel Hudson will be in charge of Mesker Park.

Charles Kobus has been appointed superintendent of Calvary Cemetery, Dayton, O., to succeed William Irvin, who resigned. Mr. Kobus has been the assistant to Mr. Irvin for twenty years. Mr. Kobus took up his new duties May 1.

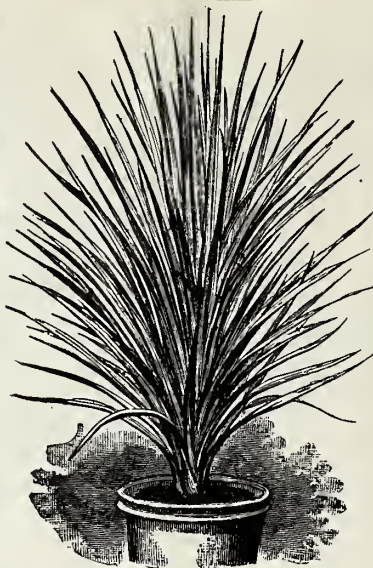
G. Champion, of Toronto, has been appointed park superintendent at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Mr. Champion is an Englishman, was born in 1870, and has had a lifelong experience in park work in England and Canada. He was apprenticed at Frampton Court, Dorset, England, under T. Pullman, who is now superintendent of Richmond Great Park, Surrey, England.

E. A. Sloan, who has been superintendent of Woodland Cemetery, Iron-ton, O., has resigned, to take effect July 1, 1907. Mr. Sloan is succeeded by his brother, F. I. Sloan, who has been his assistant for thirteen years. Mr. E. A. Sloan has been connected with Woodland since 1886, coming there at that time as a boy with his father, who was made a superintendent in 1886. In 1894 Mr. Sloan died and his son, E. A. Sloan, was appointed to the position, which he has filled with credit to himself and the general public. He goes to Marion, O., to assume charge of the Marion Cemetery, from which Mr. F. J. Van Horn recently resigned.

* * *

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

The annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen will be held at Detroit, Mich., June 12th to 14th, with headquarters at the Hotel Cadillac. Reduced rates have been ob-



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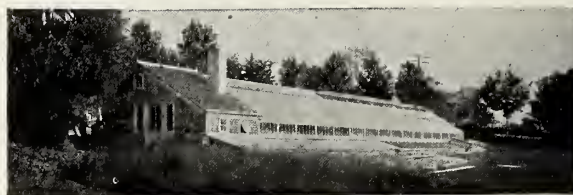
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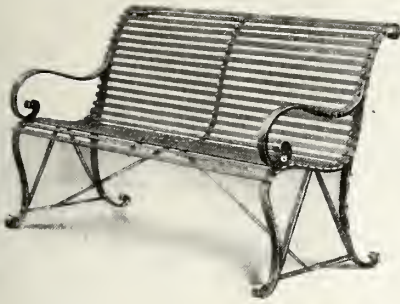


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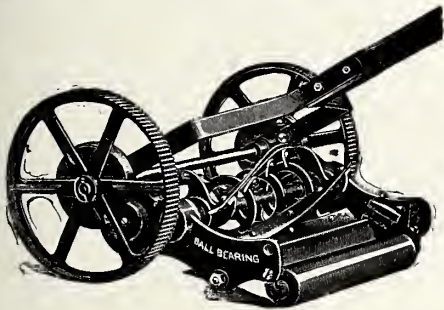
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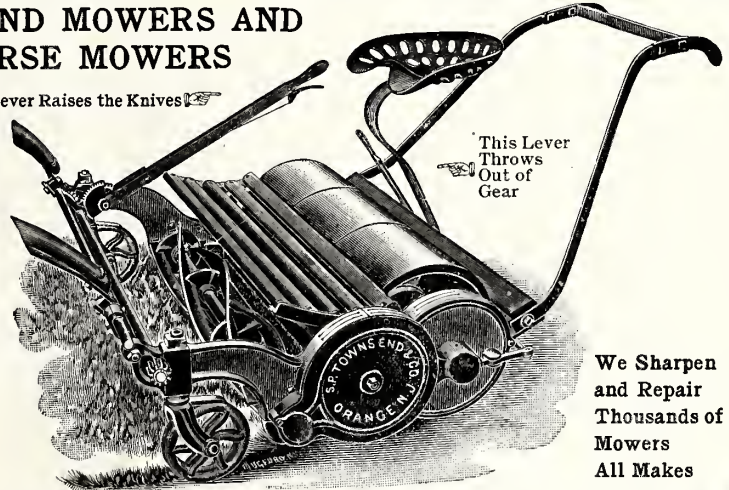
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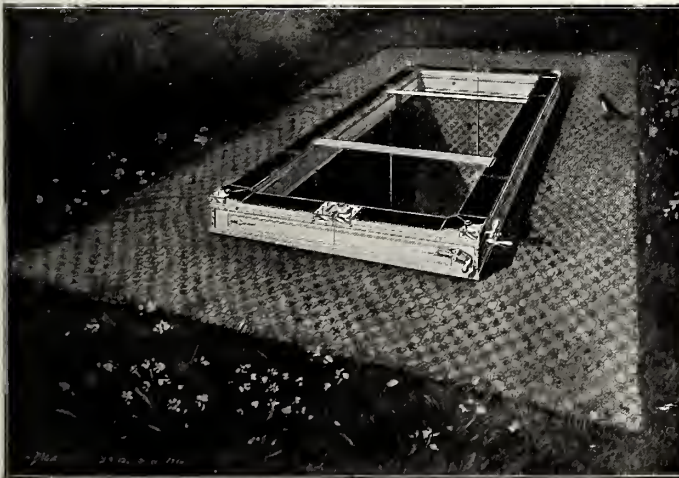
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The above photo shows Device and Lining over the grave. The Border and Linings are fastened together, thereby covering the walls of the grave and the plank. When the casket is placed on the webbing and you are ready to lower the same, loosen the brake until the desired speed is obtained, and then step back. It lowers the Casket safely and noiselessly without anyone touching the Device. The casket can be raised as well as lowered. A child's 3 feet 3 inches, as well as an adult 6 feet 3 inches case or grave vault can be lowered.

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Most respectfully, E. R. Butterworth & Son.

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John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Device 3,500 times without an accident.

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.

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John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

tained on the railroads, and a valuable and instructive program prepared. The list of subjects for discussion includes, "Preparing Nursery Land," "Cultivating Nursery Stock," "Growing Ornamentals," "Spraying," "Storage," and many other topics of interest to tree growers. It is planned to make the exhibits a more attractive and valuable feature than usual.

Arrangements have been made by the American Society of Landscape Architects for the publication by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of a series of reprints. The first to appear will be Humphrey Repton's "Art of Landscape Gardening," revised and edited by John Nolen, and to be followed by Whately's "Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening," edited by F. L. Olmsted, Jr.; Fürst P. von Muskau's description of his own park in Germany, translated and edited by Samuel Parsons, Jr., and other volumes.

* * *

TRADE PUBLICATIONS, ETC., RECEIVED

Rules and Regulations of Westminster Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa., handsomely printed in brown with marginal indexes.

McDonnell & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y., send a handsomely printed and illustrated book entitled, "Memorials." It illustrates many specimens of fine monumental work that they have erected and gives detailed descriptions of their quarries and facilities. The different styles of monuments are illustrated and described, and the different classes of material discussed in a clear and intelligent manner that will be of value to all interested in memorial work. The book is handsomely bound in a substantial cover.

The Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., of South Bend, Ind., send their illustrated, finely printed catalogue, which shows pictures of all the different styles of blocks made on their machine, describes the methods of operation, gives prices and complete information. They also send a booklet of testimonials entitled "What Others Say About Us."

"For the Garden Border," is the title of a handsomely illustrated and well arranged catalogue of the Shatamuc Nurseries, Barrytown, N. Y., who make a specialty of native perennials for the wild garden.

The Stewart Iron Works Co., Cincinnati, O., send an eight page folder showing several large illustrations of ornamental fences and gates and settees accompanied by reply postal card.

The Ohio Structural Iron Co. send



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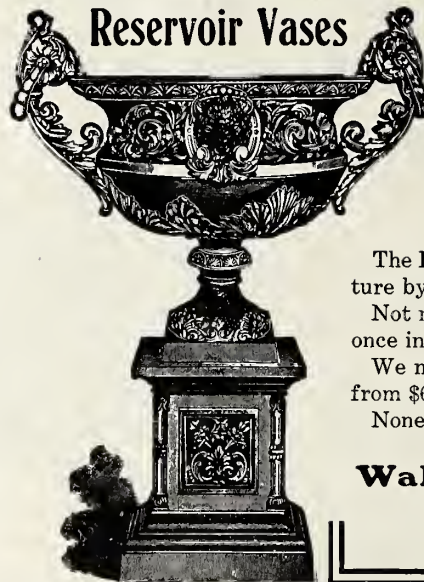
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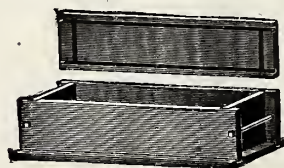
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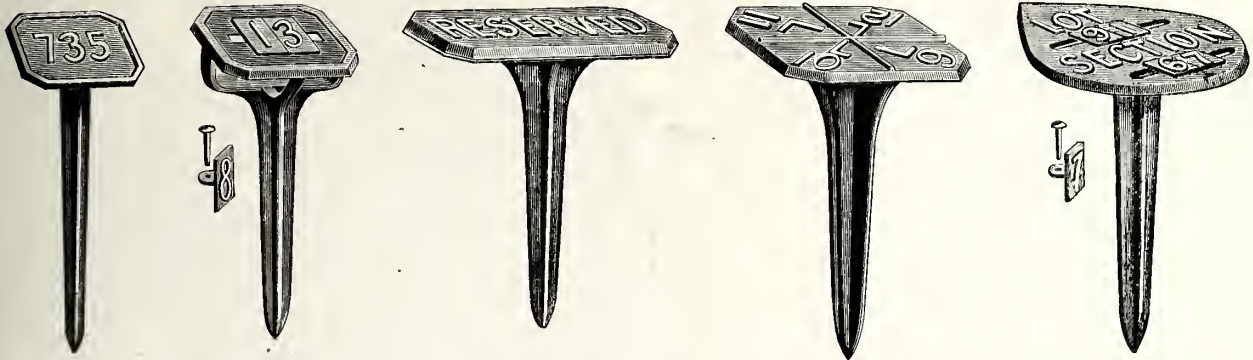
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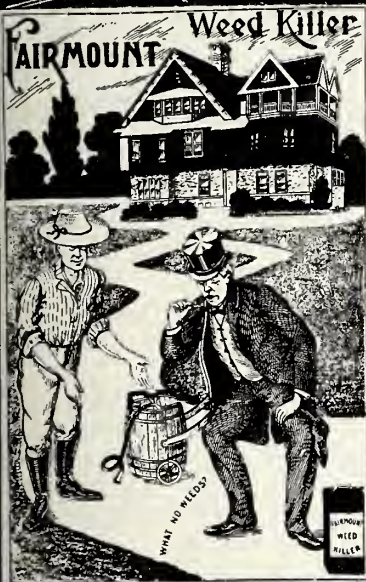


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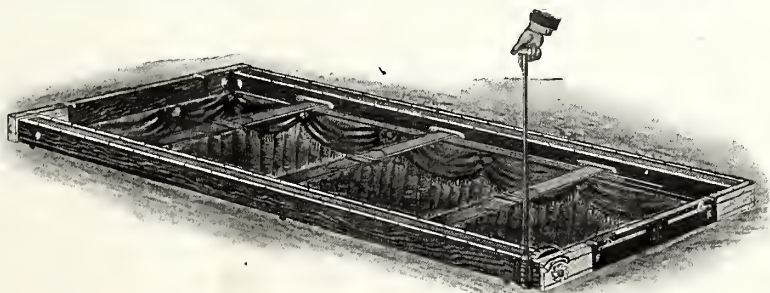
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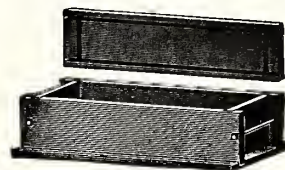
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NEW YORK CITY

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS

(Continued from page 84).

diameter constructed in the center of it. It is expected that this will be one of the beauty spots of the cemetery. The receipts exclusive of perpetual care amounted to \$26,340, and the expenditures to \$23,215. There were 679 interments during the year, making a total of 31,042; 193 foundations for headstones were built.

The 20th annual meeting of the lot owners of Green Park Cemetery, Portland, Ind., and the secretary's report for the year shows it to have been the most progressive year in their history. The association holds 15 acres of platted ground, which had been to a very limited extent unsystematically planted with trees. This spring the association employed F. S. Lutes, of that city, to improve the grounds at an expenditure of between \$2,000 and \$3,000. There was planted last month a California privet hedge fence and 700 ornamental trees and shrubs, all from choice stock, some of which were imported. This seems to have stirred the city to an interest in civic improvement and a 5-ft. walk 2,700 feet long from the city to the Cemetery is to be built by popular subscription this summer and several residents are also having landscape work and ornamental planting done. Other improvements are now under consideration by the board of directors of the association and they have just purchased $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres more ground adjoining the Cemetery to be held in reserve and planted and plotted as soon as required. Mr. L. W. Hoover, secretary, writes that the cement block vault built in 1906 is pleasing to the eye and satisfactory in every way.

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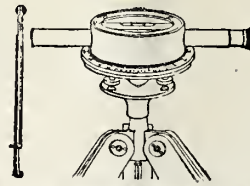
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Illinois Association of Cemeteries.

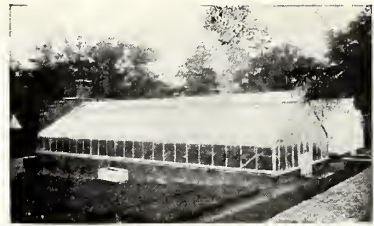
Pres., Edw. G. Carter, Oakwoods, Chicago.
Vice-Pres., Arthur J. Graves, Bloom-
ington, Ill.
Secy.-Treas., John E. Miller, Mattoon.

New England Cemetery Association.

President, G. F. Shandley, Beverly, Mass.
V.-Pres., Jas. Warren, Jr., Providence,
R. I.
Secy.-Treas., William Allen, Cambridge,
Mass.

Michigan Cemetery Association.

Pres., Frank Eurich, Woodlawn Cemetery,
Detroit.
Vice-Pres., J. W. Burns, Port Huron.
Secy.-Treas., Eugene Goebel, "Oak Hill,"
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Next Annual Meeting, Lansing, 1907.



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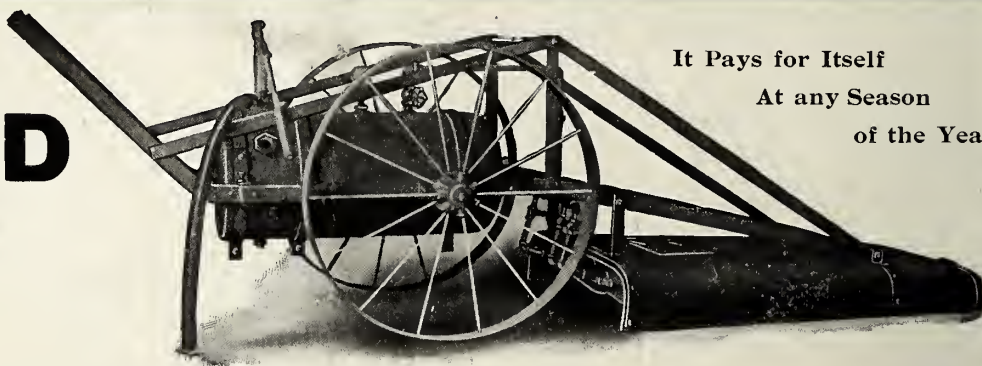
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JUNE, 1907

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THE PARKMAN MEMORIAL, JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.
(See page 90.)

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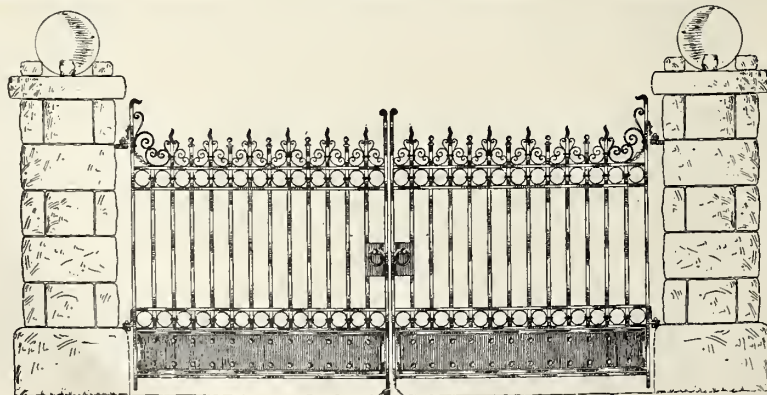
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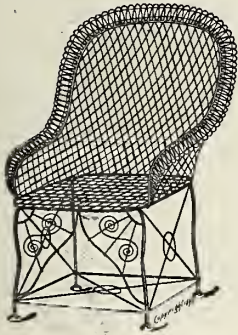
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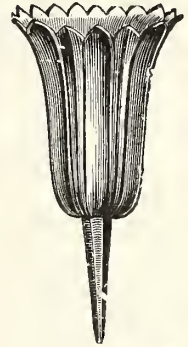
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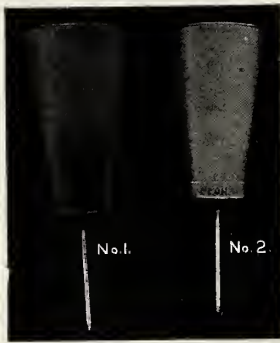
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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVII.

Chicago, June, 1907

No. 4

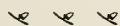
Court Upholds Prohibition of Billboards

In the vigorous campaign against the billboard inaugurated by The American Civic Association and ably assisted by the daily press throughout the country, credit for the most substantial actual results thus far must be given to California. Los Angeles has passed an ordinance imposing a tax of one cent a square foot, and a court decision from Santa Clara county, to the effect that a billboard may be declared a nuisance, reported on another page, is a distinct advance over any ruling thus far secured from the courts. Billboards have hitherto been successful in sheltering themselves behind the specious plea that a nuisance is not a nuisance when it affects only the eye, and courts have held that objections to billboards were "esthetic" objections and not subject to legislative action. The decision referred to is the first strong evidence that this feeling is passing out of the legal mind, and foreshadows the time when an offense to the eye will be regarded as much a nuisance as an offense to the nose. It is the first recognition of the right to prohibit billboards under the police power, and should have the careful study of all civic improvement workers.



The Clergy and Cemetery Monuments

In the refusal of an Eastern Catholic clergyman to permit a monument to be erected in the cemetery under his charge in memory of a woman who had been convicted of murder an important suggestion is conveyed relative to the monument question in all cemeteries, and the attitude thereto of the clergy of all denominations. While the majority of existing cemeteries are conducted under legally organized management, and are therefore usually removed from any ministerial participation in their control, it is nevertheless certain that in all matters wherein the lot owners have an immediate interest the influence of the clergy might be exercised to advantage. And in nothing might it be exerted to a better end than in the character and appropriateness of the memorial features. Many monuments should not have been permitted to be erected at all, and numerous are the memorials that show neither good taste nor discrimination. In these regards there is a surprising lack of that good common sense that depends largely upon certain effects of education, and the clergy may well be expected to remedy this by advice and suggestions to their people. They have done well in co-operating to do away with the Sunday funeral, and so far as lies in their power their assistance to promote the growth and welfare of the modern cemetery idea will be warmly welcomed by all laymen and others interested.



How to Contend with the Tree Butchers

A great deal of thought and a great deal of care has been devoted in recent years to the subject of trees, until a better application of their usefulness and beauty and a greater reverence for their variety and characteristics are becoming general. And this is no fad! The institution of Arbor Day drew popular attention still more closely to the question, and the rights of the trees as well as the rights of the people in their trees have now become an established principle in law. But commercial-

ism, when in corporate form, recognizes nothing of this, and for a long time past telephone, electric light and sometimes the trolley companies have ruthlessly disregarded common decency in their dealings with the property owners along the right of way of their poles and wires, and both public and private trees have been maimed or destroyed, regardless of all rights or common knowledge, so long as they appeared to be in any sense in the way. Some years ago tree protection associations began to organize in the east, with special regard to the care and planting of street trees, but as they grew in strength and number the protection of trees against corporation might was duly considered, until finally public feeling became fully aroused and, where argument and an appeal to better principles failed to protect a tree owner, recourse was had to the law, and in several instances heavy penalties have been assessed against the tree butchers and positive decisions rendered invariably in favor of the trees and their owners. It is now safe to say that in order to protect private or city trees against the destruction of marauding wire companies or other persons, it is first proper to attempt negotiations either for payment for values encroached upon, or for the actual preservation of the trees, and in case of failure in such a proper course to resort to legal action. There is no question apparently as to the outcome and the trees are worthy of the effort. The far-reaching decision of the New York Supreme Court Justice Garretson, rendered on November 17, 1904, in relation to the use of streets for poles and wires, that it was not a proper street use notwithstanding the statute and city permits, has made the electric companies both more careful and more sensible in their dealings with property owners. The tree protection association idea should spread over the whole country. In union there is strength, and we should hear less of the tree butcher were tree education more evenly distributed.



Agricultural Education

It is difficult to estimate the amount of good our agricultural colleges have done towards elevating both the work and the man, but there is yet a vast educational need to be provided for. One has only to read President Roosevelt's speech on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Michigan State Agricultural College, which he attended on May 1, to understand this. He suggested that agricultural education should be given a "new direction and a new impulse" and include the social side of farm life so that "no farmer's life should lie merely within the boundary of his farm." The ethical needs as well as the physical needs of the country people must be considered, and in this all who have passed time enough to draw conclusions from active residence among a rural population will cordially agree. Every department of education and training should be as broad in the country as in the city. As it is, the country school from its limited facilities and narrow curriculum has been detrimental to the development of the best faculties of the farmer, and has also for the same reasons tended to impress upon the pupils an exaggerated sense of their own importance and ability. An entire lack of ethical training, even in its first principles, will largely account for the difficulty, widely experienced, of introducing any reforms in the ordinary farming community outside of the physical improvement of stock and produce.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

GROWTH AND EXTENT OF OMAHA'S PARK SYSTEM

The park board of Omaha, Neb., is working harder than ever before to provide a well-rounded park system and breathing spots for the people this year. While its greatest pride lies in the proposed boulevard extension, important park improvements are also to be carried out in the existing parks.

The boulevard will be one of the prettiest drives in the west when completed and will represent an outlay of \$100,000 when it gets out around Cut-Off lake and winds around the pretty and historic little village of Florence.

The funds for the work are largely obtained by assessing the property fronting on the parks and boulevards. In 7,000 pieces of property so assessed less than 100 protests were made. Property owners realize that good parks and boulevards increase the value of their holdings. Land in the vicinity of parks, say park officials, has increased in value from 300 to 500 per cent more than other property in the city.

Mr. E. J. Cornish, a member of the Park Board, gives some interesting figures to substantiate this claim. In Hanscom place, consisting of twenty blocks, 498 lots contiguous to the park on the east, north and south.

were platted. The following table is taken from the tax list in the city treasurer's office. The ratio of assessed value to actual has changed in different years, but such change is uniform throughout the city and does not affect the value of the table:

	Ass'd Val. in 1874.	Ass'd Val. in 1898.	Ratio of increase.
Hanscom Place, (498 lots)...	\$ 7,000	\$ 580,855	1 to 82.9
Entire City...	6,750,544	33,049,503	1 to 4.8

A great many additions not a part of the city in 1874 have been platted and included in the assessed value of the city in 1898, thereby making the ratio of increase in the entire city greater. It is fair to conclude that the location and improvement of Hanscom park set in operation those influences that have caused lands in that vicinity to increase in value twenty times more than the average increase throughout the city.

Condemnation proceedings have already begun on the lands and roads through which the proposed boulevard must run to complete one of the most popular drives in the city. When the boulevard is completed one may start from Riverview Park, wind about Deer Park and many shady nooks to Hanscom, and from there through the city to Curtiss Turner Park, Fontenelle, Miller, Bemis and

around to Prospect Hill cemetery, one of the highest points in the city, where a magnificent view may be obtained, and on to Cut-Off lake and Florence, where the winding drive permits of many views.

Altogether, there are twelve parks in the city which are all to be connected by drives. They are: Riverview, Deer Park, Hanscom, Curtiss Turner, Elmwood, Kountze, Miller, Bluff View, Fontenelle, Bemis, Himebaugh and Jefferson Square.

In 1872 Andrew J. Hanscom and James G. Megeath donated Hanscom Park, containing fifty-seven and a half acres, to the public. For many years this was the city's only park. It is in the southwest portion of the city, and now comprises nearly sixty acres. There are two lakes, a cascade, fine flower beds and a large area of natural forest growth, which makes it unsurpassed in its peculiar beauty.

In 1891 the city issued \$400,000 in bonds for the purpose of acquiring parks and Riverview, Elmwood, Bemis, Fontanelle and Miller parks were acquired.

Riverview Park is larger than Hanscom and has greater variety in scenery. The ravines and hills in it duplicate the similar view in Hanscom Park, but in the commanding view of



PANORAMIC VIEW IN RIVERVIEW PARK, OMAHA, NEB.

the Missouri river valley it is unique. This year the pavilion is to be enlarged and improved, having been found altogether too small for the crowds that thronged it last summer. Riverview is in the southeastern part of the city and contains nearly 111 acres. This park has been left as much as possible as nature made it, too much improvement tending to spoil the wild and woodsy atmosphere. The city zoo is also a feature of this park.

At Hanscom there will be new macadam roads and permanent sidewalks built. The greenhouse will be enlarged and preparations made to handle the crowds. The Sunday afternoon concerts have proven very popular and will be continued this summer. An attendance of 40,000 was not an unusual occurrence on Sunday afternoons last summer.

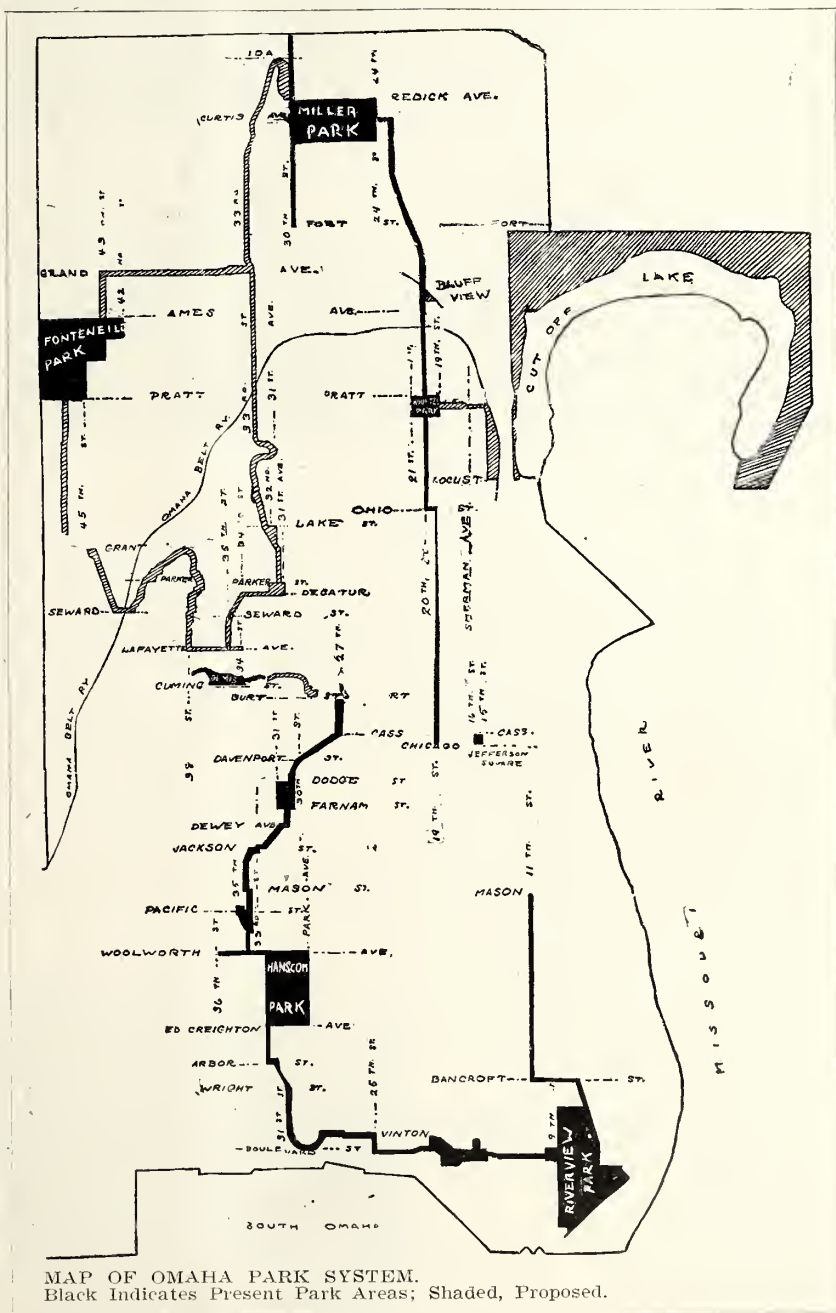
Bemis Park is distinguished as being the radiating point for boulevards to the north and northwest. It suggested the idea of converting the low grounds and ravines that disfigure the city on every side into parks and boulevards. It was once a forest with a rough stream running through it from Thirty-second street to Thirty-eighth street, where is now a beautiful wooded residence district. What was a spring-fed stream is now a small lake, which is to be drained and filled. This small sheet of water has been a source of annoyance to the residents on Lincoln boulevard for some time. In the hot weather it is covered with a green growth, which was thought to be malarial. The park board insists that this is a vegetable growth and harmless. The placing of catfish in the lake to eat the vegetation was suggested, but this was rejected because the fish would keep the water muddy and dirty. So the pretty little lake is to be drained and the springs that feed it will be tiled and cared for otherwise. Bemis is covered with a growth of native forest trees and is a genuine bower of beauty in the summer months.

Elmwood Park was intended to reproduce the native woods, hiding an occasional spring, which was characteristic of the hilly lands adjoining the Missouri river when first discovered by the white man. It is one of the largest parks in the city, having 208 acres, but being difficult of access has not the crowds that its beauty deserves. It is directly west, three miles from the postoffice.

At Fontenelle, four miles northwest of the postoffice, at Forty-second be-

tween Ames avenue and Pratt street, 50,000 trees are to be set out. This pretty park is to be much improved this summer. For years it was rented for a cow pasture, the sentiment against improving distant parks preventing its development. With good roads, a growing tendency towards

level drives leading to and through it, and the great variety of its trees. It is daily coming into greater favor. It is bounded by Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth and Kansas streets and Redick avenue. A new lake is to be built in this park. A golf course was laid out last year and the park proved to be



getting away from the city, plenty of autos and a realization of the natural beauty of the place, the park board is sure that the time has come for permanent improvements. This tract is a natural amphitheater, the bluffs rising on three sides and sloping to the grassy dells on the fourth side. The land cost \$90,000.

Miller Park is distinguished by the

very popular with the players of this game. Many trees have been planted and are growing well. The roads leading to and through this park are level and in excellent condition.

Bluff View Park will be on the boulevard and offers an extensive and beautiful view of the Florence boulevard with its unexpected green bowers of beauty. This will be a favorite



VIEW IN KOUNTZE PARK, OMAHA, NEB.

drive for autos and other pleasure vehicles and many are anxiously awaiting the completion of the boulevard system.

Jefferson Square will be kept well cleaned and planted with flowers this summer. It is of great usefulness as a small park in the busy center of the city.

Himebaugh Park is only a trifle over an acre and is not yet improved, being to far from the car lines and difficult of access, with but few residents near it. It lies three miles west of the postoffice.

Kountze Park is on the site of the old Exposition grounds at Pinkney and Twentieth streets. There are ten or twelve acres in the park and but little to show for the Exposition except a couple of bridges, an artesian well and a boulevard from the city.

The park board will also make efforts to improve the street parkings and to plant trees and shrubbery and flower beds wherever possible. They will encourage the placing of statues in these parkings. The Associated German societies of Omaha have presented the city with a bronze statue of Schiller, which will be placed in Riverview Park near the famous linden tree planted by the society a year or so ago.

Other statues will be placed in the street parkings, of which there are as yet only two or three. There is a pretty parking on Capitol avenue and Seventeenth street, 740 feet long and 32 feet wide. Another is on Lafayette and Thirty-fourth streets. The parking on

Avondale from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth on Webster will be improved as soon as the property owners pave the street.

When the various improvements planned are accomplished there will be a park system comprising 613 acres representing an outlay of \$955,000.

In discussing the needs of the park system in a recent local communication, Commissioner Cornish says:

"All of our parks to date are upon high, rough land. There is no park that contains enough level ground for a suitable baseball ground. This similarity is objectionable. The project

to acquire the grounds surrounding Cut-Off lake as a park would remove this criticism of our park system. The advantages of this proposed park are set forth in the report of the board of park commissioners for 1906 as follows:

"Cut-Off lake is the only large body of water in the state of Nebraska. Its supply of water comes exclusively from springs connected with the Missouri river. No sewerage or surface water can enter the lake. There is a constant flow of its waters, keeping them ever pure and sweet. It furnishes an opportunity for fishing, skating, boating, bathing, speeding, ball games, etc., not elsewhere possible in the city. It would result in improvements in the Missouri river banks near Florence that would render impossible the overflowing of the low grounds, and prevent the river again changing its course, to the destruction of valuable lands now lying in the state of Nebraska and used for manufacturing, warehouse and other business purposes. The silt that now covers the bottom of the lake could be dredged and pumped upon the adjoining land, raising its grade above high water mark of the Missouri river. The land created in this manner would be of far greater value than the cost of the work. When this is done the lake itself would have a sand bottom, and become a clear, beautiful body of water."

J. Y. Craig, superintendent of Forest Lawn Cemetery, is president of the park board and E. R. Adams, superintendent.



A HILLSIDE DRIVE IN BEMIS PARK, OMAHA.

THE FRANCIS PARKMAN MEMORIAL, BOSTON, MASS.

The snows of this belated spring having finally cleared away their encumbering mantle from Mr. French's important Parkman Memorial in Jamaica Plains, Mass., PARK AND CEMETERY is enabled to present its readers with a photograph of the complete work, just received from the sculptor. This monument stands on the site of Parkman's house, overlooking Jamaica Pond, near Boston, the historian's estate now being a part of the park system of Boston, and his house having been removed to make way for this municipal improvement.



BRONZE TABLET ON PARKMAN MEMORIAL.
Daniel C. French, Sc.

The single slab of the monument, very just in its proportions, and simple and severe in style, rises from the center of a long granite bench with projecting wings at the ends, to the height of twenty feet; set in the niche sunk in its face is the heroic figure of an Indian chief, draped in his blanket and holding his pipe of peace, and below, in a bronze medallion, is the profile of Parkman surrounded by oak leaves. These two sculpturesque decorations are very well placed in the center of the severe architectural forms; and in the figure of his Red Man the sculptor has married with

unusual success the typical traits of the savage which lend themselves to art with the requirements of good decorative sculpture. The bronze tablet was cast by Jno. Williams, New York.

The granite carving was executed by McGillvray & Jones, Quincy, Mass., and the pink granite chosen blends into the surrounding landscape in a remarkably impressive manner. Its warm tone gives character to the rendering of the Indian figure.

The red man is one of the most successful of the modern Rodinesque figures that emerge from a block of stone.

TARVIA, THE NEW DUST LAYER

A little over a year ago a coal tar preparation called Tarvia was introduced and broad claims were made regarding its dust laying possibilities. During the past year a little over 800,000 square yards of roads have been treated with this preparation, and the results have been most satisfactory. The roads were located in thirty different cities in different parts of the country and some of it was done in Jackson, Tenn., under the government supervision.

Tarvia is a coal tar preparation which can be applied to the surface of a macadam road in such a way as to unite the top dressing into a waterproof bonded surface which will not disintegrate into dust.

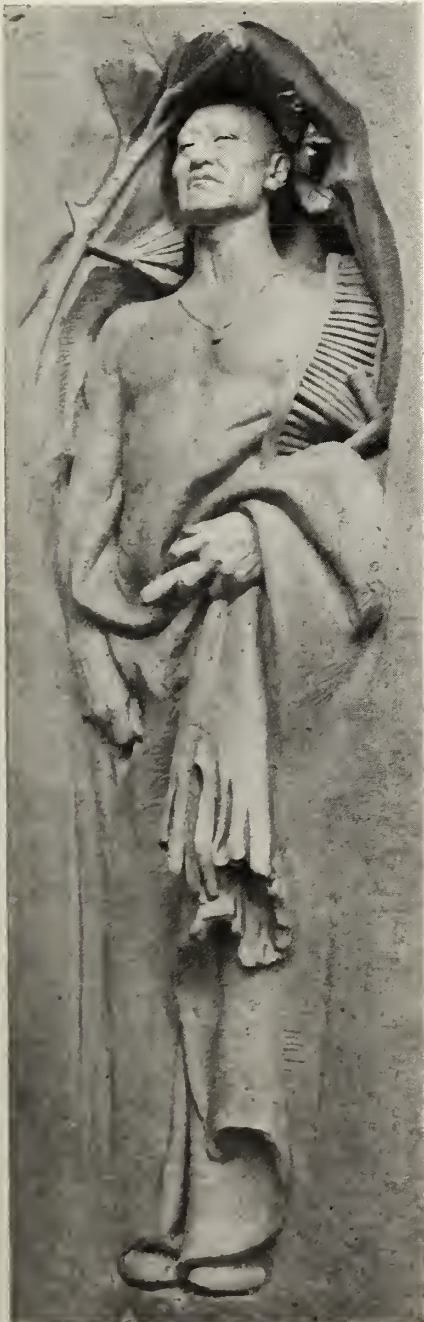
The method of treatment is as follows:

First, the road to be treated should be a well built, firmly bonded macadam in fairly smooth condition.

If the road to be treated is a new

one, it should be built in the usual manner, and, after the road is puddled, sufficient screenings spread over the surface to protect it against raveling by the traffic; allow the traffic to use for two to six weeks or until the road is thoroughly dried out, when the screenings which are not bonded should be removed, leaving exposed the inch or inch and a half stone forming the wearing surface.

If it is an old road which is being treated, all screenings, dirt, etc., which are over the inch or inch and a half stone, whichever is used for the wearing surface, should be removed, either by sweeping or scraping if the screenings shall be caked. Many roads are maintained by keeping from ½ inch to 1½ inches of screenings which have passed a quarter or half inch mesh caked on the surface by continually wetting and rolling, and it is absolutely necessary that these should be removed in order to make



INDIAN, PARKMAN MEMORIAL.
Daniel C. French, Sc.



APPLYING TARVIA TO A PARK ROAD.

a satisfactory job. If they are not removed, the result is that as soon as these screenings are dry the adhesion is destroyed, and the screenings become entirely loose, thus breaking the entire tarviated surface; consequently they must be removed, even if necessary to scrape.

After the macadam is thoroughly cleaned and perfectly dry, it is coated evenly with Tarvia heated to a temperature of from 160 to 180 degrees Fahrenheit, using from 1-3 to 1-2 a

gallon per square yard.

Various methods for heating Tarvia have been used; namely, tank wagons holding from 500 to 600 gallons, with fire boxes; roofing kettles mounted on wheels; and in many places the work has been convenient to the factories, so that the Tarvia is delivered hot direct from the factory and no heating is required.

Sprinklers for distributing from the tank wagons, made with pipes with slots and small holes, have been used

in the hope of doing away with the sweeping, but so far nothing of the kind has given distribution even enough to do away with the sweeping. The most satisfactory method has been to use a hose attached to either the tank wagon or the roofing kettle, allowing the Tarvia to flow from the open end onto the road, and sweeping with street sweepers' fibre brooms.

After the Tarvia has been allowed to penetrate the road for from two to twelve hours, it is covered with an even layer of crushed stone screenings which have passed a quarter or three-eighths inch mesh, with not more than 50 per cent fine material. The entire surface is then rolled, with steam roller if possible, and if there are any black spots showing through the screenings behind the roller, additional screenings should be applied, and again rolled until the black spots do not show after the rolling. After a period of from two to six weeks, depending somewhat on conditions, the loose dust and screenings which have not been bonded with the Tarvia can be removed, leaving the surface perfectly smooth and clean.

The first application of Tarvia generally makes the road dustless for about a year. Applications thereafter are necessary every two years, less and less Tarvia being used.

A UNIQUE MOUNTAIN PARK IN RIVERSIDE, CAL.

One of the most beautiful places in Southern California is Riverside, and in a letter recently received from Mr. C. M. Loring, who is known as the father of the Minneapolis Park system, and who some years ago became interested in Riverside where he planted a long street of shade trees, he says the people there have taken a great deal of interest in tree planting and home embellishment. He says: "The street trees are under the care of a forester, Mr. J. H. Reed, who has been so successful that delegations come to him from other cities to learn his methods. The city is fortunate in having within its borders a rugged mountain, Roubidoux Mountain, about a mile long, half a mile wide, and with an elevation of 1,372 feet, for which the citizens raised a fund for its purchase and improvement as a public park. Since its acquirement one of the finest mountain roads that could be built has been graded to the summit, from which

the views are grand beyond description. In no other city within my knowledge is there another such a park. On the sides of this boulder covered mountain the City Forester has planted some ten thousand trees

of several varieties, and over a thousand palms, and there are yet to be planted hundreds of Yuccas, Cacti and other interesting desert plants near the summit, above the line of city water pipes."



SUMMIT OF ROUBIDOUX MOUNTAIN, RIVERSIDE, CAL.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS

Women of Prescott, Ark., are raising funds for the establishment of an eight-acre park.

Plans have been prepared by City Engineer Clark Anderson, of Moline, Ill., for the improvement of Sylvan Park along the river front. The improvements will include the erection of a fountain and band stand, the building of drives, etc.

Mrs. Elizabeth Angell Gould, of Providence, R. I., has announced her intention of bequeathing a part of the Admiral Hopkins estate to the city for park purposes, and the board of aldermen has voted to accept the gift.

The city council of Moncton, N. B., has decided to purchase a tract in the east end of the city fronting the river to be known as Bore Park. The city is also to purchase the Spurr property in the center of town for a public park. Ten thousand dollars is to be paid for each tract.

Among the improvements planned by Commissioner Breitmeyer, of Detroit, is the construction of a new pavilion at the foot of Western Boulevard. A new casino is under construction in Belle Isle Park.

Henry J. Kinzel, of Knoxville, Tenn., has offered to that city a tract of seven acres on condition that the city maintain it as a park, and that a car line be constructed to it.

Gen. Wm. J. Palmer, of Colorado Springs, has notified that city that he is ready to deed to it Monument Valley and Palmer Parks. The property comprises 1,500 acres, and is valued at over \$1,000,000. Gen. Palmer has been improving Monument Valley Park for the past four years at an expense of \$450,000. He also offers \$45,000 for the maintenance of these parks to be paid in annual installments.

Frank Hamilton, landscape architect, of New York, has been employed to lay out and improve a new addition to Wilcox Park, Westerly, R. I.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has authorized the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings to estimate the cost of the extension of Capitol Park which was proposed in a bill presented to the last Legislature.

Thomas W. Lawson is building a public park for the town of Scituate, Mass.

The Right Rev. Bishop P. Allen, of Mobile, Ala., has offered to donate to that city a tract of land in Oakdale, known as Garrity Point.

The city of Allentown, Pa., has decided to make a public park of a tract bought for a new waterworks site. A

fund of \$17,000 is available for its improvement. The city council has also provided for a loan of \$25,000 to purchase the grounds of the old Muhlenberg College for a park.

A tract of ten acres has been offered to the park board of Spokane as an addition to Lidgerwood Park on condition that the city spend not less than \$10,000 in improving it.

The Board of Public Improvements of St. Louis has authorized condemnation proceedings to acquire sites for small parks for which the last Municipal Assembly appropriated \$760,000. The park department recently advertised for bids for these parks, but as they were all too high condemnation will be resorted to.

H. J. Kellaway, of Boston, has prepared plans for the improvement of the Lowe playgrounds at Fitchburg, Mass. The improvements will include a large playfield, a running track and all apparatus necessary to make a model outdoor playground. The entire grounds are to be re-graded and especial care taken to save all the trees.

The Nooksack Board of Trade, Nooksack, Wash., has bought a five-acre tract which is to be developed as a park.

E. L. Baird, landscape architect, of Boston, has prepared plans for the development of the new City Park at Belfast, Me.

The grounds about the new Carnegie Library at Abilene, Kan., are to be improved as a city park.

The park commissioners at Malden, Mass., have asked the city for an appropriation of \$8,500 for additional land for Bell Rock Park, and \$12,000 for a new park on Highland avenue.

A new public playground is to be established in Penn Common, the city park in Reading, Pa.

The estate of the late Ralph Waldo Emerson has been purchased by the town of Brookline, Mass., and is to be developed as a public park.

Olmsted Bros., Brookline, Mass., are to prepare plans for the development of the Little River and Butman's Mills playgrounds and High Rock Park at Lynn, Mass.

The city of Denver is soon to make a payment on a tract of 135 acres adjoining City Park which it intends ultimately for an addition to that park. The land is owned by the state land board and the park commission has asked that body not to lease any more of the land for private use.

The city council of Cadillac, Mich.,

is to convert a tract of land of five acres on the lake shore into a public park.

Park improvements on the river front at Albany, N. Y., are to begin this summer. Last winter the state transferred its title to the land to the city.

Superintendent Theodore Wirth, of the Minneapolis parks, has completed plans for dredging the Lake of the Isles. A great portion of the shore lines will be changed and between 300,000 and 400,000 cubic yards of earth removed from the lake.

A new shelterhouse is to be erected in Slater Memorial Park, Pawtucket, R. I., and City Engineer Carpenter has advertised for bids for its construction. The structure is to be in bungalow style and will be on a knoll in the midst of a grove of pines.

The park board of Lowell, Mass., is to improve for public park purposes stretches of wooded land along the banks of the Merrimac River and the canals which cross the city. The land is to be leased by the Locks and Canals Co.

The park board of Fall River, Mass., will erect three more public fountains, one in each of the three parks.

Very satisfactory progress is being made in raising a fund by public subscription for a park system in Racine, Wis.

F. E. Pease, of Des Moines, Ia., has made plans for a seventy-three acre park at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and is also doing park work for Cedar Rapids, Ia., and making plans for the development of a twenty-five acre lawn cemetery for Denison, Iowa.

Two very fine displays of formal bedding are seen in Washington and Lincoln Parks, Chicago. In Lincoln Park about 60,000 bulbs were used and at Washington Park about 50,000.

A bill has been passed by the New York Legislature creating a park board for Utica, N. Y. The bill becomes operative January 1, 1908, and provides for the appointment by the mayor of three commissioners who shall serve without pay.

An ordinance has been favorably reported in the city council of Philadelphia providing for the condemnation of 44 acres of ground on Cobbs Creek as an addition to the city park system.

The board of aldermen of Wilmington, N. C., have appropriated \$10,000 for the establishment of a public park.

New York is to spend \$100,000 for free concerts on the recreation piers

(Continued on page VII.)

PARK NEWS.

The zoo in the City Park at Denver is said to have the largest open bear pit of any zoo in the world. Some of the trees for the exercise of the bears are fifty feet high. Wolves and coyotes are in this enclosure with the bears. The aviary and the buffalo herd are also said to be the largest in the world.

* * *

Major R. M. Venable, president of the park board of Baltimore, in an official statement to the mayor of that city says that four hundred acres have been added to the park system during the last four years at a cost of \$375,000. One hundred thousand of this sum was a special appropriation for Wyman Park. The rest of it came out of the \$1,000,000 loan which was approved in 1905. A new loan is soon to be submitted to popular vote to raise \$1,000,000 for further extension and development.

* * *

It is reported that unless the street department of Hartford, Conn., prepares at once for an active campaign of spraying, there is a grave possibility that many of the magnificent elms which are the pride of the city will be destroyed or seriously weakened by the elm tree beetle. Last year in the middle of the summer, hundreds of stately elms were thus denuded, until they looked as though a frost blight had fallen upon them. The work will have to be done by special appropriation and it is estimated will cost \$1,500.

* * *

One of the most useful activities of the London county council has been in the extension of the park system of the metropolis, which now includes, under the management of the council, nearly 5,000 acres. The acquirement and development has cost about \$8,500,000, and the annual charge for maintenance comes to \$565,000, which adds about a half-penny in the pound to the rates, or about two-tenths of 1 per cent. The cost includes the salaries of an outdoor staff of 843 men and women. The council came into existence in 1889, and succeeded to the metropolitan board of public works in the care of the parks, but of course with larger powers. In all 57 new parks have been added since then, out of the total of 101 that come under the council's management.

A plan to save the parkways of the west side system of Chicago from the encroachments of the manufacturing districts will be tried by Superintendent Jens Jensen on Jackson boulevard between Green and Aberdeen streets. The entire width of the sidewalk and parkways will be paved with cement. The trees will be set in openings five feet square and the roots will be protected by iron gratings. A system of irrigation will enable them to resist the smoke-laden atmosphere which has killed the trees on other boulevards in manufacturing districts. On Jackson boulevard the parkways have been abandoned as far east as Green street and on Washington boulevard as far as Halsted street.

"We hope by the new plan," Mr. Jensen said, "to give that distinction to Jackson boulevard which is essential to mark the difference between a boulevard and the ordinary city street. As soon as you cease to have trees you no longer have a boulevard. It is impossible to maintain grass plats, but we can still have the trees. The plan has worked successfully in Berlin and other cities in Europe, but as far as I know has never been tried in the United States."

* * *

The Legislature of Illinois has passed three bills affecting the elaborate park improvements planned for Chicago. They are:

House Bill 806—Authorizing the city council of Chicago to permit the erection of a bridge to carry out the plan for the Lake front connecting boulevard systems prepared by D. H. Burnham.

House Bill 807—Authorizing the commissioners of Lincoln park to issue \$1,000,000 bonds for this improvement.

House Bill No. 818—Authorizing the city council of Chicago to construct and maintain surface and elevated ways and turn the same over to public park corporate authorities.

Actual work on the lake front parkway project authorized has been begun by the board of South Park commissioners. The prospect is that the preliminary surveys and negotiations will be completed by the end of the summer, when it will be possible to begin making land along the lake shore from Grant to Jackson Park. The steps taken by the board were: President Foreman and Supt. Foster were directed to make a complete survey of the strip of

submerged land which will be converted into the proposed parkway. They were also directed to investigate the value of the riparian rights held by the Illinois Central and other shore owners as a basis for the purchase negotiations. The Commercial club was invited to appoint a committee to advise with the board in the prosecution of the work.

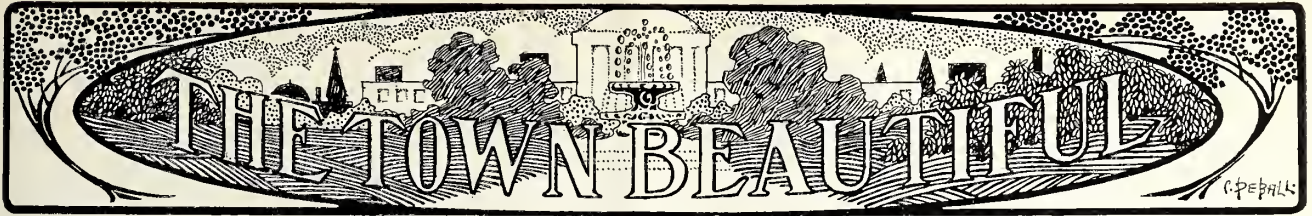
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From the Annual Reports

The park commissioners of Omaha, Neb., have issued a handsomely illustrated and complete report of the parks of that city which gives brief historical descriptions, tells of the work of the year, and gives detailed statistics of the parks, their cost and other interesting facts, including a list of the trees and shrubs and a handsome map of the entire system. Plans have been prepared for an addition to the pavilion in Riverview Park which has proved too small. A lake has been excavated in Miller Park and plans for the development of Kountze Park prepared. The report of Supt. W. R. Adams gives a detailed statement of the improvements made in each of the several tracts. He reports that the application of gas residuum or tar made on some portions of the boulevards for laying dust and killing weeds has been satisfactory. The total expenditures for the year amounted to \$28,962.

In the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Park Commissioners of New Haven, Conn., Superintendent Gustave X. Amrhyn tells of much work of forest clearing done in West Rock Park, which is to be followed by the planting of pines, hemlocks, etc. On Edgewood Park a new skating pond was excavated and additional apparatus installed in the children's playground. A new bath house for men was built in Fort Hale Park. The total expenditures for the year were \$34,053. Detailed statistics of the cost, area, improvement, etc., of the different parks are given.

The annual report of the park board of St. Paul tells of the building of a temporary steel bridge in Phalen Park and the erection of a new concrete pavilion in Como Park at a cost of \$38,794. Excessive rains caused an overflow of Lake Como which resulted in much damage to the shore planting and driveway and the superintendent recommends the raising of the roadbed and shore line above the lake level, which is estimated to cost \$10,000. The West Side Bluff Boulevard was enlarged by an addition of fifteen acres. A report on the public playground work is included. The total expenditures for the year were \$99,830.



INTELLIGENT METHODS IN RAILROAD GARDENING

The custom of planting railway station grounds attracts the attention of observing travelers, sometimes by its observance, more often by its non-observance. But it is unquestionably increasing and, better still, on the only line that can reasonably be expected to become general, namely, by the use of hardy material carefully chosen and placed to produce permanent, all-the-year-'round effects.

No line of landscape work calls for greater knowledge, judgment and taste. Railway officials are nothing if not sternly practical. They have a wonderfully well-developed faculty for weighing cause and effect; and for a given outlay expect and demand proportionate results. This is really the best promise of the wide-spread, if gradual, adoption of this phase of improvement work on station grounds, and, in time, on railway rights of way; for when such men realize the necessity for planting, they will not fail to appreciate the practical advantages of this method.

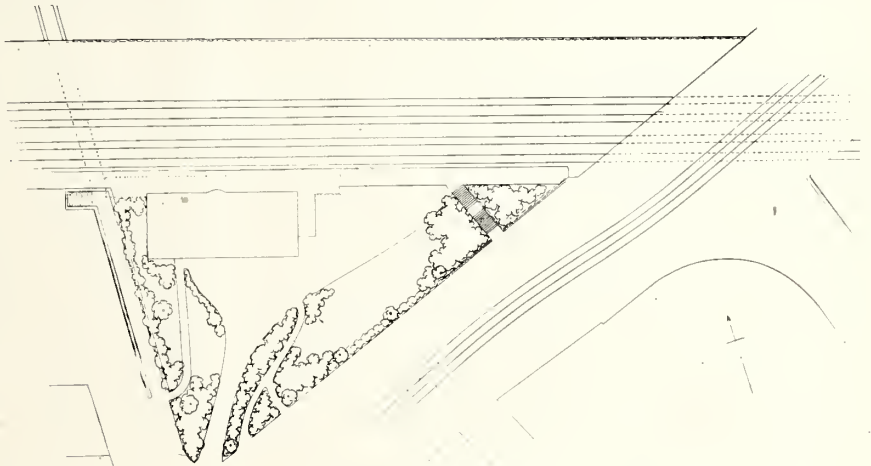
The useful and beautiful results to be economically obtained by the correct distribution of properly chosen hardy trees, shrubs, vines, bulbs and plants will appeal to them as to no other class

of planters and their use will be assured.

Most roads started in the wrong branch of gardening, wrong, at least, from the view point of its extensive or general use because of unsuitability and expense. The last factor is alone fatal and is, indeed, largely respon-

sible for the slow progress made in railroad gardening. Expense is the first thing the railroad man considers; if it is out of proportion, the fate of the project, whatever it may be, is definitely sealed.

However, evanescent summer bedding will probably be retained in



PLAN OF ALLSTON STATION GROUNDS, BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.

Carriage traffic very light and foot traffic moderately heavy. Japanese ivy (*ampelopsis*) on all but north side of station. Shrubbery mixed, including Thunberg's barberry, Persian lilac, *Spiraea Van Houttei* and *S. prunifolia*.



BRIDGE SCREEN AT ALLSTON STATION GROUNDS.

California privet and *cornus mascula* screening bridge steps and retaining wall, against which Boston ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*) is also planted. The privet winter-killed three years ago, necessitating new planting.

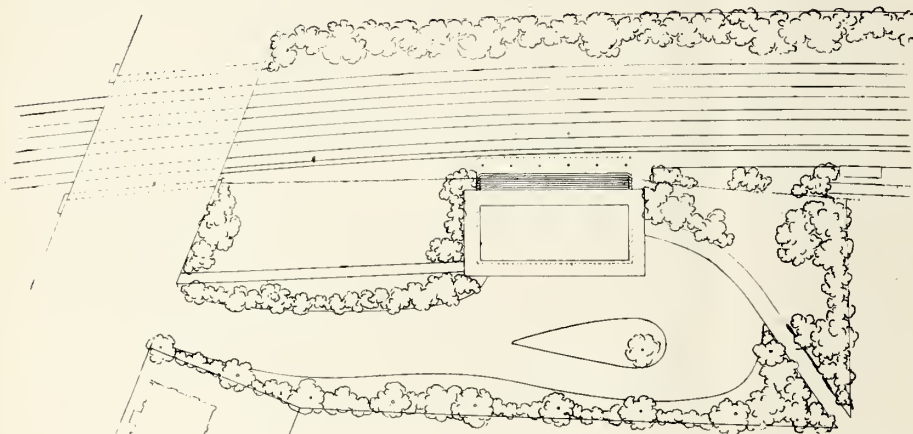


SUMMER VIEW OF CHESTNUT HILL STATION.

Showing grounds and overhead bridge with steps. Observe how the abutments of bridge (in the distance) are screened and the bridge merged into the landscape. This planting consists of Stag-horn sumach, Ninebark (*Spiraea opulifolia*) and Red osier dogwood.



FANUEIL STATION GROUNDS, BOSTON & ALBANY R. R. Showing the earliest stage of the planting done in 1904. Note that advertising signs as well as the fence will be screened by the border plantation. This view is particularly instructive as showing the outlines of shrubbery beds and illustrating the correct method of planting in beds as opposed to holes in the turf.



PLAN OF BRIGHTON STATION GROUNDS, ON BOSTON & ALBANY.

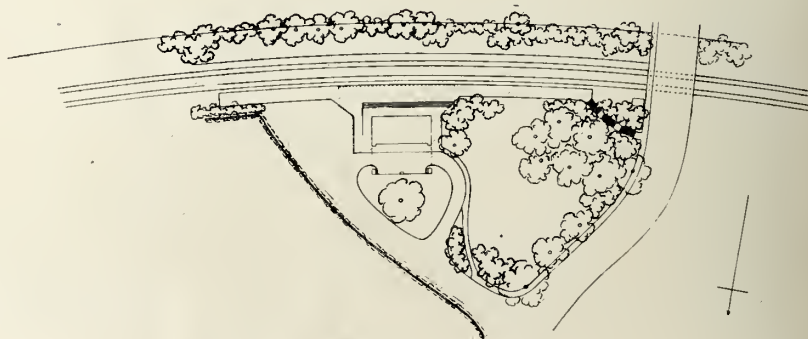
Station stands below the street level from which there is an incline down to level ground around the building. Well-massed, mixed shrubbery.

whole or in part, at least on the roads where it is already established and possibly others may introduce it for limited purposes, but it is quite certain that our one example of the consistent use of hardy material will win further consideration among railway men and be more and more followed as its good qualities come to be better known.

The admirable planting on the Boston & Albany road, now a part of the New York Central system, has been previously cited and illustrated in this periodical, but does not grow stale by repetition. Indeed a thing must be reiterated, or said with phenomenal power to gain attention in

these busy days. Advertisers know and appreciate this fact and sensibly never let up in telling a good thing.

The Boston & Albany is not the only road exploiting the advantages of hardy material for railway planting. The Pennsylvania uses it quite extensively, in conjunction, however, with greenhouse and annual material; the Chicago & Northwestern has a number of splendid individual examples of such planting, particularly on its station grounds in certain Chicago suburbs, and several other roads have more or less of it, but the Boston & Albany is, we believe, still the only one to thus beautify its line or any part of its line in its entirety with hardy and mostly native plants. Things that either do or may grow wild on unimproved ground adjacent to its line. Things that practically care for themselves when established, and which im-



PLAN OF CHESTNUT HILL STATION GROUNDS, BOSTON & ALBANY.

Station designed by H. H. Richardson, grounds by F. L. Olmstead about 1883. Traffic moderately heavy. The large existing American Beech, White Pine, White Willow, Hemlock Spruce and Elm trees determined the outline and grade of these grounds,—both being fixed to save the trees.

prove in appearance for many years with the minimum of care and attention. That this is pre-eminently the planting for railway station grounds and for railway rights of way goes without saying among those informed in horticultural matters, but cannot be too often reiterated or too urgently insisted on for the benefit of interested but less well informed people. It should be repeated until every maintenance of way man in this country has heard it, and then graciously, persuasively and continuously talked about until they all take heed, for it is only by the universal use of such planting that station environs can be redeemed from their present unenviable reputation of places of dreariness, dust and cinders.

A close study of the plans and planting illustrated herewith is recommended to every one interested in improved surroundings, not only of station grounds, but of schools, churches and other public buildings, as well as of homes. It is the only style of planting combining economy (of time and of labor) and permanent beauty.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.



VIEW IN BRIGHTON STATION GROUNDS.

TYNGSBOROUGH TREE SOCIETY FIRST IN COUNTRY

At the conference for Village Betterment held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Civic League, reported in our last issue, Miss Harriet Bancroft Whitaker, of Tyngsborough, Mass., in an interesting paper, giving the history of the Tyngsborough Tree Society established authoritatively that that organization is the oldest society devoted to Civic Improvement in the state and probably in the country since the other claimant for that honor, The Laurel Hill Improvement Association of Stockbridge, is also in that state.

In April, 1844, a dozen of the prominent men in the village formed themselves into a tree society whose object was to "improve the village by the setting out of trees." Fortunately the original subscription paper was carefully preserved by the wife of one of these men, Mrs. Augustus Peirce, and the following is an attested copy of it:

"We, the subscribers, agree to form ourselves into a Tree Society and pay one dollar annually toward improving the village by the setting out of trees.

"April, 1844."

(Then follow the signatures.)

"I have been unable up to the present time to find any other records of the society except an occasional reference to it," says Miss Whitaker, "so that it is impossible to tell what other improvements were made.

"Tyngsborough is beautifully situated on the Merrimack river just below the New Hampshire line and is one of the oldest settlements in that part of the state, the first white settler having gone there about 1655.

"As one comes into the village from the southerly side he sees the picturesque Merrimack on the right, and going up the street which was once the old stage route to the north, he passes between two rows of beautiful elm trees whose branches in some places make a complete arch overhead. Just before reaching the village church in the square he passes the town common which, with its stately trees and the row of colonial houses back of it, gives a cool, restful appearance to the center of the village.

"Up to 1844 this common must have presented quite a different appearance, for at that time none of the beautiful trees which now cover it were standing and the lot was ungraded. It was probably used chiefly as a playground for the village children, as the schoolhouse stood on an adjoining lot.

At the close of the paper, Mr. Henry Turner Bailey, the presiding officer, said that this society was not only the earliest organized movement for village improvement in the state, but probably in the country.



TYNGSBOROUGH COMMON, TYNGSBOROUGH, MASS.
Showing trees planted in April, 1844, by Tyngsborough Tree Society.
Picture taken April 11, 1907, by Miss Grace Whitaker, shows ten inches of snow.

THE CIVIC AWAKENING

New Street Plan for Montreal

The improved street plan for Montreal, Can., shown in the accompanying illustration, gives two diagonal streets from the busiest center in the city, Victoria Square, to accommodate most of the business community of the downtown section, and also (by way of McGill street) the traffic from the River Front, all of which should radiate east and west through diagonals.

From this central spot the plan would therefore give two additional through streets for this traffic, which is already too congested and which offers a problem which in a few years will of ne-

St. Antoine street and taking a line up to St. James Cathedral, keeping the cross on the Dome as axis, and thus connect with Osborne street past the C. P. R. station thus making connection between the Railway and the center of the business district, and by continuing Osborne street through at Mountain to Guy street one obtains another through street to Guy and thus up to the Mountain. This Western Diagonal is intended to continue after having crossed Dominion Square by cutting a street through from the corner of Mountain and St. Catharine diagonally to the corner of Sherbrooke and Guy streets, both

a general plan for the improvements of Philadelphia. In this communication stress is laid upon the fact that among the numerous propositions already made for the beautifying of the city there is at present no large comprehensive agreement as to how the various projects will affect the city as a whole. Each of the projects more or less stands by itself, and while undoubtedly each will be an improvement, the general effect will not be so great as it would if they were all embraced in a general plan with relation to their artistic connection. Briefly, the plan of the American Civic Association is to



MAP OF MONTREAL, SHOWING PROPOSED STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

cessity have to be solved in some manner. The Eastern Diagonal is proposed to run from about the corner of Alexander and Craig, just East of Victoria Square diagonally through past Dufferin Square into the corner of St. Catherine and St. Lawrence streets (one of the busiest corners in the city), and then on to the corner of Ontario and Sanguinet streets. From this corner connection can be easily obtained with Sherbrooke and St. Denis streets and other streets in that locality.

The Western Diagonal starts from St. James street by widening the present Little St. Antoine street, crossing

corners being at the present time vacant land. This diagonal also is on the same axis as the other running up to Osborne and will make direct connection with Cote des Neiges Road and thus around the Mountain.

General Plan Proposed in Philadelphia

Encouraged by the enthusiasm with which Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia has entered into the Parkway project and the apparently awakening of public spirit to the necessity of making Philadelphia a more beautiful city, the American Civic Association has addressed a letter to the mayor outlining

secure a report from a committee of experts containing a connected plan for the general civic improvement of Philadelphia. This report would take into consideration existing conditions and lay out a general scheme for the future along advanced lines.

Beautifying of Watertown, N. Y.

On encouraging evidence of the interest the smaller cities are taking in advanced and intelligent methods of civic growth, is to be found in the number of these cities that are planning for a broad and comprehensive improvement. The Municipal Improve-

ment League of Watertown, New York, has engaged Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., to prepare a report on the beautifying of that city. Mr. Robinson is the author of "Modern Civic Art," and "The Improvement of Towns and Cities," the two standard works on civic improvement, and has prepared reports for a number of cities, including Denver, Honolulu, Oakland, Cal., and Detroit.

Elaborate Improvements for Atlantic City

Comprehensive plans for the beautifying of Atlantic City, N. J., have been prepared by Carrere & Hastings, architects, of New York, and were shown at a recent meeting of the City Beautiful Commission at the Hotel Chalfonte in that city. The plans involve the building of two or three parks, a boulevard that will curve from one of the parks located at the inlet parallel with the ocean, between the beach and Pacific avenue, turning into Pacific avenue at Illinois, and the widening of Pacific avenue from Illinois to Arkansas as a continuation of the Boulevard, which is to be 135 feet wide. The plans also provide for the building of a new City Hall, a new railroad station, a City Hall park, a drainage canal from the Inlet to Illinois avenue, on the northern side of the city; widening of a number of streets, improving of the board walk and its approaches, ornamental lighting schemes for both the board walk and Atlantic avenue, and many other features.

Improvements Planned in Greenville, S. C.

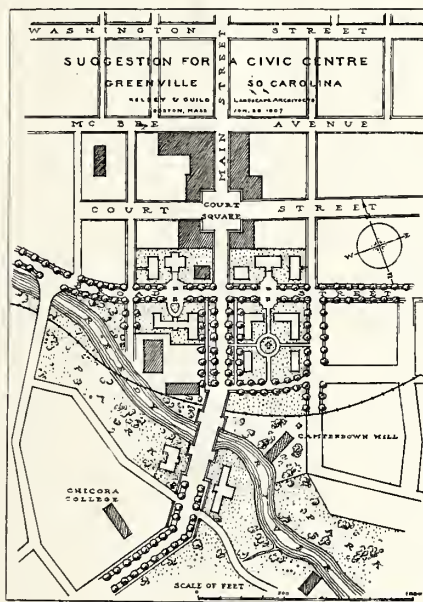
The report on the "Beautifying and Improving of Greenville, S. C." made for the Municipal League of that city by Kelsey & Guild, landscape architects, of Boston, contains brief and practical suggestions on every phase of civic improvement, including city plan, streets, gateways, grouping of public buildings, municipal architecture and art, sanitary matters and the abatement of nuisances, parks, playgrounds and reservations, gardens, cemeteries, redeeming Reedy River, etc.

The group plan suggested is illustrated herewith and is described as follows:

Court Square at the crossing of Main and Court streets has served as a "civic center" since 1797, when Greenville was but a village numbering a few hundred souls. Today with a population of nearly 30,000, which is steadily increasing, the municipal and county buildings and the square itself are totally inadequate as to size, convenience, safety or architectural dignity, while the streets are cramped and no more than

sufficient for traffic purposes with these buildings removed.

New Public and Semi-Public Buildings such as a city hall, court house, libraries, museum, theaters, etc., must undoubtedly become a necessity in time, and the convenient, dignified location and disposition of these buildings, with adequate provision for future structures is plain public duty. Lack of such provision has been the crowning folly of American municipalities; they are now paying the heavy cost in dollars as well as in the hopeless confusion of the cities' proper function. Cleveland, O., is expending \$16,000,000 to properly group



CIVIC CENTER FOR GREENVILLE, S. C.

Kelsey & Guild, Landscape Archts.

her public buildings, and even now this is a financial saving; yet had earlier foresight been used, a fraction of this would have accomplished the same results.

This plan contemplates the ultimate taking and improvement of the lower half of the two blocks south of Court Square, and as much as possible of the land to the south of Broad street on both sides of Main street, crossing Reedy River, to the extensive grounds of Chicora College and Furman University. The central location, at the junction of Main street and the proposed Broad street boulevard, in close proximity to Court Square and the established business district of the city, furnish practical reasons for this choice of location. The relation to Reedy River Park with its charming, water features and beautiful gorge, and the river itself, to be spanned at Main street by a new stone bridge, give unusual natural advantages to the site,

and link together the park system and the commercial center of the city. The present Government Building, Camperdown Mill and the College Buildings form a nucleus around which future buildings may be grouped. The land is now comparatively cheap, while the present buildings are few and inexpensive. Any final grouping must in a measure depend upon the character and function of the buildings required.

Toledo Wants Group Plan

The Toledo Civic League of Toledo, O., is beginning the agitation for the adoption of a group plan for that city. At a recent meeting of the League George W. Stevens, director of the art museum, gave an impressive talk on the improvement of Toledo. He told of some things that needed correcting, such as inartistic bridges, disreputable docks, the inconvenient situation of its union depot in an unsightly locality, unsightly billboards, some bad pavements where good ones are most needed, narrow streets, etc. Forty cities in the United States, he stated, are now contemplating an expenditure for civic improvement of some ten hundred million dollars, altogether; and he urged that Toledo should get in line with these.

Robert J. Law presented a map on which he had marked out the suggestion of a central group plan and park system for Toledo. He showed that this might easily be arranged through the purchase by the county or city of land adjacent to that already owned by one or the other, in the territory extending from the public library to the armory, and thus connecting the several tracts.

Improvement Plan in Quebec

Improvement plan for Quebec, Can., has been prepared by the Committee on Civic Improvement of the Quebec Architects' Association, Prof. Percy E. Nobles, Chairman. The plan consists principally in cutting diagonal streets from center of the city to the principal suburbs. Incidentally, the proposed streets would give much easier grades to traffic ascending the hills than is afforded by the present checkerboard system of laying out streets. Besides the two main diagonal streets a system of boulevards circling the city and running along the waterfront is contemplated.

* * *

It is announced that the United States Navy Department has decided to discontinue its billboard advertising for recruits.

THE BILLBOARD CRUSADE

Court Holds Billboards May be Prohibited

An important decision has been recently rendered by Judge Welch, of the Superior Court of Santa Clara county, Cal., concerning the right of municipalities to prohibit the erection of bill boards within their territorial limits. The question at issue was not the power to impose a license, or in any manner to regulate the erection of bill boards, but concerned the power of absolute prohibition on the ground that they were offensive to the sight and good taste.

The decision of the court was an oral one, but was conclusive on the points raised. Without qualification it was in favor of the municipality and the court held that under Section 3479 of the civil code anything that was offensive to the senses could be declared a nuisance and prohibited, and that an offense to the sense of sight might be included with nuisances offensive to other senses. Moreover, the degree of offensiveness might not be equal to all individuals, but being within the statutory definition of a nuisance the municipal authorities had the right to declare the offensive object to be a nuisance, and with the discretionary power of the board of trustees the courts would not interfere.

The case of the municipality of East San Jose was very ably presented by Jackson Hatch, attorney for the town, and as the subject-matter is one of great importance, we present herewith extracts from his brief:

Ordinance No. 10 of the Town of East San Jose, a municipality of the sixth class, prohibits:

(a) The erection or maintenance of any bill board, sign board or other structure, for the purpose of painting or other delineating or picturing or displaying thereon or thereby any advertisement of any goods, wares or merchandise whatsoever.

The prohibition does not apply to any dwelling house or barn upon which there shall be painted or otherwise delineated or pictured or displayed any advertisement mentioned above; nor to any person having a fixed place of business in East San Jose who erects or maintains any advertising sign on the premises where his business is carried on and who has paid the license taxes exacted from him by the town for carrying on such business, and has secured from the marshal a written permit therefor, provided, that such advertisement advertises only goods for sale by him at his said place of business.

The second section of the ordinance provides that in case of a violation of section one the town marshal shall serve notice on the person maintaining the prohibited bill board, directing him to remove the same within five days, and that if he fails to do so, then the marshal will proceed to remove the same.

In August, 1906, the town marshal of East San Jose served upon Varney & Green,

the plaintiffs, a notice in writing requiring them to remove all bill boards maintained by them in the town and used for advertising purposes, within five days, otherwise he would proceed to remove them as directed by the ordinance.

Varney & Green refused to comply with the ordinance and commenced a suit in equity to obtain a perpetual injunction to restrain the town marshal from enforcing the ordinance. A temporary writ was issued, and thereafter the case was tried on its merits. In brief the evidence was: Varney & Green owned and maintained bill boards along Alum Rock avenue, the principal thoroughfare through the town. The testimony described in detail these several bill boards. About a dozen signs were described, including advertisements of whisky, tobacco, cigarettes and other articles of merchandise. That these signs were offensive to a great many of the citizens of East San Jose because of their unsightly appearance and of the fact that they advertised beers and whiskies, and that they excited much unfavorable comment in the community and were tending to depreciate the value of adjoining properties for residence purposes, and were very distasteful to the community at large.

The question opened for discussion is: Has a municipality of the sixth class in California the power, for any cause at all, to prohibit the erection and maintenance of bill boards for general advertising purposes within its corporate limits?

This suggests a consideration of the police power and the various conditions that fall within its comprehensive grant of power to municipal corporations.

Under our constitution and laws a municipal corporation has almost supreme power when it comes to deal with municipal affairs, and while this term, municipal affairs, is difficult to define, the cases in which the courts have attempted to define it are so numerous that it is, in California, an easy thing, comparatively speaking, to bring a case within, or exclude it from, the domain of municipal affairs.

Section 862 of the Municipal Government Act provides that any act which a municipal corporation shall declare to be a nuisance is a nuisance. And, in order to avail itself of this grant of power, it is not necessary for the corporation to declare in terms that the act is a nuisance. If the act which is punishable be in the nature of a nuisance its status as such is sufficiently fixed.

In *Chicago vs. Gunning System*, 73 N. E. 1038, the matter of regulating bill boards for advertising purposes is held to be a valid exercise of police power.

It is there said that it (police power) is that inherent or plenary power which enables the State to prohibit all things hurtful to the comfort, safety and welfare of society, and may be termed the law of over-ruling necessity.

It is thus clear that if the regulation of bill boards for advertising purposes be within the sphere of the operation of the police power, any valid prohibition of the maintenance of bill boards for advertising purposes would have to be sustained under the police power, as the same power which authorizes the regulation of a business would have to authorize the prohibition of such a business, if such business could be prohibited at all.

(Here follows a list of the general things assigned by the authorities as justifying the exercise of police power; also instances when private property may be destroyed in the abatement of a nuisance.)

The general principal running through all the decisions is: That the question as to whether a given act is or is not a nuisance does not depend upon the existence of any actual damage from such act. In other words, an act he justly determined a nuisance or the subject of regulation or

prohibition under the police power, although it has never caused actual damage to a citizen or to the community. As was said in the *Gunning* case above cited: "Nor is it necessary that all persons in the community or, in fact, any individual whatever, should be actually inconvenienced or injured, but it is sufficient if there is a tendency to the annoyance of the public by an infringement of its rights which all are entitled to exercise if they see fit."

In *Freund on Police Power*, par. 182, it is said: "It is conceded that the police power is adequate to restrain offensive noises and odors. The same protection to the eye, it is conceived, would not establish a new principle, but carry a recognized principle to further application."

It is difficult to discover just the line of demarcation that separates the power to restrain an act offensive to the hearing and to the sense of smell from an act offensive to the eye.

A glaring bill board advertising, for instance, "Budweiser Beer," set opposite a man's house in a vacant lot bordering upon a public highway in a country town devoted to homes, is just as offensive to the immediate residents as would be the maintenance of a pig sty giving forth offensive odors, or the maintenance of a stone breaking machine or the chime of hoarse bells. In principle there is no difference between them. It is after all only a difference in degree; each is an interference with the peaceable and quiet enjoyment of one's property.

There can be no doubt that a board of trustees may not declare an act or omission a nuisance which is not in fact a nuisance and which cannot, under any circumstances, in fact be a nuisance. But it does not follow that many acts which are not in themselves nuisances may not be declared nuisances under certain circumstances. There can be no question of the power of town authorities to declare such acts to be nuisances when circumstances justify.

A bill board may be a nuisance or it may not, and a general advertising business carried on in a community may be detrimental to the general welfare and so become a nuisance. The proper function of the board of trustees is to ascertain and declare the act to be a nuisance.

Under the general laws of the State, "Anything which is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, is a nuisance." Civil Code, Sec. 3479.

As applied to the facts here, this section when analyzed, must of necessity leave open to some power the determination as to what act is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, and Section 862 of the Municipal Government Act commits to the board of trustees of a municipal corporation of the sixth class this power.

The evidence as recited in this brief clearly shows that the act prohibited was offensive to the senses and interfered with the comfort and well-being of the community and fully justified the judgment of the board of trustees that the maintenance of the bill boards under the conditions there existing, constituted a nuisance and should be prohibited.

Another Law Upheld by Courts

All interested in the crusade against billboards will be interested in the following letters received by President Harlan P. Kelsey of the Civic League of Salem, Mass., telling of a decision against billboards in Buffalo.

It is another sustained decision regarding the erection of billboards on

(Continued on page IX.)



IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

The Municipal League of Greenville, S. C., has offered prizes aggregating \$225 for the most original papers on the improvement of Greenville. The plans must be in conformity with improvements suggested in the report recently prepared for that city by Kelsey & Guild, of Boston.

* * *

A handsome bronze fountain was recently formally unveiled at Biggs, Cal. It stands in front of the public school building, and cost \$1,200, which was raised entirely by the ladies of Biggs. The mayor and other prominent officials of the place took part in the unveiling ceremonies.

* * *

The Greater Des Moines Committee of the Commercial Club of Des Moines, Iowa, is to offer \$100 in prizes for the cleaning up and improving of the city. The club has appointed the following committee to have charge of the work: W. B. Keffer, chairman; W. H. Brereton, Eugene Waterbury, A. K. Stewart, M. J. Wragg, Mrs. W. G. Johnson and James Morgan.

* * *

The Improvement Society of Darlington, R. I., has recently been devoting its attention to inducing the city council to provide a proper collection of garbage for that section of the city. The city administration had been very lax in this respect, but the association after circulating a petition and arousing the interest of the citizens secured a remarkable improvement in a short time.

* * *

The Oak Lawn Improvement League of Dallas, Tex., has paved two streets, let the contract for paving another and for 2,500 feet of concrete sidewalk. The League maintains committees on streets and alleys, schools, sidewalks and parks, fire station and police, street railway and gas, and sewer, water and lights. The officers are C. B. Gillespie, president; Curtis Scovell, vice-president; and T. L. Monagan, secretary.

* * *

The Civic Improvement League of Big Rapids, Mich., has in its three years of life, among other things, secured a new park, erected two drinking fountains, planted three hundred street trees, placed waste paper receivers on the street, lined the avenue leading to the

cemetery with trees, and done much work in educating public sentiment for a cleaner city. Mrs. F. W. Joslin is president, and Mrs. C. F. Karschner, secretary.

* * *

The annual convention of the American Civic Association is to be held in Providence, R. I., in the week beginning Nov. 17th, in conjunction with the meeting of the National Municipal League. A large number of civic organizations have joined in an invitation to the two organizations and an interesting and inspiring meeting is assured. The definite dates and the details of programs have not yet been announced. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, is secretary of both organizations.

* * *

Prizes for photographs of the ugliest spots in Los Angeles, Cal., are being offered by the Municipal League of that city. The collection is expected to include such objects as billboards, tumble-down sheds or buildings, bad streets, dirty alleys or sidewalks, vacant lots covered with rubbish, neglected growth of trees, hedges or weeds or any other views showing the injury to decent neighborhoods by unnecessary disfigurements. The first prize is \$20, second \$10, and third \$5.

* * *

An interesting experiment in the value of publicity as a means of correcting public abuses is about to be tried by the Improvement League of Superior, Wis. After politely requesting property owners to clean up rubbish in their back yards and giving them a reasonable time to remedy the unsightly conditions, the league will engage photographers to take pictures of the premises. The Telegram will reproduce these pictures, with a description of the location and the names of the owner or the lessee of the property.

* * *

President John H. Patterson of the National Cash Register Company, at Dayton, O., has originated an excellent plan for encouraging the study of landscape gardening work among the children of Oakwood, O. Four prizes of \$25 each are to be competed for and the subjects will include decoration of the home grounds generally and the use of shrubbery as lot boundaries.

Throughout the summer, photographs will be made of the lawns and grounds entered for competition and at the time of the awarding of prizes in the fall each child will be given a large photograph of his or her own garden.

* * *

The District Commissioners of Washington, D. C., have received a resolution recently adopted by the board of education which recommends that in the future all school sites should contain at least thirty square feet of playground for each child in the school, and, as far as possible, provisions should be made for additional ground for the existing schools. This communication was forwarded to the Commissioners by W. W. Conner, secretary of the board of education, who urged in defense of this movement that thirty square feet is the London minimum and the amount given in an enactment which Massachusetts sought to adopt for the state at a recent session of the legislature.

* * *

The Municipal League and Civic Improvement Convention held at Valley City, N. D., June 4th to 6th, is encouraging evidence of the growing interest in civic improvement in that state. The Valley City Improvement League was in charge of the meeting and a wide range of subjects, including city beauty, improvement of streets, parks, river banks, and the co-operation of civic societies, was discussed. Among those who were on the program for addresses were: Frederick Nussbaumer, superintendent of parks, St. Paul; Hon. C. M. Loring, of Minneapolis; J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association; Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Hon. John McVicar, secretary of the League of American Municipalities.

* * *

The Civic Improvement League of Denison, Texas, is doing very effective work as is evidenced by the marked improvement of the condition of the city. Trees have been planted, clean-up campaigns have been inaugurated and successfully waged. Last year the association scored a great success with a flower show, which proved the prettiest event ever held in this section. This year the league is planning an even greater show and a large list of prizes has been announced. The catalog will soon be ready for distribution, and the show will be held Nov. 6, 7, 8. The league has distributed more than five thousand packets of flower seed among the public school children for planting in the home yards. The school grounds have been beautified and much interest has been aroused.

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

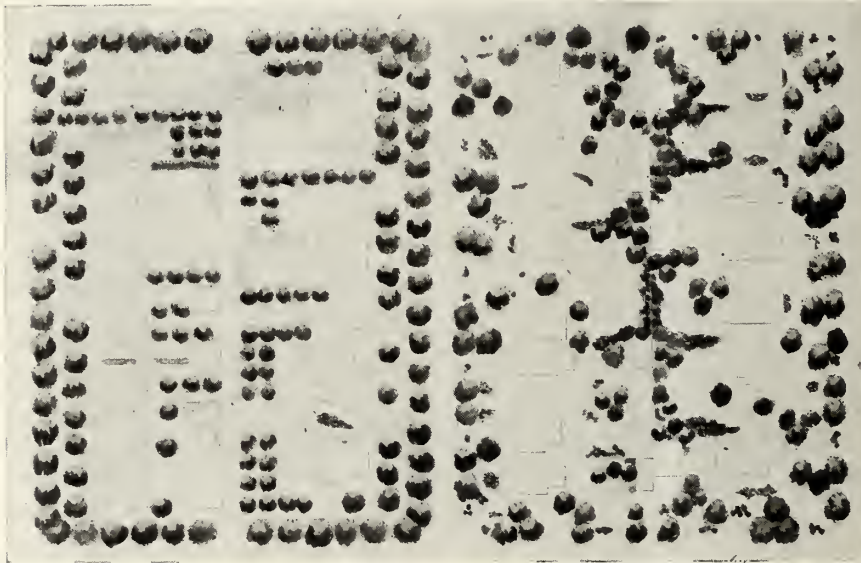
AVOIDING MONOTONY IN CITY STREET PLANTING

In the busy rush of life we are apt to take the short cuts. Some wise mathematician has told us that

ed, so far as views are concerned, than is the one in a deep ravine. In our city boulevards we plant six rows

barns, the desiccating works, the thing that mars the landscape. Here he plants thickly and hides from view that which repels the esthetic nature of man. How can this all be accomplished. By planting in groups, groups set with an eye to the artistic; groups set by themselves, with open space where full sunshine breaks in and lights the pathway for man and the speedway for horses. Then, by combining trees and shrubs to break the monotony. By so doing we can mitigate some of the straight lines of our city streets. Our city streets and boulevards can be made more beautiful, every home site enhanced in value, and a continuation of surprises shown the driving and walking public, where we are now hedged in with trees, all set in straight rows to make our boulevards look like ten pin alleys. Residents cannot see beyond their own grounds and grass in time refuses to grow in the shade of thickly planted boulevards. Nature never duplicates its road side planting; no matter how far you go; no matter how many views you take, all are different.

SID J. HARE.



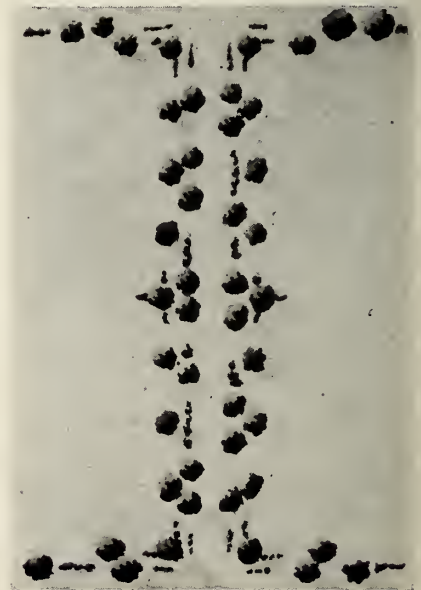
AS CITY BLOCKS ARE USUALLY PLANTED; STREET TREES IN STRAIGHT ROWS.

GROUP PLANTING PLAN FOR SAME STREETS. Sid J. Hare, Landscape Arch.

a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, and man is therefore prone to forget that nature makes very few straight lines, almost invariably starting and ending with a curve. A straight city street with a straight line of curb, a straight line of trees or perhaps two, a straight sidewalk line and possibly another straight line of trees, all paralleled by fences and set to harmonize and emphasize this stiff departure from nature, is hideous even if it is the shortest distance. But we have them, and what can we do to improve them? How can we break up this monotonous sameness? A city block surrounded by lines of trees set equal distances apart, growing up into spite fences, surrounding the homes built within has been likened to setting our homes down in a box with only a little of the blue sky to be seen above. Light, air and beautiful views are cut off and the home, although on the top of the hill, is no better located

of trees, shutting out beautiful country views, hiding lovely river, lake and mountain vistas, with absolutely no thought of the great destruction and reduction of values of once beautiful home sites. It is not art. It is not nature; it is not wise; nor is it malice aforethought. It is ignorance, thoughtless ignorance of the existing beautiful surrounding home sites on every side.

How can it be improved? By placing in charge of each piece of work the keen-eyed observer and admirer of the beautiful, the one who can select the best points of observation, the future house sites, the places where one would linger and drink in the grandeur of the views. Have him along with your load of trees and give him full charge of saying "leave that vista open," "don't plant there; you shut off my view of that river, lake, woods or distant hill." Again he is valuable, as he sees the objectionable features, the tumble-down



GROUP PLANTING FOR STREET. Sid. J. Hare, Landscape Arch.

NOTES OF JUNE FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS

With the close of May a large number of trees and shrubs have done blooming for the season, as it is the month that sees more flowers than any other in the year. The present season has been remarkably a backward one in the middle states, as it doubtless has been in all others. This has thrown many flowers out of season, and to see lilacs and the large white dogwood flowering at the same time, as they are doing this season, is a most uncommon sight.

To help readers as much as possi-

cordata, *Catalpa speciosa*, *Deutzias*, in many varieties; *Ligustrum Amurense*, *L. regeliana* and *L. Ibota*, and even the common one *L. vulgare*; *Pyrus Americana*, *Philadelphus*, in variety; many wild roses, particularly *Rosa setigera*, *R. lucida*, *R. Carolina* and the Japanese one, *R. rugosa*. The common elderberry, *Sambucus Canadensis*, and the red berried one, *S. racemosa*, *Syringas* of all sorts, including the ones known in nurseries as Hungarian lilacs are as hardy as the hardiest. Add to the list, *Tilia*

sults: *Amorpha fruticosa*, *Berberis Thunbergii*, *Cladrastis tinctoria*, *Catalpa bignonioides*, *Elaeagnus longipes*, *Halesia tetraptera*, *Itea virginica*, *Kalmia latifolia*, *Laburnum vulgare*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Magnolia glauca* and *M. acuminata*, *Paulownia imperialis*, *Pterostyrax hispidum*, *Robinia viscosa*, *Viburnum tomentosum* and *V. plicatum* and *Xanthoceras sorbifolia*.

Of the two illustrations presented with this, the Tulip tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera* and the Rocky Mt. Yucca,



LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA (TULIP TREE)



YUCCA GLAUCA (ANGUSTIFOLIA).

ble I will make two divisions of trees and shrubs in flower in June, the first one to contain those of known hardy character, the second those entirely hardy in the middle states and probably so much further north. Many of those to be named in the first list have been reported on from the Minnesota Agricultural College as hardy there. So far as concerns shrubs many of them succeed in quite cold climes in a way. Snows cover them, preserving alive what is below the cover, and in this way such shrubs as flower from new made shoots are not greatly hurt if the tops do freeze.

Among the hardiest of June bloomers are the following sorts: *Crataegus*

Americana, many *Spiræas*, such as *Billardi*, *Regeliana*, and *salicifolia*, *Tamarix Africana* and *Viburnum opulus* and its variety *sterilis*, *Yucca glauca*, often called *Y. angustifolia*, and a good list of pretty hardy trees and shrubs is before us.

There is a limit to how far north a tree or shrub will grow, and what is hurt in one winter may not be in the next. In my own garden a *Deutzia gracilis* is killed half way to the ground the past winter, while its hardiness is unquestioned. The above list is worthy of trial in states where freezings are very hard; and in the list now to follow many may be planted too, with hope of favorable re-

Y. glauca, both are well worthy a place, because of their ornamental flowers. The tulip tree grows to such a great height naturally that its flowers are rarely seen to advantage. When they are seen their beauty is universally acknowledged and those who see the illustration of it will say the same, and will agree that its name, tulip tree, is well bestowed. Its growth is rapid, its bark smooth and green and its foliage handsome. The tree illustrated is quite a young one, with an outline of growth entirely its own. Belonging to the family in which is the magnolia it partakes of the same character in its transplanting. To be successful, it must be

moved in spring, never in autumn, just as is the case with magnolias.

The other illustration, *Yucca glauca*, is the species usually catalogued under the name of *Y. angustifolia*. It has much to recommend it. Hardiness, to start with, it has, coming as it does from Colorado. Then there are its thread-like, narrow leaves, which its name *angustifolia* implies. And as the plant gets of some age, as the one photographed had, there are at times two dozen spikes of flowers on it, all expanding at once. This yucca is the first to flower in spring. It and *filamentosa* are the two found in collection here, and *glauca* leads the other in flowering by fully ten days. When first introduced east from Colorado it was considered as an acaulescent species, but it makes stems, not as rapidly as *gloriosa*—which also is hardy here—but it does



FLOWERS OF LIRIODENDRON
TULIPIFERA.

make them, the one of our picture having them nearly a foot in length; and where wild they are found elevating the tops several feet at times.

The prominence of forestry matters has brought the catalpas to the front prominently of late. For hardiness and tree-like growth the *speciosa* is the better one, but when flowers are the object, plant *bignonioides* where it is hardy. Its growth is more spreading, giving to beholders a view of its panicles of beautiful flowers; and a large tree of it in full flower, such as are not uncommon in the middle states, is a sight those who see it for the first time never forget.

Pterostyrax hispidum is one of the grandest small sized trees we have. Later on many a person will regret not having planted one years ago.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

SAP AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE CARE OF TREES

Within the last few years the problem of the ascent of water in trees has entered on a new stage of existence. The researches which have led to this new development are of such weight and extent as to establish a new and indisputable method that makes the former methods that have been taught incorrect, and therefore of little value, except as ancient history. The two questions to be considered are: (1) What is the path of ascending water? (2) What are the forces which produce the rise?

The question has gone through various theories (all admirably summarized in Ward's "Timber and Some of Its Diseases"). The change in botanical speculation began with those naturalists who, concluding that no purely physical cause could account for the facts involved the help of the living elements in the wood. To Godlewski is due the credit of this notable theory, still held by some students.

What is regarded as the newest and most widely accepted theory, however, is that of Dixon and Joly, which is based upon a power of water in thin threads to resist tensile stress, combined with the fact that a tractional force is exerted on the water columns by evaporation from the leaf under the energy of the sun's rays. This theory of sap ascent, elaborated by Dixon and Joly, is fully given with descriptions of their experiments in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," London, Vol. 57, and is reaffirmed in 1900 in "Nature," Vol. 62, published in London. The fact that transpira-

tion is not only accelerated by direct sunshine, but even more influenced by warm dry winds, supports the view that the evolution of vapor at the leaf obeys the general laws of evaporation from a moist surface, and that the inflow of thermal energy is developed through evaporation, the leaves being the principal agent, proved by careful experiments which have been made by the most scientific botanists of the world. The roots of a tree also absorb the water in the ground very rapidly, and the cause of the death of so many trees on our streets is from the want of the moisture that is needed to protect the life of the trees, and the development of its leaves and branches. Unless there is moisture enough to be drawn from the roots, the tree cannot possibly support the leaves, or enable the wounds made in cutting off the branches to heal, and all trees that are overloaded with branches should be pruned so as to be balanced to the changed condition, from lawn or forest grounds, to street locations, where the same moisture cannot be had that is needed to develop both the wood and leaves. There should always, therefore, be an open earth space left at the roots of a street tree. The defoliating of the street trees by insect pests will most certainly destroy them, if they are not properly sprayed, and the limbs of the defoliated trees always first dying at the extreme ends, entails an amount of the most expensive and dangerous pruning in, to save the life of the tree.

The theory that some parasite will come to aid in the destruction of these destroyers of our beautiful trees, is the most dangerous heresy possible, as the immediate destruction of these pests when they first appear, by spraying with arsenate of lead, will save an enormous extra expense entailed by adopting this parasite theory. Even when a parasite is found, the increase of the insect pests is so great that parasites cannot at present be produced in numbers enough to meet the enemy.

In conclusion let me repeat that the best time to trim all fruit and deciduous trees is in the month of May, and up to the middle of June in all the western and northwestern states or after the leaves and blossoms are formed, and their sap drawing quality is at its best, to heal both bark and wood. An active experience in both orchard and street tree work for over thirty years, with careful experiments, has proved that no winter, autumn, or midsummer pruning should be done, if you wish to get the best results.

I am indebted to Annals of Botany, Vol. X, and to Prof. Ganong, of Smith college, in this matter of the ascent of sap, and the most exhaustive of experiments made in the laboratory and field by such able botanists as Dixon and Joly has proved this statement to be thoroughly scientific both in theory and practice.

CHRISTOPHER CLARKE,

City Forester, Northampton, Mass.



TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES AT ENTRANCE TO CITY PARK, DENVER.

Ready to be loaded on the truck.

Showing some of the trees in place; loosening up another; the truck used in the work.

Setting one of the trees in place.

MOVING LARGE TREES AT CITY PARK IN DENVER

The accompanying pictures give a brief illustrated story of the transplanting of some large trees recently accomplished by the Park Board of Denver, Colo., in the work of making the improvements necessary for the new Esplanade entrance to the City Park, planned to be one of the handsomest park approaches in the country.

The trees were of unusual size to

be lifted bodily with a huge ball of earth and taken to their new locations by the truck, which may be seen in one of the illustrations, and indicates the methods and machinery used in the work.

The Esplanade will lead from the intersection of York, Josephine and Columbine street across to Seventeenth avenue and then a distance of about 400 feet into City Park at the

Seventh avenue entrance. A great gateway is to be constructed within the park proper and facing an oval plot to be decorated with flowers and shrubs, a fountain and probably a statue or other central ornament will stand.

The park board will expend \$10,000 on the esplanade this year. The expenditure of this sum will complete all the preliminary work and next year the final improvements will be made.

INSECT PESTS DO MUCH DAMAGE IN THE WEST

Chicago is in danger of losing its soft maple trees, box elders and ornamental shrubs if measures are not taken to stop the ravages of the pulvinaria innumabilis, commonly known as the cottony maple scale. J. H. Frost, who has had charge of the work of ridding Graceland Cemetery of the pest, makes the prediction, in a recent interview. He has been trying to free Graceland trees of the scale for two years, but is finding it difficult, because people living in the neighborhood do not co-operate in the war on the destructive insects, which breed outside and then invade the cemetery to feed on the leaves.

"Something must be done at once," said Mr. Frost in discussing his work, "or the soft maple and box elders will be killed, together with other ornamental trees and shrubs. The insects are gradually destroying the trees.

The white cottony egg masses or egg sacs seen hanging to the under side of the twigs are produced by the adult insect in the spring and each egg sac contains from 200 to 1,000 eggs. These eggs begin to hatch the latter part of June and continue to hatch through the

month of July. Hatching depends somewhat upon the weather. Hot weather and sunlight favor the development.

"This insect is a native species and has always been present in this country. It has been abundant from time to time in former years, but has been kept under control by natural enemies. Our climate and environment seem to favor the pulvinaria to such an extent that none of its natural enemies can multiply fast enough to control it. When only small trees are affected hand picking is the best remedy. Every egg sac should be picked off and burned before the eggs have begun to hatch. Large trees have been treated in various ways, but the most efficient is spraying. This may be done in the summer or late in the fall. Summer spraying should be done with a 10 per cent solution of kerosene emulsion applied just after all the eggs have hatched. At this time the insect is in its weakest state of existence.

"I cannot encourage summer spraying on account of the great difficulty of spraying with any thoroughness, both surfaces of the leaves on trees having dense foliage and often of considerable

height. Then, too, I find that summer spraying kills the natural enemies, which we wish to encourage and preserve. In view of these facts I am forced to encourage late fall or winter treatments. Just after the trees have become dormant the least number of these insects which will live over winter exist upon the trees and by spraying at this time with a 50 per cent solution of kerosene emulsion the largest possible percentage will be killed."

Homer Klap and E. C. Watkins, fruit and orchard inspectors, have reported to the council of Grand Rapids, Mich., that the San Jose scale is becoming a menace to fruit and shrubbery and rapidly increasing on all sides. In a portion of the city where none were found last spring, they now appear in great numbers, and this in spite of the effort to stay their ravages by spraying and the pruning knife. It has been demonstrated that a more successful fight can be made during the winter than when the foliage is in growth, and to this end it is strongly urged that steps be taken which will result in spraying of all trees and shrubbery infested.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES OF TREES AND SHRUBS

The American Peony Society

The fourth annual meeting of the society will be held June 27 and 28, 1907, at the State College of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The regular business meeting will be held at 3 p. m., on the first day, June 18, at which time the society will be welcomed by either President Schurman or Dean Bailey.

An address will be made by Mr. J. E. Coit, of the Horticultural Department, who has had immediate charge of the test collection, and a paper of much value is expected.

Prof. Craig, the chairman of the Nomenclature Committee, will make a report on the progress of the work of that committee, which undoubtedly will be of much interest.

As the test collection is now in its third year a fine opportunity is presented peony growers for studying the varieties as they grow in the field, as nowhere else can so many varieties be found growing together under such favorable circumstances as will be found at Ithaca.

Hedges of *Ligustrum Japonicum*

The wish that the California privet was entirely evergreen is so often expressed that it is certain there would be a good demand for a species, that is *Ligustrum japonicum*, were it better known. Having in mind the latitude of Philadelphia, the California privet is evergreen only in well sheltered places, where free from the severest cold and from cutting winds. In the same locality, *L. japonicum* is evergreen through the entire winter. Its foliage will be scorched when the weather freezes hard and the sun shines on the plant throughout the day, just as happens to rhododendrons under similar circumstances, but it is nevertheless a good evergreen. Were it used in a hedge, as the California privet is, one would protect the other and in this way a beautiful evergreen hedge would be the result.

How far north this evergreen privet will endure the winter remains to be seen. It has been in collections here for several years, and in a few instances hedges of it have been set out which were satisfactory and attractive. While it has withstood the severity of our winters when standing alone, it has preserved the bright green of its foliage better when in a hedge, as it naturally would.

Joseph Meehan in Florist's Exchange.



SINGLE PLANT OF *RIBES GRACILE*
AT BASE OF AN OAK.

Good Shrub for Shady Places

It is often desired to establish a shrubbery growth under large trees, and I know of no better plant for this purpose than the Missouri Gooseberry (*Ribes gracile*).

It is a graceful and attractive native plant, growing from five to six feet high. Its bright green leaves appear very early in spring, clothing the bush from base to summit. These are followed by small greenish white flowers and reddish-purple edible berries.

I am using it considerably in landscape work, and consider it worthy of extensive cultivation. It likes a rich soil, but will do well in dry or rocky soil.

The photographs show its healthy growth at the very base of large oaks, and it actually seems to prefer just such situations.

St. Louis.

L. P. JENSEN.



MASS OF *RIBES GRACILE* AT THE
FOOT OF AN OAK.

Some Danger Signals

W. N. Rudd, president and superintendent Mount Greenwood Cemetery Association, Chicago, writes: "There ought to be some danger signals hung up around the article 'Some Shrubs for Succession of Bloom' in your last issue. Forsythia buds winter kill here five years out of six. Spiraea A. Waterer is pretty for about two days; then the blooms turn an ugly brown and persist for a long time. The Althæas are not reliable. They winter kill nearly every year and die outright about the third year."

Practical Tree Study at Amherst

Comment was recently made in these pages on the course in tree culture given at the Hatch Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. Prof. George E. Stone, who is in charge of this work, writes as follows concerning the course: "At the present time we have seven senior students who are taking work in a course which I term the 'Physiology and Pathology of shade Trees.' So far as I know this is the only course given in this country or anywhere else, and we are turning out quite a few young men who are especially trained to fill intelligently such positions as city foresters, or helpers in parks. Many of our men at the present time have established firms for the care of trees and all of them are meeting with remarkable success, some of them employing as many as 200 men. I started this course ten years ago at the request of students, and have been surprised at the way in which it has developed. I am at present giving considerable attention to it and am improving it every year."

Tree Laws Passed in Vermont

The last General Assembly of Vermont passed several bills pertaining to trees and forestry matters. Bill No. 223, is entitled "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXTERMINATION OF THE SAN JOSE SCALE AND THE GYPSY AND BROWN TAIL MOTHS," and authorizes the governor to use such means as in his judgment are necessary to exterminate the San Jose scale and the gypsy and brown tailed moths whenever and wherever they may appear in the state.

Bill No. 15 appropriates \$500 annually for five years to aid in the establishment and maintenance of a nursery for the propagation of forest seedlings of useful varieties at the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station.



LOWERING OF GRAVE MOUNDS

Modern cemetery ideas that run contrary to deep-seated sentiment usually create dissatisfaction when they are first introduced. Just now the lot holders in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., are agitated over the rule providing for the leveling of all grave mounds. Many of the lot holders who are now paying for annual care of their lots object to a notice recently issued by the cemetery company to the effect that mounds on lots for which annual care is not paid would be leveled. Some resent it as "a mean outrage." Other cemeteries have had similar experiences. In Lakewood Cemetery, Min-

neapolis, when a new law went into effect regarding the lowering of grave mounds there were many protests, but in less than a year when the changed appearance of the sections made apparent the marked improvement in the landscape by lowering the mounds to an almost imperceptible rise over the graves, lot holders began requesting this treatment of their lots, and within a short period of time several thousand grave mounds had been lowered, the cost of annual care materially reduced and the general appearance of the grounds greatly improved. The public needs constant education on this subject.

THE PROVIDENCE CONVENTION

Editor Park and Cemetery: From what we hear, everybody that is anybody is coming to the convention, and if the state is not large enough we can overflow into Massachusetts and Connecticut. I don't know about the West or other benighted sections, but New England is always loyal to Providence.

Our modest program and few papers may give more time on the grounds for discussion. On the first day or opening session, the president's address on our twenty-one years of progress, etc., etc., will take up the forenoon. On the afternoon will be a visit to the North Burial Ground or City Cemetery, under Mr. Warren, concluding down the bay

with the famous Rhode Island clam-bake. Wednesday will be a visit to Swan Point and possibly a session to wind up business. Thursday a sail on the beautiful Narragansett Bay to Newport, that magic city and abode of all worldly loveliness and "the smart set." Here Mr. McMahon of Island Cemetery, will kindly show us many beautiful examples of architecture, landscape art, and horticulture of concentrated wealth. As the old lady said when seeing the broad Atlantic for the first time, "Lame, there is so much of it and then we only see the top"; such are conventions.

TIMOTHY MCCARTHY.

Swan Point Cemetery, Providence.

The Rhode Island Citizens' Historical Association at a recent meeting in Providence spent a very interesting afternoon in Swan Point Cemetery in that city where many of the old families of Rhode Island are buried. The party was under the guidance of Superintendent McCarthy, and found many things of historic interest besides inspecting the unique landscape features of that cemetery.

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION

Preliminary arrangements have been made for the second annual convention of the Michigan Cemetery Association to be held in Lansing, August 13th and 14th, 1907.

Headquarters and place of meeting will be at the Hotel Downey, and the first day's session will be called to order at 2 p. m. in the auditorium of the above hotel.

No definite program has been outlined, but assurance is given of varied proceedings, discussions and talks on subjects and questions of interest to cemeteries.

Visits will be made to local cemeteries and principal places of interest, for which Lansing is becoming famous, and in which every citizen of the state has great pride.

It is earnestly requested that members and prospective members make special efforts to attend this convention; and the hope is expressed that a large and enthusiastic representation of cemeteries of Michigan will attend.

FRANK EURICH, President.

Supt. Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit.

CONVENTION NOTICE

Superintendents or officials of Cemeteries who expect to attend the convention at Providence, August 20-22, will please notify the undersigned, in order that their names may be printed on identification badges to assist the member from Walla Walla and the member from Cranberry Center to get together and become real chummy.

(For the Committee)

TIMOTHY MC CARTHY.

Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I.

To The Association of American Cemetery Superintendents:

I hereby apply for active membership and enclose fee of \$1.50, and yearly dues in advance, \$3.00; total \$4.50, subject to the constitution.

(Sign here) _____

(Official Position) _____

(Cemetery) _____

P. O. Address _____

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE { Geo. M. Painter, "Westminster," Philadelphia.
L. G. Turner, "Lorraine," Baltimore.
J. J. Stephens, "Greenlawn," Columbus, O.
F. R. Diering, "Woodlawn," New York, N. Y.
Geo. L. Tilton, "Graceland," Chicago.

(Mail this to any of the above committee)

IS MEMORIAL

"To perpetually reach the heart of the public—even one day in the year—is a big job," writes a thoughtful cemetery superintendent, and perhaps that is why the spirit of Memorial Day has changed—if it has changed. From some questions addressed to cemetery superintendents who naturally note the observance of the day more closely than other citizens, we learn that the spirit of the day has changed; that it has not changed; that it is declining in popularity; that it is not declining; that the day of mourning is declining, the day of honor, not; that it is becoming more and more a popular "decoration" day for all graves; that human nature in the cemetery crowds has not changed much in a generation; that they are all on pleasure bent; that a better class of people visit the grounds; that they are more quiet and orderly; that floral decorations are more liberal. On the latter point there was a general unanimity that floral decorations are more profuse and better handled; that flags and emblems placed by the societies are of a better character. Another practice that seems to be general is the participation of the school children in the exercises of the day.

While answers to the questions revealed considerable difference in expressed opinion, the facts on which they were based were not so widely at variance and tended to indicate that the difference was more in the point of view; in the personal attitude toward the day and as to what constitutes its proper observance.

It has ever been the course of human nature that the original purpose of the great national holidays should be lost sight of, though their observance be just as zealously celebrated. Perhaps few ever think of the significance of Christmas, but who shall say that the spirit of giving and of good-will; of unselfishness and fellow-feeling is not in harmony with the spirit of Him in whose honor the day was instituted. Many would doubtless have to take recourse to the encyclopedia if appealed to at Easter or St. Valentine's Day to explain the origin of those days or the ceremonies that accompany them. Independence Day, which should be our grandest national memory, has degenerated into a particularly insane form of Roman holiday. The only suggestion of its origin is that, as a day of carnage in our large cities, it does



DELEGATION FROM WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, DECORATING SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

more damage to human life than some of the battles in the Revolution it commemorates. Its record is found chiefly in the statistics of the police and fire departments.

Memorial Day had its origin in General Orders No. 11 of the G. A. R., issued May 5, 1863, by General John A. Logan, then commander-in-chief of that organization. The following quotation from that historic document is the best official statement of the day's meaning:

"The 30th day of May, 1863, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village and hamlet in the land. In this observance no form of ceremony is prescribed, but Posts and comrades will in their own way arrange such fitting services and testimonials of respect as circumstances may permit. We are organized, comrades, as our regulations tell us, for the purpose, among other things, 'of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion.'

"Let us, then, at the time appointed, gather around their sacred remains and garland the passionless mounds above them with the choicest flowers of Springtime; let us raise above them the dear old Flag they saved from dishonor; let us in this solemn presence renew our pledges to aid and assist those whom they have left among us, a



TYPICAL DECORATION DAY CROWD

DAY PASSING?

sacred charge upon a Nation's gratitude—the soldier's and sailor's widow and orphan.

"It is the purpose of the Commander-in-chief to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it will be kept up from year to year while a survivor of the war remains to honor the memory of his departed comrades."

In its first years a day of mourning and of sad remembrance, its observance was given over almost entirely to commemorating the soldier dead, and these exercises are still the distinctive feature of the day. Gathered about the soldier plot, to be found in nearly every cemetery, the veterans and their friends listen to patriotic addresses, place the official markers, flowers and flags and wander through the grounds to decorate scattered graves of other comrades. As time thins the ranks of the veterans and those who knew them personally, the day naturally becomes less an occasion of mourning and more one of memory and of honor. But memory, too, becomes dim, and honor to the brave and the great with each succeeding year is left more and more to the historian. But the observance of the day shows no sign of passing away entirely. Commander Logan's hope, expressed above, that it should be officially celebrated "while a survivor of the war remains," will doubtless be more than realized. And when no survivor remains, it seems fair to prophesy that the day will still retain its place as a general private Decoration Day. Indeed this aspect of the occasion is already more prominent than the purely "memorial" exercises. One cemetery superintendent says that so many flowers are used for private decoration that it is often difficult to get enough for soldiers' graves. In Hartford, Conn., the schools are closed a half-day before, to allow the children to gather wild flowers. Another correspondent writes that the "Grandsons" commenced taking active part last year. Several think the memorial spirit just as strong as in former years, and another suggests that the amusement parks, picnics, shows and other circus diversions becoming so rapidly prevalent have drawn the rougher element of the crowds to them, leaving the cemetery to the more decorous and thoughtful. And the broader use as a general Decoration Day is not to be regarded as a desecration. It draws the lot holders and others to the cemetery, makes them more familiar with its beauties, more reverent to its meaning; it helps to make them

better; it helps the superintendent to make a better cemetery.

Washington, the headquarters of the Grand Army, is naturally the center of the official memorial exercises, and the most impressive ceremonies of the nation are those held in the Arlington National Cemetery, where rest more of the soldier dead than anywhere else in the country. The weather this year was ideal and thousands made their annual pilgrimage to Arlington, where "Corporal" James Tanner, former commander of the G. A. R., was the orator of the day. The decorations were in charge of the various committees of the Woman's Relief Corps, which has probably a greater task in this respect than any other organization in the decorating

ing flowers and floral attributes to be used in the decoration. Each child was also requested to bring a small national or President's flag. After distribution of the floral offerings the children were massed on the steps and at the base of the monument, where they greeted the President and Vice-President as they passed on their way to the Vice-President's home. The grounds surrounding the monument were decorated with badges of the different corps and with flags, and details from the U. V. L. and the Spanish-American veterans looked after the protection of the children in which assistance was also rendered by the police.

Memorial Day is, of course, the cemetery superintendent's busy day, and he might be pardoned if he were occasionally inclined to regard the day before as agony, the day itself as a riot, and the day after the day of mourning for his grounds. In the larger cities the holiday crowds bring conditions that are trying to a degree. But to the credit of the men in charge, be it said that very few of them are pessimistic about the day, a considerable force of extra police, however, being one of the essential aids to a moderate degree of cheerfulness. It is a long day and a hard one, for the vendors of floral decorations and of peanuts and other interior decorations arrive before daylight and vie with one another in securing sites as close as possible to the entrance. Perhaps only the vigilance of the authorities prevents the establishment of a portable bar and temporary dance hall within the entrance to add to the gaiety of the ball game in the adjoining field. The monument dealer across the way polishes up his sample stones and the saloon-keeper on the corner polishes up his glasses to slake the Decoration Day thirst, and then the trolley cars begin to come. In general, however, the crowds are mindful of the time and the place, and the police are required to do nothing more violent than to keep order, see that none of the school children get run over, and that parties coming from a distance allowed to lunch on the grounds this one day in the year, do not turn the privilege into a picnic or contest in athletic sports.

From some questions regarding the character of the crowds we learn from superintendents in different parts of the country:

"The rough element we used to get, go elsewhere."

"The merely curious visitors we had in such large numbers in the first fifteen years following the war now in great

measure go to the beaches. There is also a tendency on the part of lot owners not having a special interest in the day to have their decorations placed a day or two before, and go out of town for the holiday."

"I think that 90 per cent of the lot owners visit the cemetery on Memorial Day and never come again till the next Memorial Day."

"Lot owners come out to protect their lots from the crowds."

The following are some suggestions for reforming the observance of the day:

"I would suggest that the Memorial Day exercises be held on a Sunday and that some other secular day be set apart for a holiday in May. I would be Puritan enough to forbid by law baseball and other such exercises on the Sunday set aside for Memorial Day."

"Hold all services in the churches; send the flowers if they must be placed on the graves of the cemetery in charge of a suitable committee. Make this committee small, say, two or three. Let the cemetery authorities place the flowers on the



WAITING FOR THE PARADE.

of the 40,000 graves in Arlington and other cemeteries. There are 20,000 of the soldier dead in Arlington's beautiful grounds. Its towering hills, clothed with majestic trees, giving a glimpse across the historic Potomac, of the nation's capitol and the Washington monument; its secluded valleys, with occasionally a massive monument among the trees; its broad stretches of well-kept lawns; its long regular ranks of headstones to humble privates, varied with more imposing memorials to officers; the old Lee mansion, a landmark of history; all combine to make this a spot where nature and historic association compel an appreciation of the fullest meaning of Memorial Day.

Especially elaborate exercises were held in Indianapolis this year, owing to the presence of President Roosevelt and Vice-President Fairbanks, who were there to dedicate the Lawton monument. Bands assembled at the great soldiers' monument at 9 o'clock in the morning, remaining until 11:30. The school children began assembling at 9:30 o'clock, bring-



COLORED CHILDREN DECORATING SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

graves. This would do away with the rabble that generally follow the G. A. R. Post and the Band."

"Stop all excursions, street cars, ball games, etc., and impress upon the minds of the people that the day is set aside for honoring the dead."

"Repeal the law making this a national holiday."

Perhaps the best summing up of the conditions and the attitude of the modern cemetery superintendent is found in this admirable little essay from Mr. Edward G. Carter, superintendent of Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago.

"Perhaps the members of no other calling have the same reason to feel pessimistic regarding Decoration Day observances as the cemetery superintendents, particularly of the larger cities. For weeks before the day, every effort has been put forth to make the cemetery perfect in appearance. In our latitude, generally uncertain weather and late frosts shorten the season of preparation so that the rush of work is equal to that of the busy season in most commercial and industrial lines. The whole year's work is influenced more or less by the requirements of the day and the demands of the lot owners are centered about it. The day arrives and with it the superintendent's reward. The peanut vender comes early and with unlimited resources for fertilizing (?) the well kept lawns and closely following in his numerous wake, loud-voiced hucksters of light refreshments

and prolific litter. Crowds swarm over the flower beds, youthful prodigies climb the monuments, the firing of salutes starts a few runaways with uncertain results and a life-saving crew (illogical institution for a cemetery to maintain) seems necessary to keep the lagoons free of humanity. With the county fair features involved, it is small wonder that the cemetery superintendent is tempted to regard the occasion as a Desecration Day.

"Nevertheless, being a patient and long-suffering class, accustomed to look beneath externals for the true reason of things, it is probable that, after due reflection, the cemetery superintendents of the country will be found defending the real purposes of the day. Its inauguration was one of the finest conceptions in our history and, as still celebrated by a large proportion of our people, is entitled to rank on the calendar with Independence Day and Christmas itself, for it partakes of the spirit of both, in patriotic and unselfish sentiment. Any serious suggestion of departure from its proper observance should be vigorously resisted. Nor is this proper observance in the direction of national mourning. Outward periodical evidences of grief would be small recompense for our courageous soldier dead and must of necessity in time dwindle into mere affectation. Honor and glory to the departed for their best efforts for humanity and a strong resolve to add our own best efforts for the same cause: these should be our interpretation of those outward symbols of flowers and flags, songs and salutes which give

color and harmony to the day. And in this respect there has been no decline in its popularity, nor any difference in the behavior and character of those celebrating it, nor any decline in its memorial characteristics. It is true that the day is taken advantage of for games and recreation, but this should not be deplored. It is our first holiday of the open season and comes just as the glories of full spring are upon us. Is it any wonder that life and buoyancy find vent in physical action? Then too, remember that the workers of the world require refreshment and recreation and no opportunity for such should be denied them. The spirit of good, wholesome play will never wreck our national frame. It will add sinew to it. We find the children taking important parts in the day's proceedings out of doors, when the weather is sufficiently clement, and the flowers and grave decorations are as profuse and decorously handled as in the past. Holiday features are not more apparent in the exercises than the religious spirit, but as the latter is seen to apply more to our daily affairs, less awe and formality is manifested in its expression and more of intimate human intercourse. It is true that some damage is done to the cemetery grounds by the exceptional number and sometimes thoughtless visitors and that the superintendent would welcome the elimination of picnic accompaniments, but the damage is susceptible of repair and its prevention is a matter of education along the line of the civic improvement propaganda which is now beginning to show results.

"As to maintaining the memorial character of the day, so far as the cemetery is concerned, sufficient is being done, but there are a few things not to do. One of these is the disposition on the part of some organizations to establish private and exclusive memorial days and to attract attention thereto by widely advertised exercises, apparently for the purpose of occupying the center of attention, rather than accepting their proper relative positions on a day of general memorial. If this is persisted in, the tendency will be to divide interest and separate thought on a subject which should receive united support. The effort of nature has been to unite mankind by making laws absolutely applicable to all alike. Man has refused to accept the wisdom of this method by dividing himself into groups, whether religious, political or commercial and exploiting one at the expense of the others. When driven at last to compromise with himself, he attempts to establish brotherly affection on a limited basis and then wonders why the results are not universal. In teaching the lessons of national integrity, let our method be all-inclusive. Let us have one Memorial Day.

"Owners of lots in the cemetery are really the ones to be most considered in admitting an unusual number of people to the grounds, and while they, no doubt, wish to see greater decorum on the part of the Decoration Day attendance, still they have been very patient in accepting its customs and do not absent themselves nor find great fault with the activities of this one day."

THE ALBANY RURAL CEMETERY, ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Albany Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y., famous as the burial-place of President Chester A. Arthur, is in natural beauty of grounds and methods of management one of the most interesting cemeteries in the country. The views herewith show the substantial character of the build-

making enterprise, its income being devoted wholly to the maintenance and improvement of the cemetery.

It is situated about halfway between the cities of Albany and Troy, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Albany. The original purchase of 123 acres has been added to, from time to time, until the present

to every improved section of the grounds; by the planting of rare trees and shrubs; which, with the natural slope of the ground, makes it one of the beautiful cemeteries of the country.

There are three entrances well-situated for the use of lot-holders coming from any direction. The main entrance and office, shown in one of the accompanying illustrations from a handsome little book of views issued by the association is on the Albany and Troy trolley lines and at a station of the D. & H. Railway. A short distance further into the grounds is a handsome well appointed chapel open to the free use of lot holders.

It is substantially built of brick and stone and cost \$12,500. The receiving vaults and the superintendent's residence, both very effectively set off by planting are also shown. The receiving vault is of bluestone, has a capacity of 700 and cost \$20,000.

The monument to President Arthur, one of the famous memorials of the country, occupies an imposing site at a turn in the drive, that shows in impressive manner the beautiful bronze Guardian Angel holding a palm branch over a sorcophagus of Wisconsin granite.

In the purchase of lots, there is great latitude for choice, not only of location and surroundings, but also in

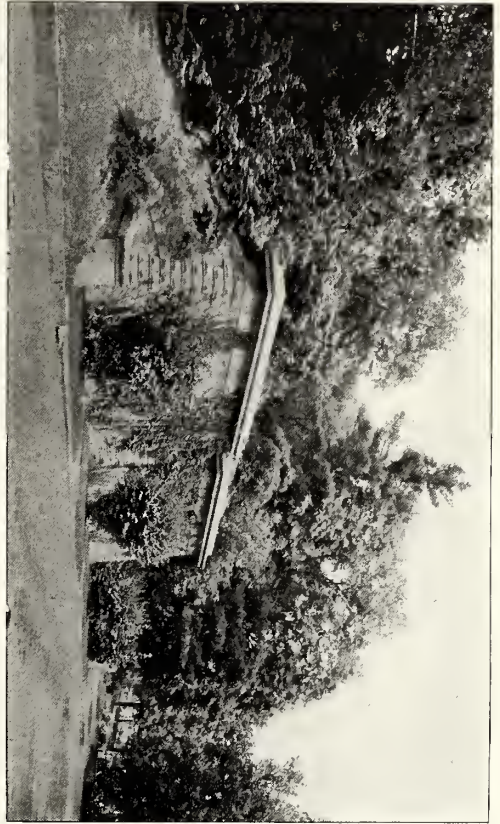


LAKE BETHESDA, ALBANY RURAL CEMETERY.

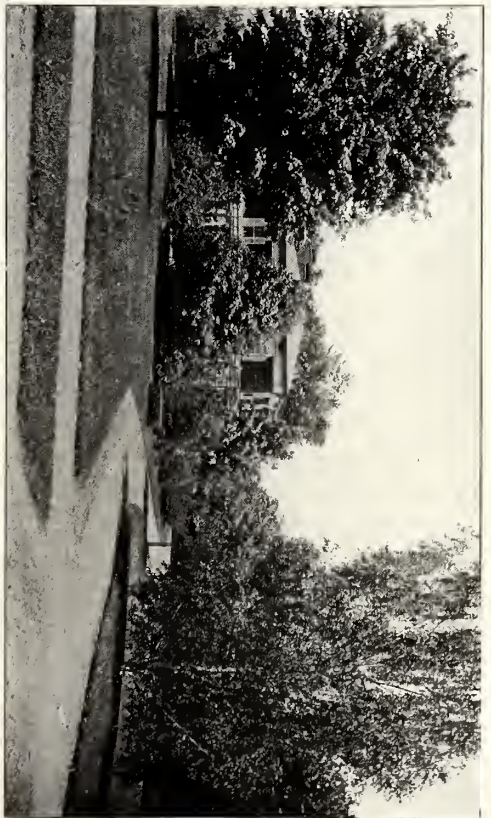
ings, the mature and well grown planting and the general tidiness of the grounds.

The Albany Cemetery Association was incorporated by special act of the Legislature in 1841, has no capital stock, and is in no sense a money-

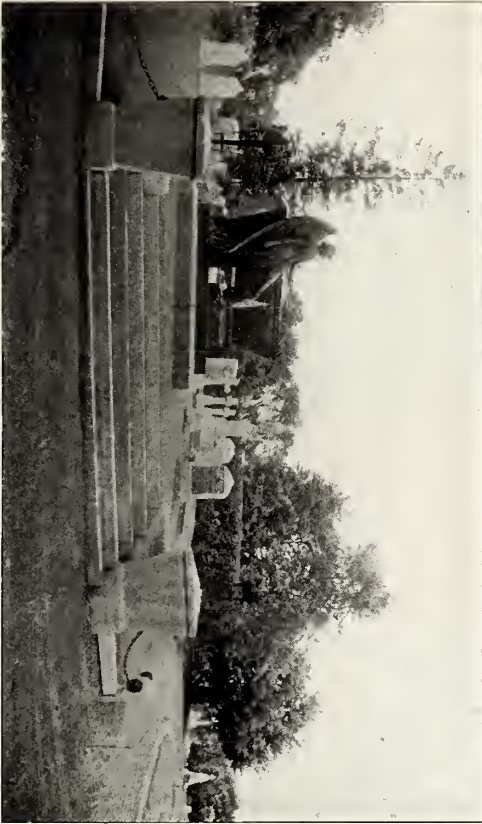
enclosure contains about 400 acres. The beauty of the Albany Rural has been enhanced by the construction of lakes, fed by the streams of the surrounding country; and of broad avenues, aggregating at the present time over 30 miles in length and conducting



RECEIVING VAULTS, ALBANY RURAL CEMETERY.



SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE, ALBANY RURAL CEMETERY.



MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT CHESTER A. ARTHUR.



THE CORNING LOT, ALBANY RURAL CEMETERY.

respect to quantity and price: From single graves in public to extensive plats in the choicest location, the wants of all classes of purchasers may be met. All lots are sold with perpetual care, with a minimum charge of \$100 for a lot of 256 feet.

The Corning lot, shown in one of the pictures is a choice site, made additionally beautiful by some fine trees. Reading from left to right in the picture, the large trees are: *Picea orientalis*, *Picea alba*, *Magnolia acuminata*, and Norway maple.

There is a fine showing of native trees throughout the grounds, with the oak, pine, and hemlock in greater variety than others. Four small lakes, the largest of which, Lake Bethesda, covers four acres, give character and variety to the landscape. An ample supply of running water is supplemented by a reservoir having capacity of 500,000 gallons, from which the water is pumped by electricity to all parts of the grounds.

Modern rules for improvements are in force: All foundations are built and all markers set by the cemetery; markers must be in one piece and set on a stone foundation at least three feet in the ground. Walls and fences are not allowed as lot enclosures, and close hedges have also been discontinued.

There have been 60,000 interments with a yearly average of 1,000. Dudley Olcott is president of the association and James Burns superintendent.



OFFICE AND MAIN ENTRANCE, ALBANY RURAL CEMETERY.



THE CHAPEL, ALBANY RURAL CEMETERY.

NEW CHAPEL FOR KENSICO CEMETERY, NEW YORK

For some years the management of Kensico Cemetery, New York City,



DESIGN FOR NEW CHAPEL.
Kensico Cemetery, New York.

has realized the need of a commodious and properly arranged public building where funeral services may be held quietly and appropriately, and also for general religious services. Lot owners visit the cemetery in great numbers on Sunday, and scores of them would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of attending religious service.

The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Memorial Day and some of the most prominent clergymen of the metropolis participated in the exercises. The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church presided.

The chapel was designed by James Bright, 111 Fifth Ave., New York, and is English Gothic in style. The building is a regular octagon in plan 42½ feet inside diameter in clear and 36½ feet from floor to spring of roof and 50 feet to apex of roof. The main

entrance for pedestrians is through a porch. At either side of this entrance is a chapel, octagonal in plan, 12 feet in diameter in the clear and 11 feet in height. At each side of these chapels are two *Porte Cochères* which give access to the chapel for persons arriving by conveyance. Opposite the main entrance is the chapel and on each side and accessible by small passages are the robing rooms of same size and shape as the chapels. The main room will seat 150 comfortably and leave ample aisles. Heating plants are in basement and reached by stair cases opening out of main entrance as well as from the outside. Indiana limestone is to be used for the trimmings and cut stone work inside and outside of the building, and local stone for the body of the structure. The roof is to be of copper. The building generally is to be fire-proof and will cost \$75,000.

ORIGINALITY IN DESIGN OF SMALL MONUMENTS

The necessity for more originality and artistic improvement in the design of headstones, tablets and small monuments has been frequently noted in these pages, and the following contribution by Alfred Borrowdale in *The Stone Trades Journal* seems to indicate that there is in England a similar scarcity of good designs and the same awakening to the necessity for improvement.

One cannot help but notice in traveling about in various parts of this country and visiting the different cemeteries and churchyards, how little the monumentalist seems to devote to the designing of the memorials he erects.

Invariably they are the common hack designs of some stock sheets, or books, sent in to him, and for the most part atrocious Gothic top, and with the inevitable splashing about of natural foliage dropped on here and there. Personally, I never could quite understand why our masons should insist upon reproducing other men's stock sheets, when original designs are so easily obtainable and, if thought necessary, patented.

Then again the over-elaboration of memorials is a thing much to be deplored. Most of this elaboration is totally unnecessary, either from the esthetic point of view, or utilitarian. Then again take the lettering of memorials. A great deal more time and thought ought to be put into this important part of a memorial. To begin with, in any good job, the lettering ought to be all drawn out full size on paper first before the letter-cutter starts, and, moreover, the lettering out to be in harmony with the design (?) part of it, as it were. Just consider for one moment the splendid possibilities of the introduction on a nice neat modern-designed headstone of, say, French antique letters. Why, these characters well-set out and engraved are in themselves quite sufficient to make any passer-by stop and ponder. I am quite sure that if monumentalists are to uphold the status of our ancient craft, and to keep out agents, funeral furnishers, and other sundry interlopers from entering our trade, and ourselves eventually becoming merely agents to supply factory-made stuff we will have to introduce more individuality into our work. Make it uncommon as you like, anything rather than the miserable common place multiplication of hackneyed designs one sees in their hundreds in any of our cemeteries. And this can be done, I am quite sure, if our masons will only give more time and attention to their designing, and turning out good clean workmanship, and, lastly, but certainly not of least importance, more attention to the apprentice, showing him his necessity of using the local School of Art in his spare time, and if he shows promise, the employer ought readily to pay his school fees.

To more clearly show what I mean by individuality in designing, etc. I herewith introduce a perspective sketch. It is a first impression of, say a new design; then make scale drawings, laying out carefully any detail, such as mould for panel, depth, etc. Then draw out full size the lettering to suit design. Then model the panel, and have it cast in bronze. The one shown was made in Creetown granite, and the lettering is all risen from the surface about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. The plate is 1 in. thicker at bottom than at top. Another, a small Blue Robin Hood freestone, has also a bronze panel introduced, and carefully lettered. The design is original, and was marked out straight away on the stone. These bronze panels in each case have a good broad clamp to let into stone, and are set in cement. By this drawing I wish only to illustrate what I mean by a little individuality in working up simple little designs, and striving to keep away from the common-place. That good work is being done by certain firms I readily admit and no one enjoys more keenly than

the writer when that work is to be seen, but it is the almost entire absence of thought and care in the great bulk of the work that I am deploring.

Simplicity should be the keynote of memorial designing; if it is too ornate and showy it simply kicks out sentiment straight away. Make perfect proportions, and careful clean workmanship, and then you have something with character about it.

There are great possibilities open to masons who will study carefully and introduce the "New Art Movement" into their work. People are beginning to look for something different nowadays, with their better education and the splendid facilities given to the young men of today. This repetition of hack designs won't do much longer. We must learn to mould new ideas, not put our ideas into a mould, and let them stay there for ever and a day.

I sincerely trust our newly formed Association or Guild



ENGLISH DESIGN FOR TABLET.

(I don't know at this moment what name it will exactly take) will help in every way possible the craftsman. I am quite alive to the almost impossible side of this question in face of the cheap (miserably cheap), shall I say, dumping down of marble jobs. But I am quite as confident that if better designs (more English in feeling) are introduced we shall be able to stay this wholesale importation of, for the most part, badly-worked, and certainly badly-designed memorials; as, after all, the local mason has a great deal of say in this matter—his clients must take what he has in stock or what he chooses to push. I am looking forward with interest to the part our Association will play in these matters, and hope they will have open competitions and give prizes for best designs, and modeling, drawing out letters, etc., and have an annual exhibition of the work sent in. This would bring about a much healthier condition of affairs in our ranks.

A HANDSOME SCULPTURED MEMORIAL VASE

The use of the better quality of lawn vase as a monument has been seen in a number of cemeteries, but the use of a beautiful, sculptured vase specially modeled by a sculptor of wide reputation is so seldom seen as to make the one shown herewith of particular interest. It is not used exactly as a monument, but was presented to Riverside Cemetery, Waterbury, Conn., as a memorial to the late John P. Elton and his wife. It is of bronze and was modeled by George E. Bissell, of New York, in Florence, and cast in that city by the "cire perdue" process, a method regarded by experts as peculiarly adapted to the accurate rendering of fine detail in modeling. The vase is about four feet high, nearly the same width, and stands on a pink granite pedestal four feet high.

The sculptor has been remarkably successful in both symbolism and execution of the work with such limited space at his command. Even the handles, representing cherubs holding wreaths, are done with admirably decorative effect.

Supporting the vase are four winged decorative figures in armor with crosses in low relief upon their breasts, in suggestion of the preparedness of the righteous to combat evil. In form the vase is a quatrefoil, an emblem of the church of which Mr. and Mrs. Elton were members. Upon the sides are illustrated the Nativity, Crucifixion, Burial and Resurrection of Christ. Much skill has been displayed by the sculptor in adapting the treatment to the limits of the surface to be decorated. In the Crucifixion, for example, there was no room for the more familiar upright cross. Tackle has been dispensed with also. Yet all this is made to emphasize the intimate dramatic intensity of the moment. A man with a lever to guide the foot of the cross into



ELTON MEMORIAL VASE, WATERBURY, CONN.
George E. Bissell, Sc.

the hole dug for it, another man securing the feet in place, and the soldiers elevating the cross from behind, throw into contrast by their business-like, well-disciplined stolidity the anguish of the

figures of the Virgin embracing her son, St. John leaning over the figure and the Magdalen at the further side. The limitations of the low rectangle could hardly be more cleverly adapted.

NEW CEMETERIES, IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS

Uniondale Cemetery, Allegheny, Pa., is to spend \$50,000 in improving a new division which will give eleven acres of additional ground. S. Youden is superintendent.

A new gateway was recently opened and formally dedicated at the "Old Burying Ground," Stratford, Conn.

The Kaneville Cemetery Association, Kaneville, Ill., has been incorporated by T. F. Flenden, C. D. Ames and S. D. Hunt.

Greenwood Cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn., is making extensive improvements in the grounds and bids are now being received for the erection of a new entrance and iron fencing.

The Viola Cemetery Association, Viola, Ill., has been incorporated by J. E. Russell, Lucy A. Spicer and J. C. Ashenhurst.

A new office building has recently been erected at Lakeview Cemetery, Bridgeport, Conn., and other improvements are soon to be made. C. M. Beecher is superintendent.

The Greenwood Cemetery Association has been incorporated at San Diego, Cal., with a capital stock of \$200,000 to develop an extensive modern cemetery to contain crematory and chapel of handsome design. Ralph Granger, W. R. Rogers and James E. Hasbrough are interested in the work.

The Grand Forks Cemetery Association, Grand Forks, N. D., has built a new entrance gate and made other improvements and is planning to erect a chapel and receiving vault.

The Oak Lawn Cemetery Association has purchased twelve acres of ground at Reno, Nev., which they propose to develop as a modern cemetery. The Reno Development Co., which owns land near by, is threatening legal opposition to the establishment of the cemetery. G. W. Perkins is president of the cemetery association, and Dr. J. L. Robinson, secretary.

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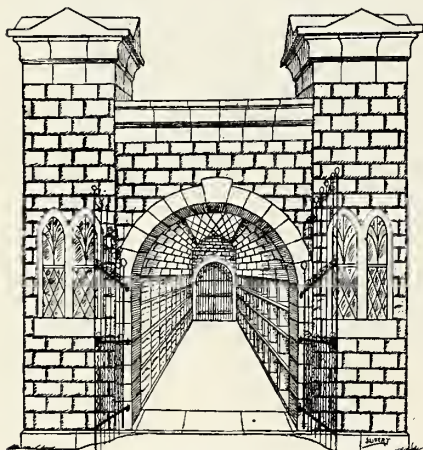
London, Eng.

of Tatham, Mass., is planning the erection of a new receiving vault.

An active association of leading citizens of Abilene, Kan., is engaged in the work of improving the cemetery. They contemplate an addition of ten acres to the grounds and if this tract is added Mayor R. M. White has offered to give \$1,000 to improve it. The cemetery grounds are beautifully located and well improved.

Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, laid out in 1864, now contains 400 acres, of which about 200 have been improved. It is New York's most famous burial-place, and now contains 70,406 interments.

The accompanying illustration shows a receiving vault to be erected in the cemetery at Maroa, Ill. The structure will be 32x60 feet, with a corridor through the center twelve feet wide and will contain 136 catacombs. The National Mausoleum Co., of Fostoria, O., has the contract for the work.



CONCRETE RECEIVING VAULTS.
Maroa Cemetery, Maroa, Ill.

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS

At the annual meeting of the Erie Cemetery Association, Erie, Pa., reports of officers showed many improvements made during the year. Roadways have been macadamized, cement sidewalks built, and a new section graded. The perpetual care fund has shown satisfactory increase and now amounts to \$14,453. The total amount of invested funds is \$81,670. There were 381 interments during the year, making a total of 71,045. Mrs. E. E. Hay, superintendent, was commended for conscientious work resulting in the improved appearance of the grounds.

At the recent annual meeting of the Mt. Adnah Cemetery Association, Fulton, N. Y., the directors decided to issue an order forbidding the entrance of automobilists to the cemetery.

The State Senate at Albany, N. Y., has defeated a bill introduced by Assemblyman De Groot to permit the building of a roadway through Cypress Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. A motion was made to reconsider the vote and it is reported that another attempt will be made to pass the bill at a later day.

* * *

Spring Forest Cemetery, Binghamton, N. Y., is threatening to bring suit for damages against the city for injury to the grounds caused by the backing up of water from Trout Creek into the cemetery. The creek was filled in several years ago to make a street and has been damaging the cemetery grounds since that time.

* * *

On the strength of the announcement that Uniondale Cemetery, Allegheny, Pa., has raised the price of single graves the Springfield Republican comments as follows: "Pittsburg reports a merger of cemeteries under which the price of burial lots has been advanced from 20 to 40 per cent. This should prove helpful to the cremation movement."

* * *

Superintendent William Stone, of Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., sends us the accompanying picture of the frozen fountain shown herewith which was the admiration of many visitors to the cemetery during the past winter. The nozzle of the fountain is but little higher than the man's head, but the water continued to come out of the top in a fine spray. It was quite an attraction to the cemetery and nearly every camera owner in the city took a picture of it. The picture reproduced here was taken February 10th.

* * *

The Waterford Rural Cemetery Association, Waterford, N. Y., has recently been incorporated for the purpose of clearing up an old cemetery and placing it on a modern system of management. As soon as this work has gone well forward the association expects to begin work on a new cemetery adjoining. Much effort has been expended in trying to locate relatives of persons buried in deserted lots and in working up a perpetual care fund. The

work is not carried on for profit, but merely to clean up and restore a naturally beautiful spot and redeem it from the ill-repute brought on by its neglected condition. R. D. Palmateer, superintendent, writes that they will need about everything in the way of modern cemetery devices and would like to hear from those who cater to the needs of cemeteries.

* * *

The fourth annual meeting of the Illinois Association of Cemeteries will be held at Champaign, Ill., June 19 and 20, with headquarters at the Hotel Beardsley. This association has an active membership that has made it the leader in securing cemetery legislation, and this and other practical topics will furnish a program of interest and profit. Cemetery officials in the state are urged to attend. Representatives of the Chicago cemeteries will leave in a party over the Illinois Central at 9:40 June 19. Edward G. Carter, "Oak Woods," Chicago, is president of the association and John E. Miller, "Dodge Grove," Mattoon, secretary-treasurer.



A FROZEN FOUNTAIN.
Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass.

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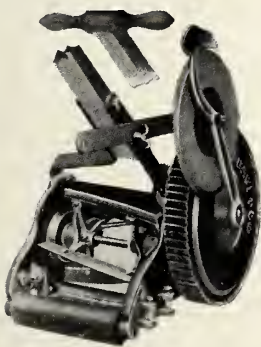
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 Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Canadian Municipal Journal (C. M. J.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Country Gentleman (C. G.), \$1.50 year; 20c copy.
 Century Magazine (Cent.), \$3.00 year; 35c copy.
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 Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
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 Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), M. D. G., \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
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 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

Architecture and Civic Progress, by F. D. Mann. Chaut. 47:74-80. June, '07.
 Billboards, The Law in Respect To. P. M., 16:67-71. Apr., '07.
 City Making, by Fred'k L. Ford. Illust. Chaut., 47:64-8. June, '07.
 Civic Improvement Number of the Chautauquan, containing papers read at the last convention of American Civic Association. June, '07. Price 25c.
 Civic Improvement, How to Arouse Interest In, by S. B. Wight. F. L. June, '07.
 Civic Improvements, by H. Croly. Arch. Rec., 21:347-52. May, '07.
 Civic Beauty and Civic Safety, by F. J. Stilson. Chaut., 47:80-85. June, '07.
 Garden City Movement, The. C. M. J., 3:184-5. May, '07.
 Garden Cities in America. Char. 18:114-15. Apr. 27, '07.
 Municipal Improvements, by Albert Kelsey. Illust. In'and Architect and News Record. Oct., Nov and Dec., '06.
 San Francisco, Rehabilitation of, by J. D. Phelan. Chaut., 47:103-8. June, '07.
 Spirit of Civic Improvement. Brush and Pencil. Oct., '06.
 Social Settlements, Civic Activities of, by Graham R. Taylor. Chaut., 47:86-8. June, '07.
 Summer Window Boxes, by Wilhelm Miller. Illust. G. M., 5:286-8.
 Texas Cities and their Improvements, by

Mrs. Wm. Christian. Chaut., 47:68-73. June, '07.
 What One Association Did, by F. A. Whiting. Chaut., 57:89-92. June, '07.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

Buibs, Old, What to Do with, by John Dunbar. Illust. G. M., 5:294-5.
 Bedding Plants, paper by T. H. Westwood. Illust. F. R., 20:8-10. May 23, '07.
 Color Schemes for Formal Gardens, by W. J. Wilshire. C. F., 2:217. June 6, '07.
 Garden Furniture, by H. H. Saylor. Illust. G. M., 278-81.
 Ornamental Gardening, General Principles of, by M. A. Long. Illust. G. C. A., 5:57-61. May, '07.
 Picturesque, The, in Landscape Gardening, A Plea for. Illust. Paper by B. K. Howard. Hort., 5:592-3. May 4, '07; 5:624-6. May 11, '07.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

Central Park, New York, Paper Bag People in, by A. C. Stewart. Ladies' Home Journal, 24:57. May, '07.
 Concrete, Reinforced, Its Limitations, by Carl Gayler. Illust. American Architect, 91:2078. May 25, '07.
 Park Trees, Placing Bird Houses in, by R. K. Nabours. Elementary School Teacher, 7:551-2. May, '07.
 Playground Legislation in Washington. Char., 17:967-9. Mch. 2, '07.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

Berries, Hardy, Culture of. Gard., 15:261-2. May 15, '07.

Conifers, Ornamental, by A. Hans. Illust. Hort., 5:649-50. May 18, '07, and June 1, '07.
 Electricity and Vegetation. Sci. Am. Supplement, 63:26054. Mch. 2, '07.
 Flowers, Old Fashioned. Living Age, 253:59-62. Apr. 6, '07.
 Iris, The, by J. Woodward Manning. Hort., 5:662 and 688-9. May 11 and 25, '07.
 Oaks, Great English, by J. Wisbet. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, 181:487-93. Apr., '07.
 Oreodoxas, by Robert Cameron. Illust. Hort., 5:713-14. June 1, '07.
 Plant Growing, Recent Developments in, by G. C. Nuttall. Fortnightly Review, 87:723-32. Apr., '07.
 Primroses, Hardy, by John Dunbar. Illust. Gard., 15:258-9. May 15, '07.
 Pennsylvania Forestry, Camps For Consumptives, by J. T. Rothrock. Chaut., 47:95-102. June, '07.
 Trees and Shrubs, How to Buy Economically, by T. McAdam. C. L. A., 12:48-52. May, '07.

REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Bulletin No. 90 of the Experiment Station of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Ames, Iowa, is a valuable illustrated discussion of "Evergreens for the Iowa Planter," and is by A. T. Irwin and H. P. Baker. It gives valuable directions for the transplanting, cultivating and pruning of evergreens, and detailed reports on various species planted in the state with regard to hardiness, adaptability to various soils, etc.

"Forest Planting in Illinois," by R. S. Kellogg, has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as Circular 81 of the Forest Service.

The twentieth annual of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Nebraska gives an account of the work of the station for the past year in its investigations of several kinds of agricultural products.

The Report of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the State Horticultural Society, held at Lake Charles, April 3d and 4th, contains an interesting paper on the distribution of insects by Prof. Wm. Newell, and a stereopticon lecture on the birds of Louisiana by Frank M. Miller. F. H. Burnette, Baton Rouge, La., is secretary of the society.

The Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of the territory of Hawaii contains much interesting matter about the forest growth in those islands. Copies will be sent on application by Secretary H. P. Wood, of Honolulu.

Mr. Chas. Coyle, secretary of the

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Dublin Cemeteries Committee, Dublin, Ireland, sends a handsomely illustrated and elaborate report on the cemeteries of that city which will receive more extended notice in these columns.

PERSONAL

Clarence P. Scott, superintendent of Rochester Cemetery, Rochester, Kan., has resigned his position to accept the superintendency of Springdale Cemetery, at Peoria, Ill. Mr. Scott leaves for his new duties June 15th.

The Village Cemetery Association of Weymouth, Mass., has elected Geo. H. Bicknell superintendent of grounds to succeed Francis M. Drown, who recently resigned.

S. P. Marsh has recently completed plans for Pine Crest Cemetery, a new tract at Mobile, Ala., owned by the American Realty Company, to be developed on modern lines as a lawn plan cemetery.

W. R. Williams has been appointed superintendent of the State Park at Minneopa Falls, Minn., to succeed J. B. Hodge. Mr. Williams is also superintendent of Minneopa Cemetery.

W. Wynn Johnson recently delivered an interesting lecture on Municipal Art before the University Board of Trade in Portland, Ore. The board is endeavoring to have an inspector of weights and measures appointed. Mr. Johnson touched on this subject also and endeavored to show the direct financial value of public parks to adjoining property.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

The Biltmore Nursery, Biltmore, N. C., has issued a beautifully printed and illustrated descriptive catalogue, designed and executed by the J. Horace McFarland Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

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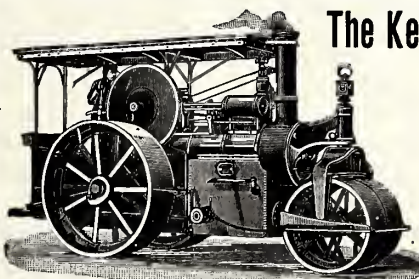
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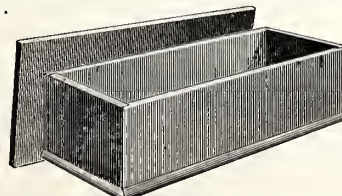
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Newburgh, N. Y.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS

(Continued from page 92)

and in parks this summer. On the eight recreation piers nearly one thousand concerts will be given.

A number of citizens of Schenectady, N. Y., have purchased the old Jewett farm of 114 acres and will hold it for a public park, the city to purchase the tract at the same price that was paid for it—\$12,500.

The city of Holyoke, Mass., has purchased an addition to Riverside Park for \$1,200.

The park board of Minneapolis is considering the transformation of Maple Hill Cemetery, an old tract in Northeast Minneapolis, into a public park.

Plans have been accepted for a new pavilion in Rockwood Park, St. John, N. B.

The park board of Kansas City, Mo., will expend \$35,000 for improvements in the north park district this year. The pavilion and band-stand will be finished, a roadway built through Penn Valley Park, the lake deepened in Troost Park, and an entrance to the boulevard built at Summit street.

The Board of Estimate of Albany, N. Y., has approved an expenditure of \$5,400 for an addition to Dudley Park.

A huge dredge recently arrived in Chicago to do the work of filling in the lake shore at Lincoln Park to reclaim 27 acres of land. The improvements will cost \$1,000,000, and are to be done by individual contracts made by the commission. The dredge is said to be the largest in the world.



BRIGHT GARDENER

Botanical Old Gent (in the park)—“Can you tell me if this plant belongs to the arbutus family?”

Gardener (curtly)—“No, sir, it don’t; it belongs to the city.”



The Disfiguring of Parks and Cemeteries

by illy designed and poorly constructed greenhouses is a thing of the past. Greenhouses are fast becoming one of the interesting parts of the grounds and visited by thousands. Here is an illustration of an attractive, yet small proposition that is a decorative feature of the grounds from any point of view. This is the kind of thing we do—whether large or small—do it better than others because we have been doing it longer—and do nothing else. We shall expect to correspond with you. Lord & Burnham Co., New York Offices, 1133 Broadway, corner 26th Street; Boston Branch, 819 Tremont Building; Philadelphia Branch, 1235 Filbert Street.

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For Town, Village and Country Cemeteries.

INDEXES, INTERMENT RECORDS, LOT BOOKS

The Combination Index, Interment Record and Lot Diagram Book

Contains pages for indexing Record of interments and Lot Diagrams. The Record of Interments is ruled for entering number of interment, name of deceased, place of birth, late residence, age, sex, social state, date of death, cause of death, date of interment, place of interment, section and lot, grave fee, name of undertaker, name of nearest relative or friend, remarks.

The Lot Diagram pages provide for keeping a record of all lot owners and simplifies the important matter of accurately locating the position of graves. Substantially bound, with name of cemetery on front cover in gilt letters. Size of book 9½ x 12 inches.

Price, Style “A,” 126 pages, 920 interments, 240 Lots.....\$5.00
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The “Simplex” Record of Interments.

Designed Expressly for Small Country Cemeteries.

The pages are 9 x 12 inches with rulings and printed headings for recording the consecutive number of interment, name of deceased, date of death, date of interment, age, place of interment, location of grave, grave fee and cause of death.

“Simplex,” 50 pages 9 x 12, for 1,150 names.....\$1.50
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A single letter Index; one initial letter appearing in the margin of each page. The rulings and printed headings provide for name and address of lot owners and corresponding pages in Interment records and Lot Book. Suitable for small cemeteries where a separate book is preferred to having the ordinary index bound in the Record of interments or Lot Book.

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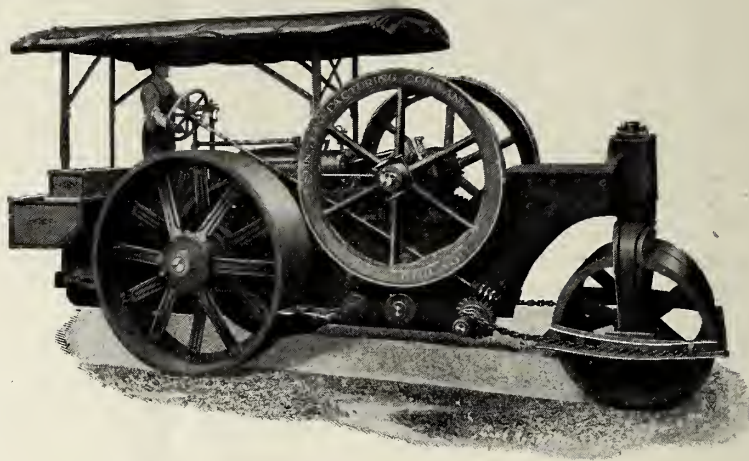
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THE BANGOR SLATE CO., Bangor, Penn.

THE BILLBOARD CRUSADE

(Continued from page 99)

private property, and if eventually it is entirely upheld, which seems probable, it will be the opening wedge to successful legislation against billboards through out the United States.

The letter is from L. E. Desbecker, corporation counsel of Buffalo, and reads as follows:

"Judge Hazel of the Federal court of Buffalo yesterday filed his decision in the billboard case of the Gunning System vs. Fire Commissioners, by which he holds that the ordinance which prohibits and penalizes the erection of billboards more than seven feet high is a valid exercise of the city's police power. As the complaint, however, alleges that the structures involved in the action are not billboards, but bulletin boards, he permits it to file an exception to the plea, with a view of determining this question. The structures, it is claimed, are not billboards, because bills are not posted or pasted thereon, all advertisements, etc., being painted on tin which is tacked on the wood. I have little fear of this issue and I am quite confident of winning the case on every point."

Atlantic City Passes Ordinance

An ordinance regulating the erection of signs has been passed by Atlantic City, N. J. Some of the terms are as follows: No structure shall be used as an advertising sign attached to a building whose surface exceeds fifty square feet, without a permit from the building inspector; detailed plans must accompany applications for signs; the inspector is given authority to inspect and condemn unsafe signs; a certificate of approval shall be given for all signs properly erected; fees shall be charged for signs at rates ranging from \$2 for 100-foot signs, up to \$20 for 600-foot signs; a penalty, not to exceed \$100, may be imposed for violation of the ordinance.

Widespread Legislative Action

Pain to the eye of mankind seems at last about to produce a long-delayed rebellion, says Collier's Weekly. After a bitter fight a tax of one cent per square foot per year has been placed upon billboards in Los Angeles, returning some \$52,000 a year to that city, which has twenty-five miles of billboards. New York City, through its assistant corporation counsel, John P. O'Brien, is waging a war on illegal billboards. Five suits have already been entered against the O. J. Gude Co. The Chamber of Commerce of the city of Pittsburg is undertaking the restriction of billboards in that city, and similar action is being taken in Cincinnati. Bos-



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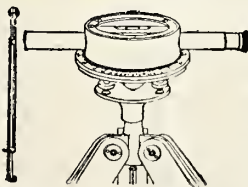
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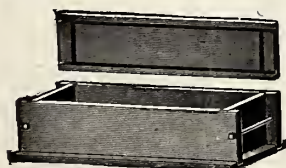
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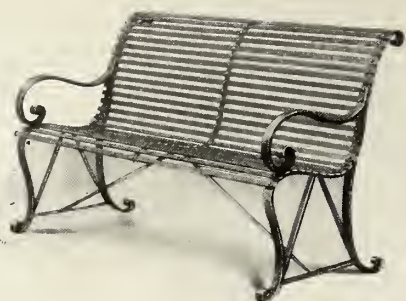
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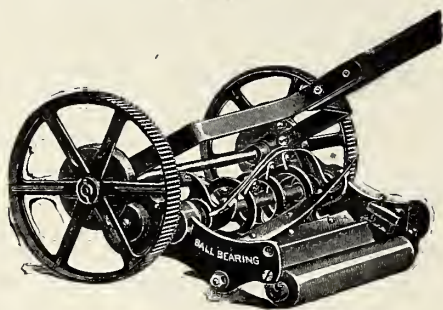
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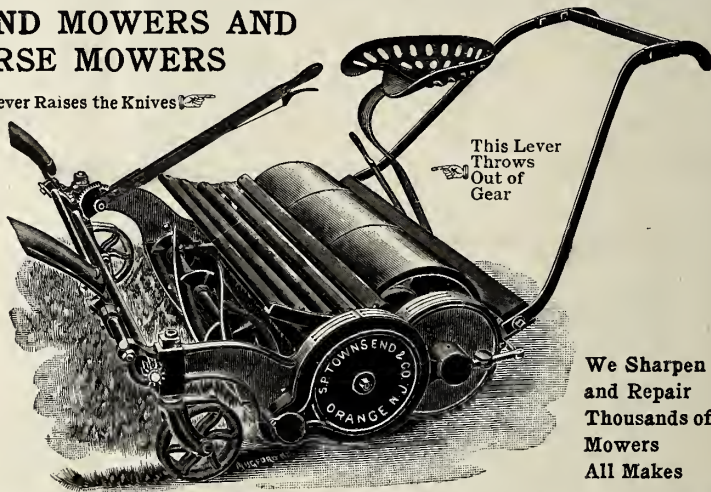
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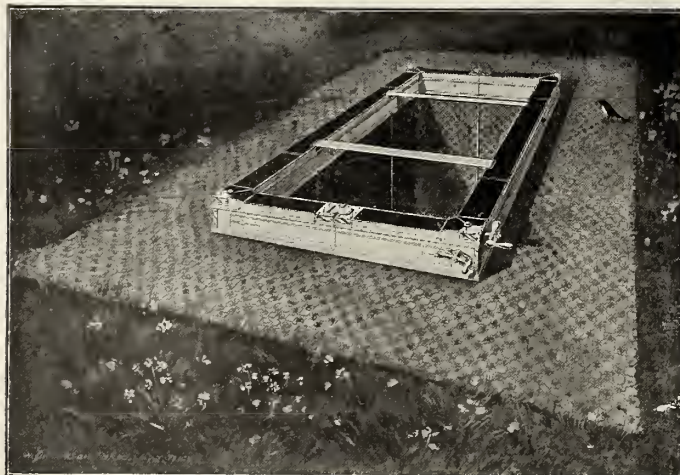
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This Lever Raises the Knives



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John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Device 3,500 times without an accident.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.
Gentlemen—In justice to the perfection and safety of the mechanism of your Casket Lowering Device as well as its neat appearance when in use, I wish to state that in the cemeteries under my charge we have nine of your Devices in use and used them at least 3,500 times for lowering caskets of all sizes and weights without a single accident or mishap.

John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

Buy the best—There is none just like it

A Lowering Device is not only important in lowering a casket, but is essential in softening the appearance and beautifying the grave, in keeping with modern funeral furnishings. Thirty-five sold to cemetery officials in city of Detroit, Mich.

The above photo shows Device and Lining over the grave. The Border and Linings are fastened together, thereby covering the walls of the grave and the plank. When the casket is placed on the webbing and you are ready to lower the same, loosen the brake until the desired speed is obtained, and then step back. It lowers the Casket safely and noiselessly without anyone touching the Device. The casket can be raised as well as lowered. A child's 3 feet 3 inches, as well as an adult 6 feet 3 inches case or grave vault can be lowered.

Our Patent Casket Guides are also shown. These keep the Casket from catching on the rough box and for directing the Casket squarely into the grave when on sloping ground.

This Device is absolutely safe, easy to handle and elegantly finished. Also manufacturers of Little Giant Telescoping Device.

The entire weight of device 75 pounds.

E. R. Butterworth, Seattle, Wash., Ex-President of the National Funeral Directors Association, sends the following:

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10, 1906.
Gentlemen—I desire to say that I do not see where it would be possible to improve on your Lowering Device. We are using three at this time (all your make) and out of three thousand interments made where your device was used I have yet to have the first accident.

Most respectfully, E. R. Butterworth & Son.

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ton is in the throes of a protest against a beer sign on the Hotel Pelham, fronting the Boston Common, for which the erecting concerns pays the owner of the premises \$3,000 per year, notwithstanding which the said owner has succeeded in having the assessment on his building for tax purposes reduced \$1,900 within the year. The situation in Boston is made rather amusing by the fact that Donnelley, the boss billboard, has been disciplined by the National Billposters' Association for erecting this sign against the desires of the National Association. The Legislatures of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts have each billboard restricting and taxing acts before them now, with the billboard men fighting any taxation, regulation, or supervision."

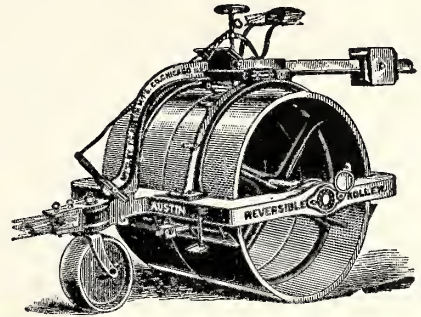
Dangerous Boards in Haverhill, Mass.

It is reported that the billboards in the city of Haverhill, Mass., are in such a condition since a recent wind storm that in all likelihood a billboard ordinance will be passed by the city council, such a measure being the basis of a special report by Inspector Mitchell of the buildings department. The inspector will report the advisability of an ordinance prohibiting the maintenance of billboards on top of buildings. A move in this direction was taken last year when some of the structures were condemned and ordered removed but no ordinance governs the matter.

The wind storm caused nearly every board in the city to become insecure and on account of the public danger orders have been issued for their removal or strengthening in accordance with the inspector's ideas of safety. The boards have not yet been secured satisfactorily and the ordinance is believed to be the only way in which the situation can be controlled. Members of the city council who have been approached on the subject are in accord with the inspector in his views and as some of the boards are unsightly as well as dangerous there is some chance of the law being made at the next city council meeting.

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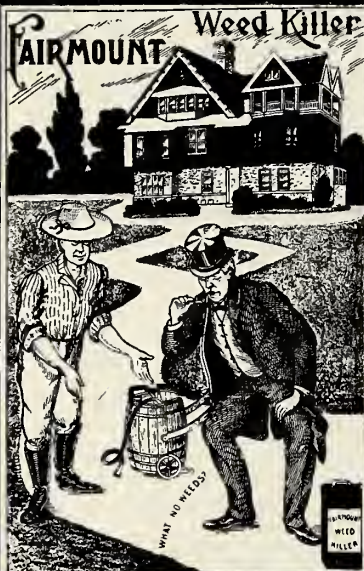
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Will do the work at **SMALL COST** and do it **EFFECTUALLY** and **THOROUGHLY**. Does not spoil the appearance of the walks or drives. Kills the weeds and grass, keeps gravel or broken stone clean.

EXAMINE THIS TABLE OF COST:

A barrel of 50 gals. will make 2500 gals. of liquid ready to apply to the roadway, covering 7500 Sq. Yds. of surface, and costing **LESS THAN 2 CTS. A GALLON TO PUT ON.**

THE OLD METHOD of hoeing out weeds and grass is too costly. TRY OUR WAY and you will never be content with any other.

Fairmount Weed Killer ONLY Does the Work Right

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Iowa Seeks to Abolish Posters

A bill recently passed in the upper house of the Iowa legislature to give cities power to license or regulate skating rinks, dance halls, clairvoyants, and like things and persons, was amended on the floor to include billboards and give to city councils the power to prohibit them. The Dubuque, Ia., Telegraph-Herald says of the bill: "The measure with the amendment should have gone to the judiciary committee, where it would have been killed because of its clearly unconstitutional provisions. No city council and no state has or can have the power to prohibit the erection of billboards. These are erected upon private property, and ownership of private property being a vested right, the state is powerless to confiscate that property or its revenue without due process of law. A billboard could be prohibited only if it interfered with the public health, the public peace, or public safety. If it is dangerously placed, so as to threaten passers-by, it may be regulated by ordinance."

New Law in Salem, Mass.

The following ordinance has been introduced in the city council of Salem, at the instance of the Civic League:

"Section 1. Within the meaning of this ordinance a billboard or signboard shall include all signs, placards, posters, painted signs, pictures or other pictorial or reading matter.

"Sec. 2. The displaying, posting, circulating or in any manner publishing any billboard or signboard within the limits of the city of Salem which is lewd, indecent or vulgar, or which pictorial represents the commission or attempt to commit any crime or bodily violence is hereby prohibited. It shall be the duty of the city marshal to remove or cause to be removed from any building, fence or other structure any billboard or signboard displayed or posted in violation thereof.

"Sec. 3. Any violation of this ordinance shall be punishable by a fine of ten dollars for each offence. Each day or fraction of a day during which any billboard or signboard is displayed, posted, circulated or published in violation of this ordinance shall be deemed a separate offence.

"Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the city marshal to prosecute all violations of this ordinance."



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3 inch at	\$5.00 per hundred
6 inch at	\$ 6.00 per dozen
7 inch at	9.00 per dozen
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Coreopsis lanceolata	5.00 per 100
Delphinium Chinensis	8.00 per 100
Dianthus Barbatius (sweet william)	4.00 per 100
Digitalis	6.00 per 100
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Tritoma Pfitzeri	8.00 per 100

Vinca Minor, or Grave Myrtle

2 inch at	\$3.00 per hundred
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BY SAMUEL PARSONS, JR.
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Weed Killer

Is a solution of chemicals designed to destroy plant life and undesirable vegetation of all kinds.

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Ivy, variegated Anthericum for vases and
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Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins
roses, fine large plants 2 to 3 ft. high,
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Large Boston ferns and Phoenix Ca-
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good root-balls, will grow ahead any-
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Keith, Bridgeport, Conn.

Secy.-Treas., F. L. Mulford, Harrisburg,
Pa.

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6-8, 1907.

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Secy.-Treas., Bellett Lawson, Paxtang, Pa.

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dence, R. I. Aug. 20-22, 1907.

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burg, Pa.

1st Vice-Pres. and acting Secretary, Clinton
Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia.

Treasurer, William B. Howland, New York.

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1st Vice-Pres., Geo. M. Hine, Mayor,
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Vice-President, George Vanatta, Newark.

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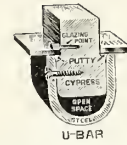
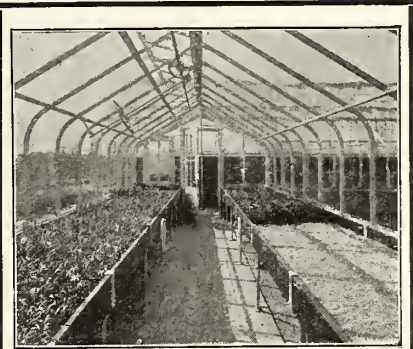
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Vol. XVII. No. 5.

JULY, 1907

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(See page 123)

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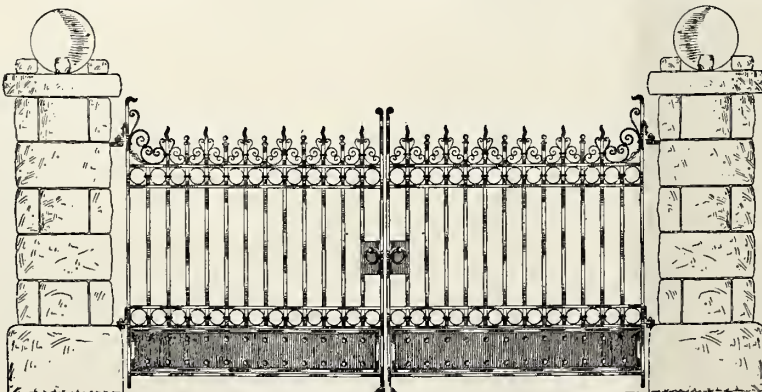
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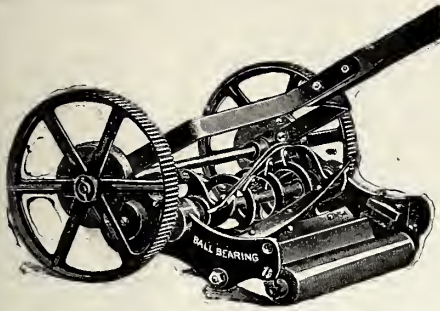
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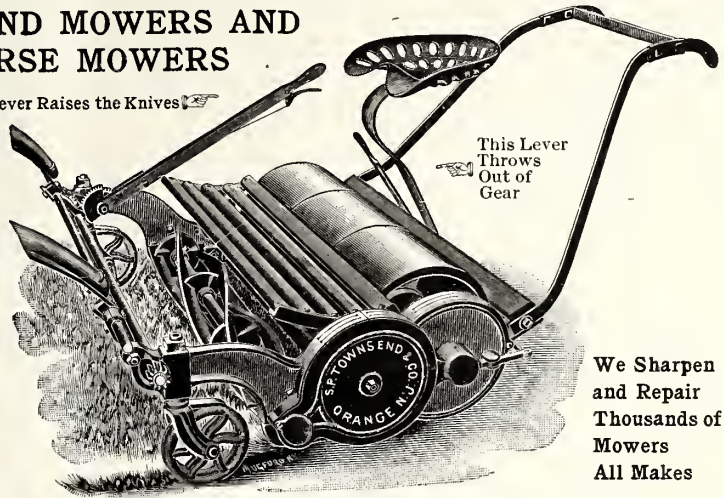
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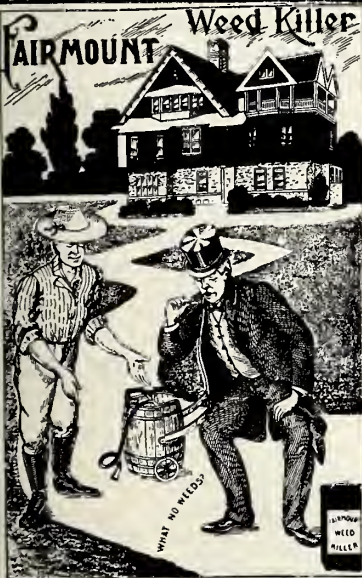
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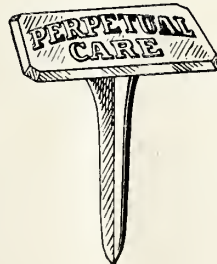
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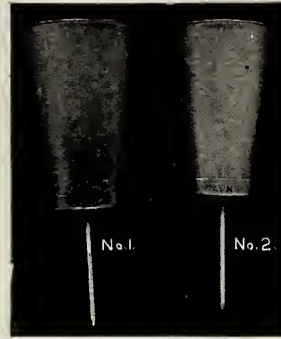
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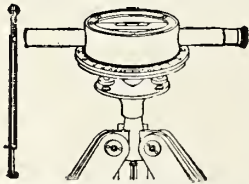
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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVII.

Chicago, July, 1907

No. 5

Value and Significance of Park Names

A newspaper war has been raging in Denver, Colo., over a proposed change in the name of Congress Park to the "Walter S. Cheesman Park" due to an offer of \$100,000, with which to build a fountain, by the heirs of Mr. Cheesman, on condition that the park's name be changed as above. Congress Park appears to have been in large measure a government gift and has always been looked upon as the people's park, but the mayor and certain other Denver men, apparently closely associated with vested interests, are backing the proposition. It is a proposition, if the newspapers rightly inform us, that reflects very seriously on all those advocating it, and which should not carry under any circumstances. It will always have the appearance, considering the times through which we are passing, of misguided efforts of heirs to perpetuate and glorify a name which the conditions of the times more or less discredit. It would be a very cheap price to pay for such a perpetual memorial, and it would be ample to simply dedicate the fountain itself to the memory of the donor. The advisers of the heirs are doing them a great injury to press this matter, and the mayor and his colleagues are discrediting themselves beyond remedy, if, as we say, the newspapers are dealing with facts. If the people of Denver owe any gratitude whatever to the government for their Congress Park, let the government's aid be perpetually memorialized in its name.

Civic Progress in Pennsylvania

The Art Jury act which was noticed in the May issue is not the only improvement law passed by the recent Pennsylvania legislature. The governor has signed the Tree act, which was prepared and introduced at the instance of the American Civic Association, and a synopsis of which was also given in the May number. It provides for a commission of three freeholders in all townships of the first class, boroughs and cities of the commonwealth, who shall have exclusive and absolute custody and control of shade trees on all public highways, and it is a comprehensive and carefully studied law and one much needed. The ruthless destruction of fine trees on the highways at the whim or caprice of the contiguous property owner or township official, has made such laws a necessity for the protection of the growing intelligence of the community. Another important bill in the interest of the parkways of Philadelphia gives the mayor and city council power to purchase, or acquire by condemnation, properties within 200 feet of the boundary lines of all the public parks, parkways and playgrounds, for the purpose of resale, and with power to compel the construction of buildings with approved architectural and artistic features. This will go a long way towards creating a city beautiful and should be considered by all cities having parkways and such like improvements. In these three acts Pennsylvania has three most valuable assets toward civic progress, and it only remains for the billboard act recently noted in these pages to be passed to place this state among the leaders in progressive civic legislation.

Roads and the Automobile

The fact that the automobile does considerable damage to the public highways, for a long time tentatively offered as a criticism against the aggressiveness of owners, is now

generally conceded. And this fact creates quite a serious condition, for it either means a very large increase in automobile taxation or license fees in order to make good the damage caused by that particular traffic, or a check to highway improvement and extension due to a probable refusal of the average citizen to pay for class privileges. Mr. James H. Macdonald, State Highway Commissioner of Connecticut, discusses the question of the injurious effect of motor vehicles on macadam road construction in "Good Roads Magazine." After two years of close study of the subject he says: "I am satisfied that no other agency at work on the roads has directed attention to the use of the roads to the extent that the automobiles have." So far as Connecticut is concerned Mr. Macdonald declares that its roads have shown more wear on the surface during the last two years, than for any similar period since the commencement of macadam construction. The wear is accounted for by the rapidly moving motor cars creating a suction which removes the protecting dust surface, as well as loose and insecure particles from the road surface. In detail this is a very serious matter for the roadway, and will involve a change in the methods of construction and repair materially affecting the cost. A suggestion is made that coal tar, petroleum or asphalt, properly applied, would protect the surface of the road from the destructive force of travel, without having to change the foundation courses of macadam roadway.

Park and Cemetery Conventions

The annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents is an event always worthy of prominent notice. The East takes it this year and Providence, R. I., is the favored city; and it may be depended upon that the three days, August 20-22, devoted to its sessions will be full to overflowing with interest to all in attendance, apart from the specific pleasure of practically a sea shore outing. There is an active growing interest in the improvement and beautifying of our cemeteries, amply evidenced by the increase in the number of local associations which are all doing good work and are leading to a higher appreciation of the requirements of a cemetery from the modern standpoint. The Illinois, Ohio, and New England Associations, whose conventions have recently been held, as reported in these columns, are materially aiding the national association in its work and the cemetery superintendents and officials of every state of the union might well organize to build up public opinion and so hasten the time when every cemetery of the land will be a veritable God's acre. The Michigan Cemetery Association will hold its yearly meeting at Lansing on August 13 and 14. The work of the A. A. C. S. is always to be commended. On cemetery questions it is a commanding body, and the results of its discussions and work are authority upon which to base further progress. But there is ample room still for its upbuilding in point of membership, thereby adding further to its influence, and we urge most emphatically that it is to the good of every cemetery organization in the country to send a representative to the coming convention, and to arrange for membership in its ranks. This is no idle advice, but a proposition that will make big returns. Equally representative in its particular field is the American Association of Park Superintendents, a vital and progressive organization, which will meet this year at Toronto, Canada, August 15-17. A particularly interesting program has been prepared as noted on another page, and the practical field work with these capable, energetic men is valuable education.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

YEAR'S RECORD OF SOUTH PARK SYSTEM, CHICAGO

Each succeeding year serves to demonstrate more strongly than the last, the usefulness of the remarkable system of small public-service parks in the South Park district of Chicago. These have become models for the country and other cities are preparing to institute similar work. Supplemented by the two large landscape parks, Washington and Jackson, the

The total receipts of the commission were \$4,211,024.81, and the expenditures \$2,463,862.03. Of the latter, \$843,191 was charged to maintenance and \$593,460 to improvements. In Jackson Park improvements costing \$176,237 were made, including a concrete bridge 120 feet long for the bridle path, \$25,000; two piers extending into the lake 1,400 and 608 feet,

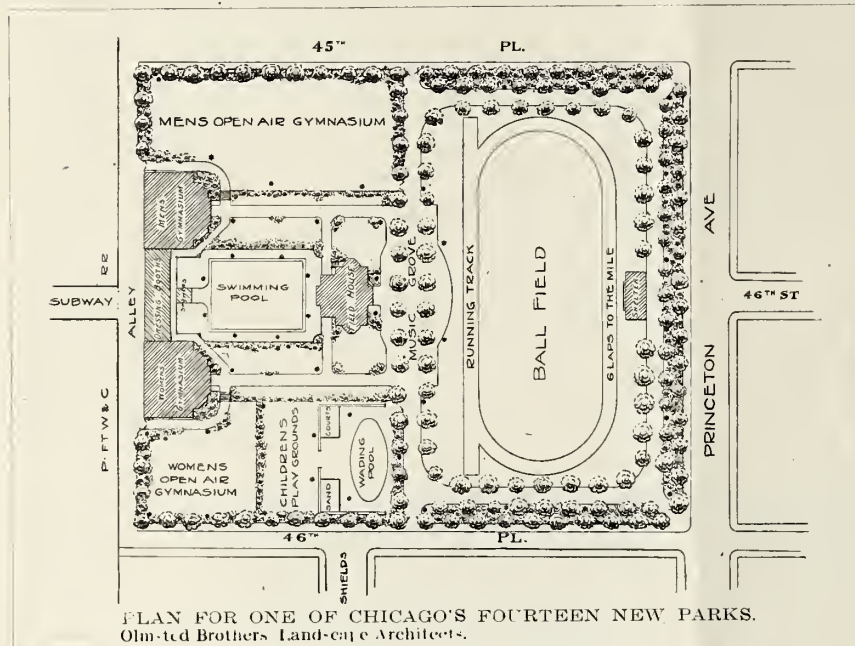
Contracts have been let for the construction of a new power house in Washington Park, to furnish current for lighting all of the parks and boulevards. The building will be 72x98 feet, with a stack 200 feet high, and so planned that additions may be made without interfering with the use of the building or detracting from its appearance.

The nursery of 30 acres, located in Marquette Park, contains 80,808 trees and shrubs, which are used as required in the parks. The stock is carefully selected and well cared for. During the year 76,031 trees and shrubs were taken from the nursery and planted in the parks, and 1,924 added to the nursery. The nursery was established in 1904 and to date shows a profit of \$25,041.74. The profit during the past year was \$7,719.44.

The commission has found a very satisfactory way of compelling automobiles to slow up and keep on the right side of the roadway at several boulevard corners where travel is heavy by building concrete platforms surmounted by posts bearing red lights in the center of both intersecting streets.

As an indication of the wide range of activities in the park service, it is interesting to note that it maintains an ice-cream factory to supply the park refectories, which produced 27,319 gallons during the year; a laundry for the bathing suits and towels used in the shower baths and swimming pools, which saved \$9,999 during the year on the work; and a flock of 154 sheep.

The sports provided include swimming, skating, tobogganing, snow and turf speeding; golfing, rowing, launch riding, tennis, hockey, baseball, football, curling, fishing, beach bathing, and archery, in addition to others provided in the playgrounds, gymnasias, and other recreation facilities furnished in the new parks and squares. The assembly halls and club rooms in the field houses have been much used all the year round and have furnished invaluable facilities for



system is unsurpassed for all-round efficiency and good management. The annual report for the year 1906 shows that the improvement work begun in 1903 has been prosecuted with energy and that three-quarters of a million dollars have been expended in carrying out the improvements in the new parks and completing the older ones. There are twenty parks included in the South Park System, and the total area in charge of the commissioners is 2,244.59 acres. Of the fourteen new small parks, all have been improved but two, Square No. 4 and Hardin Square, and the plan for Square No. 4, prepared by Olmsted Brothers, is shown herewith. The buildings on this tract when acquired have been removed and contracts let for the erection of a field-house.

respectively; new launch station, composed of two buildings 56x70 feet, with a platform 100 feet long connecting them; addition to golf shelter, 40x80 feet; construction of concrete wall in harbor and breakwater. The filling in of Grant Park, the 205 acre tract reclaimed from Lake Michigan, has proceeded steadily during the year, 1,512,009 cubic yards of dirt having been received for this purpose. Only 7.5 acres remain to be filled, and the work of finishing the surface is now in progress. It is expected that a considerable area of the park can be graded and covered with black earth this year.

In Marquette Park 27.75 acres were graded during the year, making the total graded area in this park 41.35 acres.

meetings, concerts, dancing parties, lectures and other entertainments.

Some of the statistics submitted in the report of E. B. De Groot, director of gymnastics and athletics, show just how freely these great opportunities were enjoyed. The records of attendance of actual users of the various facilities, not including mere spectators, show the following figures:

Indoor gymnasia, 371,158; shower baths, 806,032; out-door gymnasia, 2,278,847; swimming pools, 765,299; assembly halls, 186,334; club rooms, 28,239; reading rooms, 608,274; lunch

rooms, 429,312; making a total of 5,473,695.

The areas of the various tracts under control of the South Park Commissioners, exclusive of the 19 miles of boulevards, are as follows:

Name.	Acres.
Jackson Park	523.90
Washington Park	371.00
Marquette Park	322.68
Grant Park	205.14
Midway Plaisance	80.00
McKinley Park	74.88
Sherman Park	60.60
Ogden Park	60.54
Palmer Park	40.48

Calumet Park	39.99
Hamilton Park	29.95
Bessemer Park	22.88
Gage Park	20.00
Mark White Square	10.00
Armour Square	10.00
Cornell Square	10.00
Davis Square	10.00
No. 4 Square	7.81
Russell Square	6.57
Hardin Square	4.95

Henry G. Foreman is President of the Board; Edward G. Schumway, Secretary; J. Frank Foster, general superintendent, and Frederick Kanst, landscape gardner.

FEATS IN BUILDING NEW YORK'S GREAT DRIVE

It is estimated by experts that the cost of completing the famous Riverside Drive in New York will amount to \$25,250,000, making it the most costly construction of its nature in the world. Many of the engineering problems met with are unique in parkway construction, a typical example of which is seen in the proposed viaduct to carry the drive over Dyckman Street Valley, illustrated in the accompanying picture from the plans prepared by F. Stuart Williamson, consulting engineer in charge of the work. The structure will cross from Fort Washington avenue over the Dyckman street valley to Inwood hill. It will be built of light granite, on attractive lines, and will afford a striking contrast to the unsightly Claremont viaduct, on which the Drive crosses the Manhattanville valley. Its construction will be unique, in that provision is made to carry a proposed branch of the subway system, known as route No. 2, through the upper part of the bridge. The trains will run in a chamber large enough to accommodate four tracks, which is to be built into the part of the bridge structure beneath the Drive and above the tops of the supporting columns and arches. The viaduct will be 160 feet high and 1,500 feet long. Its estimated cost of \$2,000,000 is contained in the total ap-

propriation of \$5,250,000 which the city has just made for the new extension.

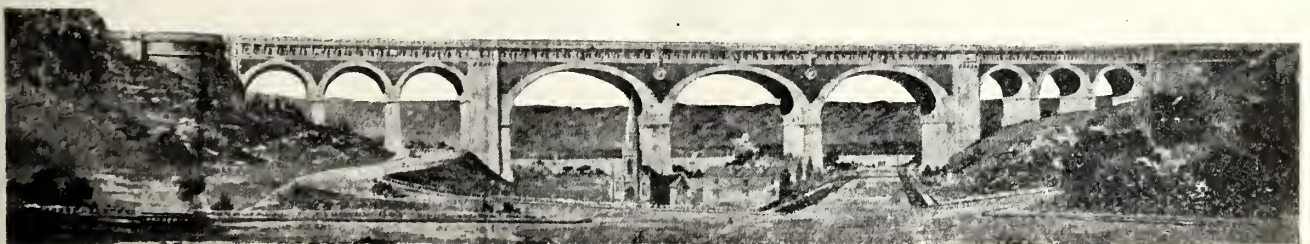
The plans for the Dyckman street viaduct are now awaiting the approval of the Municipal Art Commission. An effort is to be made to make this extension as ornamental as any portion of the Drive. In addition to the main roadway, sixty feet wide, there will be a bridle path twenty-four feet wide and on the river side a walk twenty feet wide. From almost every point of the extension a commanding view of the river can be secured.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the work on that portion of the Drive between 135th and 158th streets, which is now in progress, is the great iron platform over the tracks of the Hudson River Railroad, on which the Drive sweeps around the rear of Trinity Cemetery. Its construction is due to the opposition of the Trinity Corporation, at the time this section of the Drive was laid out, to allowing it to pass directly across the western end of Trinity Cemetery for the full width of the Drive. The city was obliged to accept as a compromise a right of way of only fifty feet across the cemetery location, agreeing to build the other fifty feet out over the railroad tracks, as has been done.

It is now thirty-eight years since

steps were first taken to start the work on this great drive at 72d street. The rest of this year will be required to complete the extension work now in hand, and it is estimated that fully three and one-half years more will be required in which to complete the extension from 155th street north to the Hudson Memorial Bridge at Spuyten Duyvil Creek. In other words, if nothing arises further to delay the work, Riverside Drive will have been completed from 72d street to the upper end of Manhattan Island in about forty-two years from the time it was started.

This delay must not, however, in all fairness, be laid entirely upon the shoulders of the contractors. It is attributable to various causes, notably injunctions served by disgruntled property owners and wrangles over damage awards. Work on the extension between 135th and 158th streets which was begun in 1904 has been handicapped by injunctions served upon the contractors by property owners, by encountering difficult foundation footings, by a few changes in the original plans, developed as the work went forward, and recently by the fact that the original appropriation of \$3,163,000 was exhausted. A supplemental appropriation of \$729,000 has just been made and the work is going ahead.



VIADUCT TO CARRY RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK, OVER DYCKMAN STREET VALLEY.

PARK SUPERINTENDENTS TO MEET AT TORONTO

For practical instruction in park work, the annual meetings of the American Association of Park Superintendents are among the most valuable experiences in park education. They are first hand studies of the park systems of the cities visited, supplemented by valuable discussions among these expert and energetic officials and comparisons with their own experiences.

A more than unusually interesting and valuable program has been prepared for this year's meeting, which is to be held at Toronto, Can., August 15, 16, and 17, with headquarters at Queens Hotel, business sessions to be held in the City Hall.

Discussions of the problems of park management and improvement, as

suggested by the formal papers to be read by experienced men, are given prominent place in addition to the actual field work of inspection, always the chief feature of these gatherings. Its membership includes the leaders in park work in America, and their combined experience as embodied in the bulletins the association is now issuing in pamphlet form constitutes a compendium of modern practice in park work to be had from no other sources.

The association has enthusiastic members in Toronto and other Canadian cities who have spared no pains in their arrangements to give visiting members a royal welcome.

An outline of the program as far as arranged at this date is as follows:

August 15, morning—Reception of visitors and address of welcome by the Mayor of Toronto.

Usual business—Election of officers, president's address, etc.

August 15, afternoon, 2 p. m.—Drive through city parks, etc.

August 15, evening—Business—Reading of papers and discussion thereon.

August 16, morning, 9:30 a. m.—Automobile trip.

August 16, afternoon, 2 p. m.—Trip by boat around Toronto Island; 5 p. m., luncheon at Island Park.

August 16, evening—Business meeting.

Arrangements not fully made for August 17th at this time.

The officers of the association are:

President, Byron Worthen, Manchester, N. H.

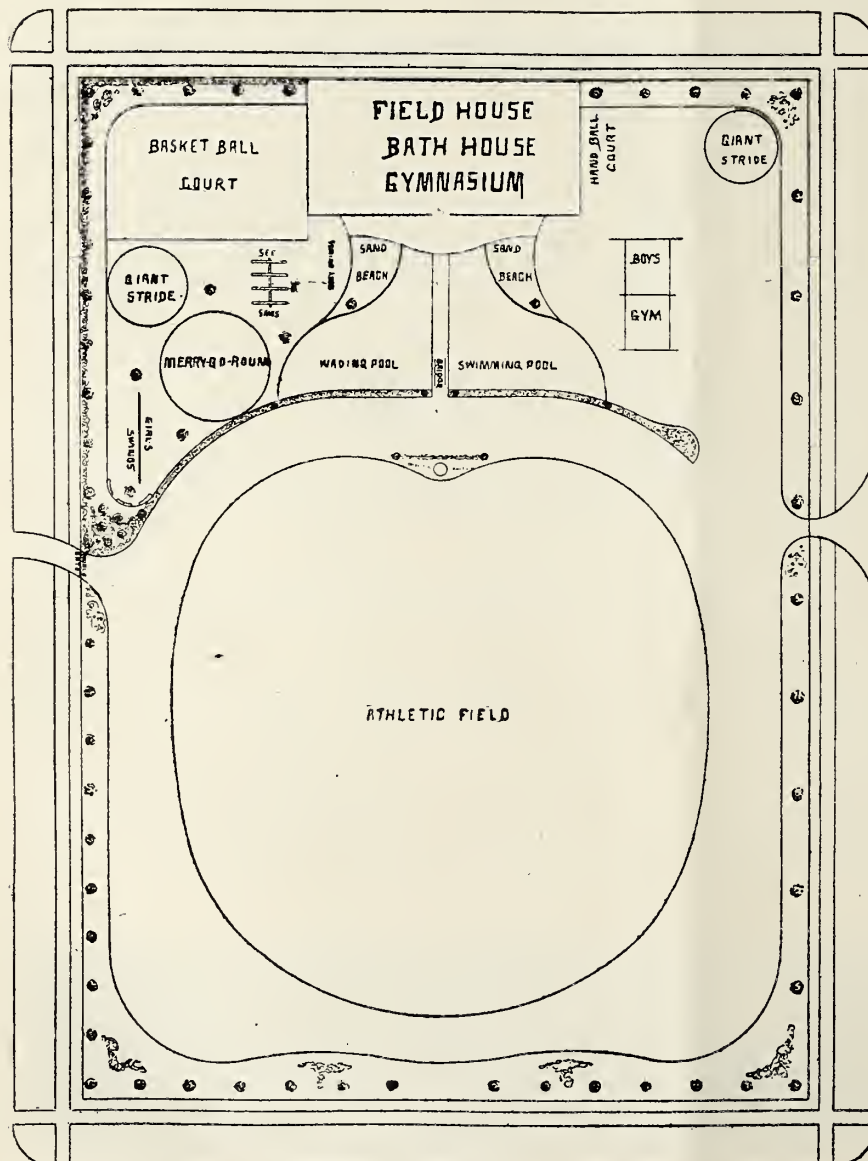
Vice-Presidents: John Chambers, Toronto, Ont.; John W. Duncan, Boston; Frederick Nussbaumer, St. Paul; John F. Cowell, Buffalo; W. S. Manning, Baltimore; C. E. Keith, Bridgeport, Conn.

Secretary-Treasurer, F. L. Mulford, Harrisburg, Pa.

A DENVER PLAYGROUND

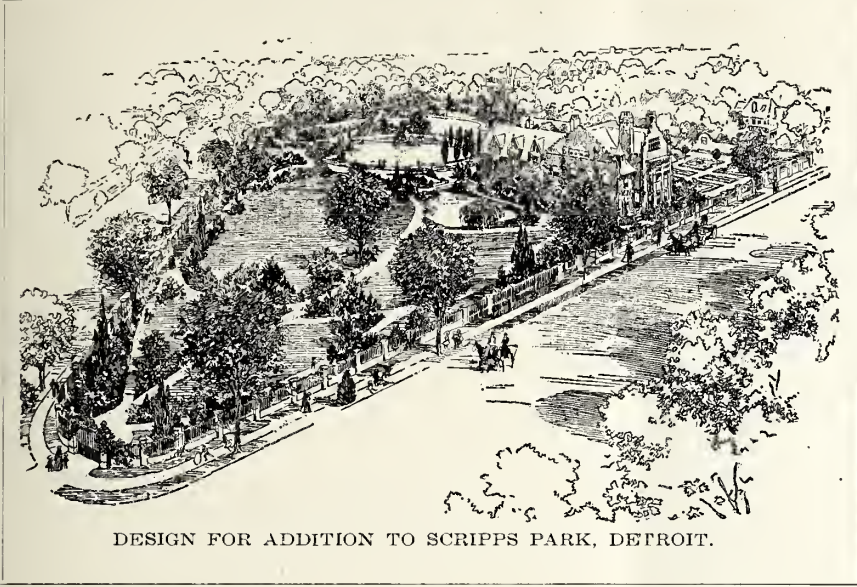
The new playgrounds to be opened in North Denver, it is said, will be the most complete of any similar places west of Chicago. Arthur Leland, public instructor of the parks for children in Denver, has completed plans for the one in the Highlands bounded by West Thirty-ninth and West Thirty-eighth avenues and Osage and Navajo streets, which is shown here. He has provided separate out-of-door gymnasiums for boys and girls. The south end of the block will be occupied by an oval track for foot and wheel races, the cinder path to be nine laps to the mile. The girls will also have a hand-ball court, a giant stride, a set of see-saws, nine swings for the big girls and eight leather-bottomed ones for the little ones. A blackthorn hedge is to surround the girls' gymnasium. A wading pool is also planned for later in the season.

A combined gymnasium and bath house is desired for the northern half of the grounds. The board has suggested that perhaps some philanthropic resident of Denver might donate the city such a building.



PLAN FOR NEW PLAYGROUND IN DENVER.

PROPOSED ADDITION TO SCRIPPS PARK, DETROIT



DESIGN FOR ADDITION TO SCRIPPS PARK, DETROIT.

Heirs of the late James E. Scripps have offered to the city of Detroit an addition to Scripps Park at Trumbull and Grand River avenues, consisting of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Booth, and the beautiful grounds surrounding it. The gift also includes a proposition on the part of

the heirs to beautify and adorn the park in accordance with the design shown here, the expense of which will be borne by the donors.

The conditions of the gift are that the city shall remove all telegraph, telephone and electric light poles situated on Trumbull avenue, Grand River and

Commonwealth avenue fronts of the property, and in the former alley; that assurance shall be given for the proper maintenance and protection of the park improvements proposed; that the public library commission shall erect the branch library in the park out of the appropriation already made, but that the Booth residence, so far as practicable, shall be used as part of such library building.

The property at present comprising Scripps Park consists of land donated by Mr. Scripps and Mr. Booth, shortly before the death of the former, which was later added to by the city in securing the title to an adjoining strip of land.

The plan for this addition shows an enclosure completely screened by flowers and vines. The natural inclination of the average pedestrian to find "short cuts" is taken care of by providing gates at the nearest points of approach and pleasantly direct paths inside to the proposed new library building or about the grounds.

The plan also comprises large open lawn spaces for playgrounds, a pond, and retreats for reading, resting or recreation.

MEMORIAL TO A ST. PAUL PARK COMMISSIONER

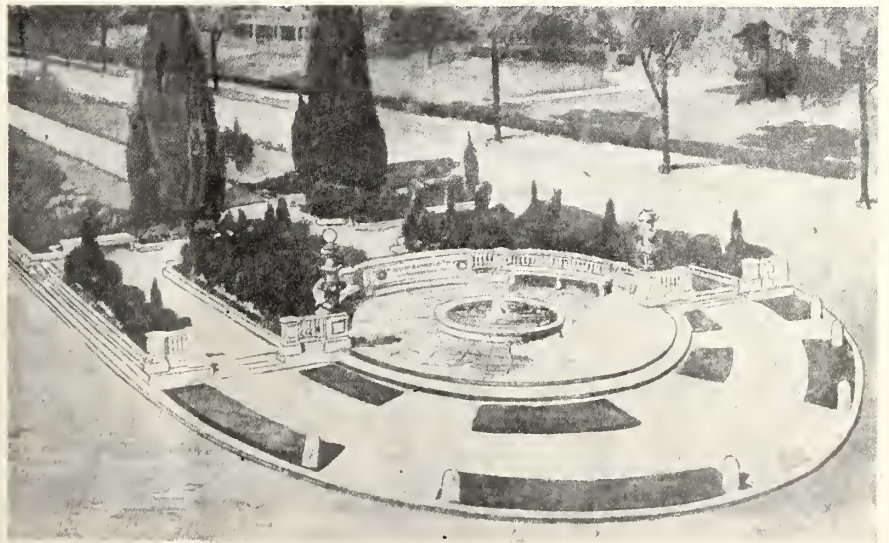
The memory of the late Joseph A. Wheelock, to whom more than to any other St. Paul is indebted for the development of its park system, is to be honored by the erection of the elaborate memorial shown in the accompanying illustration. The structure will stand at the intersection of Summit and Lexington avenues and will be in the form of a semi-circle composed of short Grecian pillars with marble seats forming a greater portion of the arc. The curved-backed seats will be flanked on either side with lamps, the pedestals for which will be of bronze, costing \$1,200 each. A circular floor of marble with space in the center for flowers or shrubbery will form the approach to the pile, while in the rear will rise a series of carved columns separating more seats of white stone.

The memorial will be of white marble or granite and will cost \$10,000, which is to be raised by popular subscription. The design is by Architect Cass Gilbert. In connection with the erection of the memorial, it is

proposed that the name of Lexington avenue be changed to Wheelock Parkway, and it is also planned to extend the avenue as a boulevard with a parkway in the center to the river and thence to Fort Snelling.

Mr. Wheelock was one of the most

public-spirited of the city's citizens, and rendered many years of valuable service to the park board. The work of raising the funds for the memorial is in capable hands and there is little doubt that the necessary sum will be realized.



WHELOCK MEMORIAL TO BE ERECTED IN ST. PAUL.

FOUNTAIN MEMORIAL IN A NEW YORK PARK



SULLIVAN FOUNTAIN, NEW YORK.
J. S. Hartley, Sc.; Frank Wallis, Arch.

Like the Slocum Memorial, recently unveiled in Tompkins Square Park, the monument in memory of the late Algernon S. Sullivan, presented to the city and unveiled in Van Cortlandt Park, takes the practical shape of a public drinking fountain. Not commemorating a great catastrophe, as the former does, the newer monument is larger and somewhat more ornate, though the general design is very simple. The square-sided, altar-like fountain is placed in the middle of each of the long sides of the right-angled central structure, rising to something less than half its height; the slight cornice of this central pier is topped by an ornamental arabesque in low relief, in the center of which, on each side, is a circular bronze medallion by J. Scott Hartley, a profile head of the deceased lawyer. Underneath is the inscription: "In honor of Algernon Sydney Sullivan; Jurist-Statesman-Orator; He Reached Out Both Hands in Constant Helpfulness to His Fellowmen." The material employed is dressed granite, and the design of the whole is by Frank Wallis. The fountain basins will accommodate both horses and human beings. Among the societies and associations present at the formal unveiling and presentation to the city were members of the American Bar Association, of the Seventy-first Regiment Veterans, of the New York Society and others.

Interesting dedicatory exercises by these organizations were held, including a number of addresses commemorating the life and public services of Mr. Sullivan.

On the side of the horse basin, under "Jurist-Statesman-Orator" the inscription reads: "An Immaculate Life Devoted with Never-Failing Fidelity to Public and Private Trusts." The lettering is gilded and the portrait medallion on each side is gilded bronze. The main shaft and the Greek crown which surmounts it, are of Block Island granite, and the builder of the memorial is Wm. Crawford, 5 East 42d street, New York.

THE GREAT McCLELLAN MEMORIAL AT WASHINGTON

The most imposing of the season's unveilings was the dedication at Washington, D. C., May 2, of the monument to Major General George B. McClellan, shown on the cover of this issue.

The civic and military ceremonies were unusually elaborate even for Washington, the special occasion being the 37th annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, under whose auspices the memorial was erected. This organization raised a fund of \$11,000 by popular contributions, to which was added an appropriation of \$50,000 by Congress. President Roosevelt made the principal speech, and, with General Frederick D. Grant on his right and Governor Stokes of New Jersey on his left, witnessed an imposing military parade of regulars and militia.

The statue stands at Connecticut avenue and Columbia Road, and is the work of Frederick MacMonnies, who was commissioned to do the work after all the models in a competition had been rejected. The statue is typical of Mr. MacMonnies' characteristic perfection in technical execution and mastery of effective decorative grouping. It is the modern American equestrian group at its best and amply justifies the commission's course in giving Mr. MacMonnies *carte blanche* in executing the work.

Mr. MacMonnies modeled the figure of the general from photographs, busts and articles worn by him during war times and furnished the sculptor by relatives and comrades of Gen. McClellan. The model for the horse was in part taken from the huge plaster cast of the "Wild Horses," which is a conspicuous feature of MacMonnies' studio. The bronze group is fourteen feet high and was modeled and cast in Paris.

The total height of the monument is 37½ feet. The pedestal is the work of James R. Cocroft, of Brooklyn, N. Y., after Mr. MacMonnies' design. It is of Maine pink granite from quarries at Green's Landing, and every exposed part is polished. It rests upon five steps of the same material. The bottom course of steps covers an area of 34-8x27-5. The bottom course of the pedestal proper is 20 by 13 feet. The height of the pedestal and steps from the ground is 23-6. The die is 12-9½x11-8⅞x5-7½ and is heavily molded at the bottom. The cap is 16-10⅞x8-10½x3-0, with a heavily molded cornice.

The weight of the foundation, pedestal, and statue is about 650 tons. Nearly 300 pieces of granite were used in the pedestal.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS

The City of Palo Alto, Cal., has been presented with a tract of land a mile and a half long, lying along the bank of the San Francisquito creek, to be used for park purposes. Timothy Hopkins is the donor.

A recent estimate of Superintendent of Parks R. G. Rau, of St. Joseph, Mo., gives the total value of the parks of that city at \$203,955.

The Board of Park Commissioners of Louisville, Ky., are considering plans to make Reservoir Park, a tract surrounding the waterworks at Crescent Hill, a part of the city's park system.

The Newton Center Improvement Association has undertaken the improvement of Beacon Triangle, according to the plan illustrated on this

cised a strong influence for tree planting. Dr. F. H. Peckham was elected president, Martin W. Kern, secretary, and Henry A. Barker, treasurer.

The District Commissioners of Washington, D. C., have voted to appropriate for the purchase of the old Presbyterian burial grounds at Thirty-third and Q streets and transform it into a public playground.

Faurot Park, Lima, O., a 106 acre tract, was recently dedicated; \$10,000 has been spent in the past three years in preliminary improvements.

Melville, La., has been presented with a five acre park by C. W. Krotz.

The park board of Green Lake, Wash., has purchased almost the entire right-of-way around the lake for a boulevard.

the Illinois Central Railroad to renew its proposition to establish a city park on the grounds south of its tracks between the two depots.

Geo. E. Kessler, engineer of the park commission of Syracuse, N. Y., has completed the general plan for a complete park system for that city. The plan includes: a boulevard skirting the city to be about twelve miles long; the extension of some of the present parks, and the improvement of their approaches which are to connect with the boulevard; a boulevard on both sides of Onondaga creek; a parkway skirting Onondaga lake; and the use of the Erie and Oswego canal beds when they are abandoned for great trans-urban boulevards.

A mass meeting of citizens of Albany, Ga., has asked the city council to establish parks, and to appoint a park and tree commission.

S. M. Ely, of Binghamton, N. Y., has presented to that town a tract of 140 acres, known as Mt. Prospect, for a public park. It is an area of great natural beauty overlooking the city and the country for miles around.

An addition of twenty-three acres has been purchased for the Minneopa State Park, near Mankato, Minn., and a number of substantial improvements are planned for the park.

The park board of Minneapolis has decided on the purchase of six sites for new small parks.

The State Purchasing Board for the Adirondack State Park, in New York, has purchased 15,000 acres of additional forest land for \$100,000, from the estate of Geo. R. Finch.

An addition of five acres has just been opened in Fairmount Park, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The Board of Estimate of Greater New York has appropriated \$936,556 for the construction and permanent improvement of parks, parkways and drives.

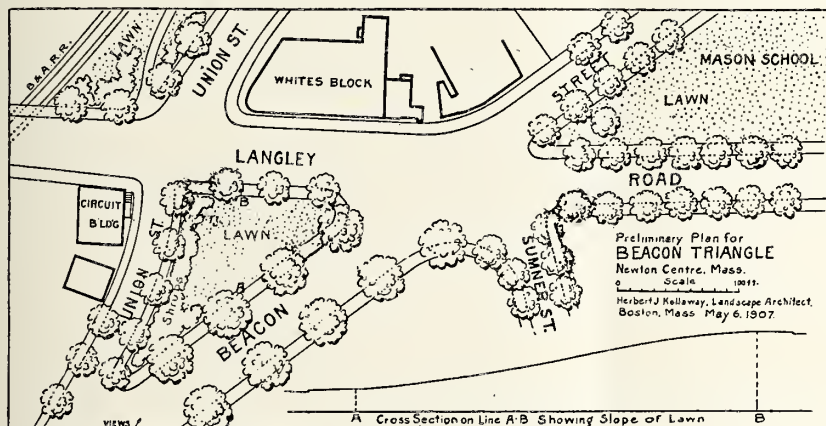
A bill has been passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin providing for a county park commission in counties of 150,000 and over.

The Auburndale Improvement Society, Auburndale, Mass., has raised a fund of \$3,000 toward the building of a public park.

The city council of Green Bay, Wis., has let the contract for the erection of a pavilion in Union Park to cost \$1,251.

The Park Commission of Green-

(Continued on page VII)



PLAN FOR IMPROVING BEACON TRIANGLE, NEWTON CENTER, MASS.
H. J. Kellaway, Landscape Architect.

page. The Triangle is now defaced with dilapidated wooden buildings which are to be removed to make way for the parking and planting of trees and shrubs. The Triangle is on the approach to the railroad station in a prominent location and its improvement is one of the most important works of the association.

The Village Improvement Association of Bartow, Fla., is raising a fund to buy land for a public park.

An ordinance is before the city council of Duluth, Minn., providing for an issue of \$50,000 of park bonds.

At a recent meeting of the Public Park Association, Providence, R. I., a resolution was passed urging the city council to improve Promenade street and Kinsley avenue to make a parkway from Exchange Place to the new Public Gardens. The Executive Committee has prepared comparisons of park areas in various cities, brought about the creation of the office of tree warden in Providence, and exer-

The city of Grand Rapids, Mich., has decided to purchase a twenty-five acre addition to John Ball Park belonging to the McNamara estate as soon as litigation in progress among the heirs is settled.

H. A. Alspach, superintendent of East Lawn Cemetery, Sacramento, Cal., is preparing plans for the improvement of McKinley Park, a tract of thirty acres belong to that city. The tract has been badly neglected and will need extensive repairs, which will include the making of two lakes, in order to get ground enough to raise some of the grade above the high water line.

Plans have been prepared for seven public comfort stations to be built in the parks at Tacoma, Wash., this summer. The structures will be of reinforced concrete and will contain all modern improvements. Plans were prepared by Geo. W. Bullard.

Mayor W. V. Powell, of Dodgeville, Wis., has circulated a petition asking



NORTH DAKOTA CIVIC IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION

Substantial evidence of the awakening spirit of civic improvement in the Northwest was the civic improvement convention held in Valley City, N. D., June 4, 5 and 6, under the auspices of the Valley City Improvement League, the North Dakota Civic League and the State Improvement League.

The afternoon session of the first day was presided over by Mayor Wood of Valley City, who said that the Civic League had a membership of seventeen towns. Many excellent laws have been framed and their passage secured through the legislature by the press committee. The league is henceforth to be one of the institutions of the state.

Dr. John M. Gillette, of the State Normal School, read a scholarly paper on "The Modern City."

The cities of the future, he said, will be the home of the race; they must be built along scientific and sanitary lines—it is possible to have a city healthier than the country, as witness St. Paul with a death rate of 5 per cent less than the average rural death rate of the country, Minneapolis with 4 per cent less and Chicago with 3 per cent less. Cities must be beautified and made healthy and orderly.

At the evening session Hon. John MacVicar, of New York, Secretary of the League of American Municipalities, was the principal speaker. After a sketch of the problems confronting cities, Mr. MacVicar arrived at the conclusion that it was men rather than measures that cities needed. He pointed out excellent charters under which many of the cities of the United States operated, conspicuous among which are Boston, Los Angeles, Galveston and Des Moines. The tendency of the day is toward the smaller council with more direct responsibility to the people. Under the Galveston plan the government of the city is in the hands of a commission of five, of which the mayor makes one. The plan of departments and responsibility is carried out, but the city elections are absolutely non-partisan. This system has many excel-

lent features, but Galveston has good government because she has good men to run it. Men, not measures, should be the fundamental consideration in city government.

Hon. H. C. Hansbrough followed Mr. MacVicar with a short address on the development of North Dakota municipalities.

The morning of the second day was devoted to an automobile ride about the city and in the afternoon Governor John Burke addressed the convention which included an enthusiastic audience of 800. His subject was assessment and taxation.

He was followed by S. F. Crabbe, City Engineer of Fargo, who discussed the problems of waterworks, sewerage, paving, etc., for different sized cities.

In the evening a public reception was tendered the delegates and Gov. Burke. There was a good attendance and a very pleasant evening spent.

On the morning of the third day the ladies took charge of the session and held an informal meeting. Mrs. A. D. Weeks gave a brief history of the Valley City Improvement League, its struggles, reverses and triumphs. She recommended the taxation of vacant lots for the purpose of cutting weeds and keeping them clean. Miss Reeves, of Buxton, told of the Improvement League of that city and the work it has done. Attorney Combs told of the work done by the local league and its value to the city.

The first number on the afternoon program was a paper from Frederick Nussbaumer, Superintendent of Parks of St. Paul, read by Mrs. Wm. McKinney. He reviewed briefly the progress of the park system of St. Paul, from its beginning in 1873, when the city numbered but 20,000, to the present day; from a beginning of 256 acres at Como which cost \$100,000 to a park today embracing 425 acres on which \$750,000 has been spent. In addition the city has four other parks, embracing 1,378 acres, four play grounds and thirty-two miles of street lawns. In the residence portions of the city of St. Paul, the driveways

are but thirty feet wide, with street lawns on either side. Their ordinance provides that on thirty-foot streets, the walk is six feet, the street lawn 9 feet and the driveway 30 feet. On 50-foot streets, the walk is the same, the lawn 14 feet and the driveway 40 feet. On a 100-foot street, the walk is eight feet, the lawn 20 feet and the driveway 40 feet. The city also established a house line, on which all residences must be set. By placing the house well back, making wide street lawns and narrow driveways, a street is given the appearance of being wide and stately. On petition of property holders, the city takes care of the street lawns at a tax per lineal foot of not more than two cents and grasses and cares for them. Trees are planted at a cost of 12½ cents per foot. The people are all taking advantage of this ordinance and it could not be dropped without a riot. Shade trees should be planted 40 feet apart. The health officers should look after vacant lots, unsightly debris, etc., and help in keeping a city beautiful as well as sanitary.

Hon. C. M. Loring, the father of the Minneapolis park system, was unable to be present, but was represented by Park Commissioner Milton O. Nelson, of that city, who delivered one of the finest addresses of the convention. He dwelt at length on the influence of the garden and the beautiful in nature in its influence on human life and enforced his points with many handsome stereopticon views. A symposium on "Out of Door Art," participated in by Mrs. Oliver, of Lisbon, Mrs. Bolley, of Fargo, and Miss Reeve, of Buxton, concluded the program.

In the evening Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, Mich., delivered an inspiring address that delighted her audience for two hours. Her lecture was illustrated and was a liberal education in the matter of town improvement, methods of handling the poor and other of the wide range activities so well administered by the Improvement League of Kalamazoo.

THE CIVIC AWAKENING

Civic Center for Oakland, Cal.

The elaborate report prepared by Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., for the improvement of Oakland, Cal., has been published in pamphlet form and embodies twenty pages of recommendations for every phase of civic beauty connected with the city's growth. The people of Oakland early this year voted by a large majority in favor of an issue of bonds to the amount of \$992,000 with which to purchase a considerable portion of the park lands

city already owns. A striking location for civic sculpture is offered at the Seventeenth street end of the triangle in front of the postoffice. At Telegraph avenue and Broadway is the place for an "isle of safety," with, at its apex, the fountain which the Women's Civic Club is already planning to put in the immediate vicinity. In front of the City Hall there is a site for a flagstaff with ornamental pedestal, the whole offering an accent to the new street and to Washington street until civic sculpture shall

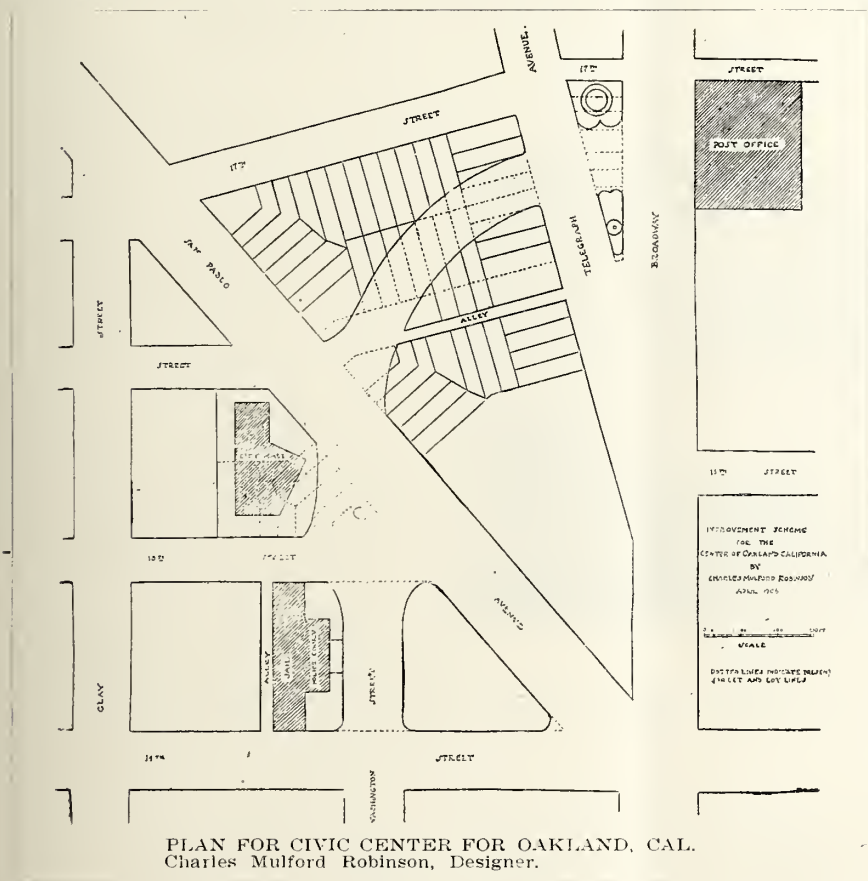
The new street offers a short-cut between the postoffice and the City Hall, and from the postoffice to San Pablo avenue and to Washington street; also from Broadway and Telegraph avenue to San Pablo and to Washington street. The plan further opens Washington street to San Pablo avenue and gives direct street car connection between them. It provides a Police Court and jail site and yet gives to the jail no conspicuousness. It affords an imposing site for the City Hall, brings the postoffice into the official scheme, and opens a fine view of it. It offers a new accent for the extended Washington street. It furnishes appropriate sites for embellishment with civic sculpture, fountains, etc., and sites where new public buildings, as the need for them arises, can be located to the enhancement of the scheme's effectiveness. It requires the purchase of no property now expensively improved, and at remarkably little net cost makes possible a comprehensive scheme that is handsome, convenient and appropriate.

National Irrigation Congress

The fifteenth National Irrigation Congress will be held in Sacramento, Cal., September 2-7, for which the official call has been received. The purposes of the congress are broad in their scope and are declared to be "Save the forests, store the floods, reclaim the deserts, make homes on the land," and there is a grand field for study and discussion in the many questions, solutions of which will lead to a consummation of the aforesaid purposes. Certainly California offers a most inviting opportunity for such study and a very large attendance should be present to greet those who have labored to prepare for the coming congress. All interested are urgently invited to attend and participate in the deliberations, and it is possible to conveniently combine attendance at the convention and sight seeing in California.

New Haven City Beautiful Plans

About 400 citizens of New Haven, Conn., attended a recent "city beautiful meeting" in the Historical Society Building, and after discussing the suggestions of George D. Seymour for beautifying New Haven, authorized and instructed Mayor Studley to appoint a committee of eleven to secure experts and to go ahead with designing a working plan.



recommended in Mr. Robinson's report.

The accompanying plan for a civic center for Oakland is one of the chief improvements recommended.

It involves the opening of a short, curving street, seventy-five wide, of which the postoffice shall close the vista at one end and the new City Hall at the other; and then the purchase of the triangular plat at the corner of San Pablo avenue and Fifteenth street, with enough land back of it for a City Hall site. The placing of the new police court and jail and the extension of Washington street are effected on land which the

some day more adequately occupy the important site. The City Hall, facing obliquely down the open space, on an axis parallel with San Pablo avenue, would be in clear view from Broadway and Fourteenth street, and a tower at the east corner, on the axis of the new street and in full view from Broadway and Fourteenth, would give it fine effect. On the new street there would be opportunity for those curving facades that are so interesting an architectural feature in Europe—as on Regent street in London—and the curve would make possible, as a diagonal street would not, a direct view of the postoffice facade.

THE BILLBOARD CRUSADE

Cincinnati Starts Energetic War on Defacing Billboards

The Business Men's Club of Cincinnati has put into operation what seems to be the most thorough and comprehensive campaign against the billboards yet begun in any American city. It is being pursued in a systematic and businesslike way and the results are astonishing. Cincinnati built on steep hills, affords a rare opportunity for the conspicuous placing of urgent invitations to partake of the leading whiskies and breakfast foods which have become nationally famous for obscuring the face of nature, and it was only necessary to call attention to them to start a revolution.

The methods of the club's cam-

Fourth—That a list of all advertisers on billboards in Hamilton county be made and supplied by the Club to those asking for it.

Fifth—That our members be requested to write to these advertisers, asking them to refrain from such advertising. (See the work done by the North End Improvement Club, of Tacoma, Washington.)

Sixth—That an investigation be immediately set on foot to ascertain what billboards in Cincinnati are now erected in violation of existing law. It has been found elsewhere that in many cases boards have been put upon real estate without permission, and these boards have in some cases been torn down without consultation with the billboard companies. (See "The Advertising Nuisance—The Law and How to Work It," Massachusetts Civic League.)

Seventh—That real estate owners be requested to co-operate with us in refusing the use of their property for such advertising.

Eighth—That a poster exhibition be held,

3,000,000 square feet of sign boards in Cincinnati, which, at the rate of 12 cents per square foot per annum (see New York State bill), would yield a revenue each year of \$360,000.00, 60% of which would go to the treasury of the city and the remainder to the treasury of the state. The amount which would go to the city, \$216,000.00, capitalized, would be 3% interest on \$7,200,000.00, which, applied to the park fund, would be of substantial benefit.

From testimony taken in Chicago, one company alone had 1,800,000 square feet of billboards in that city. With the annual tax made 12 cents per square foot, the amount paid by this company alone would be \$216,000.00, of which \$129,600.00 would go into the city treasury and \$86,400.00 into the state treasury. The city of Los Angeles has just put into effect an ordinance taxing billboards at the trifling rate of one cent per square foot, under which \$54,000.00 a year will be realized."

The committee had fifty photographs of unsightly boards taken, printed on cards and mailed to prominent firms and individuals, and the following extracts from replies received, sent us by Mr. Murray Shipley, chairman of the committee, show what a cordial reception the work is receiving. The committee has started what it calls a Roll of Honor. This is headed by a declaration that billboards are not essential for advertising, and, that, recognizing this fact and the further fact that they detract very much from the appearance of the city, the signers out of civic pride agree not to continue this kind of advertising after the expiration of their contracts. The roll bears the names of a number of large advertisers and prospectively a good many more, and Mr. Shipley writes that he is delighted to find how easy it is to get these signatures. Recently the managers of one of the largest estates in the city came to him saying that they had been reflecting on this matter and would recommend to the estate that hereafter it should refuse to allow billboard men to erect boards on its many vacant lots. He is firmly convinced that a great many citizens have a strong civic pride and it needs only to be appealed to to meet with a hearty response.

A few extracts from the letters mentioned follow:

From the superintendent of the city's street cleaning department: "There is hardly any one thing which does as much to litter the streets as billboard advertising. Your card shows a board which is almost stripped of its advertising matter and some of the rest of it is ready to blow off. What is gone has blown around the streets, littering them, and what is left will soon do so. It is not only these discarded billboards which litter the streets, but the billposters themselves, when changing signs, are very apt to tear off old signs and throw the paper in the street. I am not only in favor of your campaign from an artistic standpoint, but from the standpoint of the Street Cleaning Department."



HOW THE BILLBOARDS DO THEIR WORK IN CINCINNATI.

1. The City Hospital struggling to be seen in the background. 2. A nice welcome to Cincinnati, overlooking the Grand Central Depot. 3. Some prospective work for the street cleaning department. 4. This one faces a new Carnegie Library seen at the right.

paign are well given in the following report of its committee on Municipal Art:

"We find that those who have had most experience in controlling obnoxious outdoor advertising recommend four plans of approaching this matter, namely:

1. By the Police Powers of the State.
 2. By taxation.
 3. By prosecution for trespass.
 4. By boycotting of the advertised articles.
- In order to make a concise report, your committee recommends:

First—That we enter immediately upon a campaign of local education through the public press.

Second—That we attempt to persuade the other cities of Ohio, through their suitable clubs and associations, to do similar and contemporaneous work.

Third—That certain lecturers, notably Mr. J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Mr. Henry Lewis Johnson, of Roslindale, Mass., who have given much study to this question, shall be employed to give public lectures in Cincinnati at the expense of the Business Men's Club, showing lantern slides and explaining what can be done in this matter.

to show such as insist upon using this class of advertising how well posters can be made, and thus have them demand the best class of lithographic work.

Ninth—That the local theatrical managers and all of the lithographers and printers of this class of work be asked to co-operate with us by using the best posters obtainable.

Tenth—That, following this campaign of education, local and state legislation be sought. This legislation might follow the legislation of other states, wherein it is made legal to license with taxation per square foot of board and to limit the size of boards to not over 7 feet in height and 10 feet in length (the size mentioned in Cincinnati ordinance No. 610 providing for permits), with not less than 4 feet of space between adjacent boards; the bases of the boards not to be less than 2 feet 6 inches or more than 4 feet above ground level, and to stand not less than 15 feet back from property line. Such legislation should make it illegal to erect billboards on or facing upon any park or residence property (see Chicago ordinance). This kind of legislation seems to be the most effective means of controlling this nuisance and is well worthy of consideration.

As a minimum guess, there are about

The president of a large manufacturing concern writes: "The city has assumed the authority of regulating the erection of buildings and prescribing that certain buildings cannot be erected because of insecurity from fire. Why cannot the city prohibit the erection of any billboards? A person owning a vacant lot would not be permitted to maintain a stagnant pond or anything else detrimental to health, and why should he be permitted to maintain something that is detrimental to the eyesight?"

From a prominent contractor and builder: "I have had a daily opportunity to form a decided opinion on billboards by reason of a board 50 feet long and 20 or 25 feet high, having been erected on the sidewalk line of the property directly adjoining a somewhat attractive three-story flat building I had built, thereby masking the entire side of the building, to say nothing of the inharmonious contrast between the painting on the billboard and the plate glass and pressed brick front of the building."

The president of a trust and safe deposit company says: One of the illustrated cards you enclosed happens to be directly in point as illustrating actual financial loss to the property owners caused by too extensive and unsightly billboards, for it is affecting the rental value of property we control situated in this neighborhood. I mention this as it shows a loss by reason of this defacement of our city which is not sentimental. We have grown so accustomed to these unsightly and disfiguring billboards often running in two sections or stories in height along both sides of some of our streets and roads that we are not aware of the exceedingly bad effects upon visitors and strangers, but I have had reason to know this defacement is especially noted and commented upon by them, and undoubtedly it affects the interests of the city adversely."

A firm received the view shown in one of the accompanying pictures and one of its members writes: "I beg to acknowledge receipt of your postal showing billboards on Central Avenue opposite Grand Central depot. Certainly a disgrace to our city! I happen to be acquainted with Mr. Reinstatler, the jeweler, and induced him to discontinue his advertisement on that board, which he agreed to do."

From the treasurer of a large corporation: "We have your card setting forth the hideous sign board and shanties which greet one midway between Third and Fourth streets on Central Avenue. Owners of vacant lots and poorly improved property are deriving a very good income by renting their property to the various billposting firms in the city and to the writer's knowledge in many instances are paying taxes on unimproved property and deriving an income such as very well improved property would give them, through this renting out of their lots for advertising purpose. This income really comes out of the public, for the public has to use the streets along which these advertisements are located and has no escape from their ugliness."

A firm controlling large real estate interests writes: "We recognize the good work that your committee is doing in endeavoring to lessen the billboard evil. We have issued orders that all the billboards surrounding our property on Reading road and Elsinore Avenue should be removed by July 1st."

Another citizen writes: "Not only such old and dilapidated buildings as you picture are thus ornamented, but our beautiful hills, the city's crowning glory, have become mere backgrounds for these unsightly signs."

New York Wins Billboard Suits

In the fight that is being made for the removal of the unsightly advertising signs in Greater New York, the city has won a victory by the decision of Judge Moore in the Eighth District Municipal Court. He held that the

sign ordinance was valid, and in three cases gave the city judgment for penalties for violations.

Two of the actions were against the M. Weinburg Advertising Company and one against the New York Edison Company.

All of the actions were brought for violations of the ordinance which limits the height of the signs to nine feet. The evidence showed that the Thirty-fourth street sign is twenty-five feet high, the one at Park Avenue and 125th street twenty-five feet, and Edison sign eighteen feet high.

No attempt was made to defend the erection of the signs, but evidence was offered to show that they were safe, and it was contended that the provision of the Building Code limiting signs to nine feet in height was unconstitutional, as being unreasonable regulation.

Briefs were submitted to Judge Moore on this question, and after considering the cases he decided that the ordinance was valid. He gave a judgment against the M. Weinburg Company for \$50 for one violation and \$250 for the other, and against the Edison Company for \$250. The cases will be appealed to get the ruling of the higher courts.

Signboard Travesties Art in Pittsburg

Public indignation has been aroused in Pittsburg by an immense signboard that has been erected directly opposite the Carnegie Institute. Upon it are portrayed travesties of masterpieces within the walls of the building dedicated recently to the people of Pittsburg by Andrew Carnegie.

The objectionable signboard is 140 feet long and about 20 feet high, and directly faces the Institute. It encloses a fashionable boarding house that has practically been forced to quit business.

Among the signs on it is one advertising a brand of beer that is associated with the colors of the Carnegie tartan or plaid and which has been named after one of Carnegie's institutions.

La Touche's picture of "The Bath", which recently received the first prize at the international art exhibition at the Carnegie Institute, and which has been lauded and condemned from various sources, has been taken as the subject to inspire enthusiasm in modern plumbing fittings. While the completion of this picture has been delayed by inclement weather, the "artists" say that a modern bath will be pictured minus the satyr that spies upon the ablutions of the wood

nymph in the French masterpiece.

Residents of the neighborhood are so much annoyed over the construction of the board that a request has been made for the passage of a city ordinance to govern the erection of these advertising mediums and prevent the despoiling of residential sections.

Billboards at Niagara

The question whether billboards shall be allowed within sight of Niagara Falls is to be decided by vote of the tourists who visit the falls this summer, says J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, who recently had a conference with Albert V. Greene, president of the Ontario Power Company. He says that if a majority of the tourists find the boards objectionable Mr. Greene and other prominent men have pledged their removal.

New Law in Great Britain

For many years sky signs have been forbidden within the metropolitan area of London and recently a bill passed the House of Commons by an almost unanimous vote which, if passed by the House of Lords, as there is little doubt it will be, will go far toward setting a limit in the United Kingdom to the practice of disfiguring the scenery with hideous advertisements. By this act the right of certain municipal councils to control poster display is made general and in addition every place in town or country will be subject to regulation as regards advertising stations, while the local authorities will be able to regulate or forbid any advertising display which may affect injuriously the appearance of public parks or pleasure grounds or disfigure the natural beauty of the landscape.

The passage of this bill, according to Mr. Richardson Evans, of "Scapa," the organization which has made this result possible, is the outcome of fifteen years of persistent effort. One of the features connected with this measure which in the opinion of Mr. Evans is of great importance is that by it a new principle is introduced into British jurisprudence, namely that scenery and the beauties of nature are public assets, of the enjoyment of which the people ought not to be lightly deprived.

How Paris and Berlin Regulate Boards

United States Consul General F. H. Mason at Paris says that the first enactment relating to the subject of

(Continued on page VIII.)

PLAYGROUND ASSOCIATION MEETS IN CHICAGO

The Playground Association of America held its first annual convention in Chicago June 20, 21 and 22. Delegates, many of them appointed by the mayor of the city from which they came, were present from almost every important city of the country. Altogether there were sixty delegates and forty members of the national council of the association. In holding its first convention in Chicago the association recognized this city as the leader in the work of providing recreation spots and playground parks.

The delegates were treated to an object lesson in playgrounds in the famous new public service parks of the South Park System, and had their eyes opened to the value of these by a "Carnival of Play" arranged for their benefit in these grounds by the South Park Commissioners.

"The work in Chicago," said President Luther H. Gulick, of New York, in his address, "is unparalleled in equipment, in range, and in scope." Mr. Gulick's address was on "Play and Democracy." As authority is the keynote of the home and the school, so liberty and the development of self-control in accord with the dictates of public juvenile opinion is the influence of the public playground," he said. "Play as a Training for Citizenship" was the subject of an address by Joseph Lee, vice-president of the Massachusetts Civic League. He traced the influence of the boy's "gang" in developing the spirit of loyalty and the judicial and legislative faculties.

Miss Jane Addams spoke on "Public Recreation and Social Morality."

"Recreation," she said, "is the best possible antidote for vice. Much of vice is only the natural love of pleasure gone wrong."

Others who made brief speeches were Prof. Graham Taylor and Frederick Greeley, president of the Playground Association of Chicago.

In the afternoon of the first day the delegates visited Armour Square, Thirty-third and Shields avenue, which, they said, was far ahead of anything in this country.

"Boston may have a more varied layout," said one, "but this surpasses it in general adequacy."

The subject, "Relation of Play to Juvenile Delinquency," was taken by Mrs. Tunis Bergen, of Brooklyn.

Francis H. Taber, superintendent of the Boys' Club, in New York, was

unable to be present, but his paper on "Sportsmanship in Games," was read by George F. Ehler, of Cleveland. "Social Value of Playgrounds in Crowded Districts" was the subject handled by Lawrence Veiller, director of the Department of Social Conditions of the Charity Organization Society of New York. He was followed with a paper on "How to Secure a Playground."

Dr. W. E. Evans, Chicago's commissioner of health, spoke for Mayor

Jane Addams, Chicago; third vice-president, Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.; treasurer, Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago; secretary, Henry S. Curtis, Washington D. C.

* * *

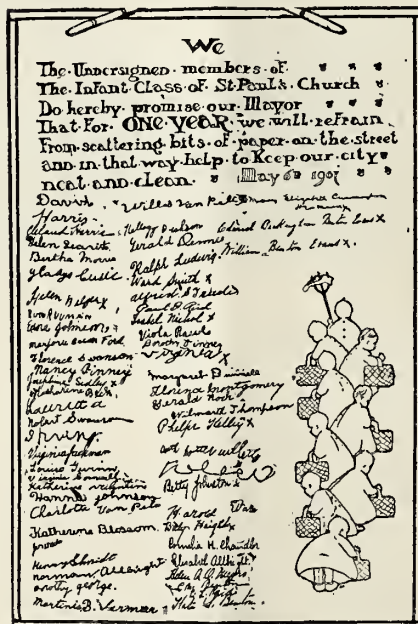
Chicago had a "Clean City" day in May which resulted in renovating many vacant lots and backyards, and the destruction of much miscellaneous litter. Mayor Busse issued a proclamation and put 1,500 extra men and 300 teams to work on the streets to do the heavy work. Schools were dismissed two hours early and the school children and improvement workers lent valuable aid. At one school the principal announced that each pupil was expected to pick up at least ten pieces of paper and clean up his backyard and the adjoining section of alley. An interesting souvenir of the day is reproduced herewith in the form of a set of resolutions adopted and signed by the infant class of St. Paul's Sunday School and framed and presented to the mayor, who announced his intention of hanging them up in his office. Commissioner of Public Works Hanberg has since posted in prominent locations 100,000 "Keep the City Clean" signs, one of which is reproduced herewith. The signs are of tin with white letters on a blue background. Printed notices have also been distributed to the ward superintendents to be served on violators of the clean city ordinances as official warning that prosecution will follow a second violation.

* * *

Wymore, Neb., a town of some 3,000 inhabitants, is certainly in the front rank of "improvement" towns. Mr. A. D. McCandless, one of the active enthusiasts, informs us that they have over 70 acres in eight parks, besides two triangular corners. They have about twenty acres of young trees in the various parks, which are being kept in high cultivation, and the city employed an expert this last spring to go through the parks and trim. Adjoining the city limits is a tract of seventeen acres of native timber which the city was unable to buy, so a "Benedict" society was organized and secured a lease on it for the life of the owner, thus holding it until the city can buy it in. Surely this is practical activity in improvement work and shows most pointedly what can be done by well controlled enthusiasm.



CHICAGO OFFICIAL CLEAN CITY NOTICE.



PLEDGE PRESENTED TO MAYOR OF CHICAGO BY SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS

Busse, conveying the sympathetic interest of the city in the convention.

At the meeting of the national council of the association officers were elected as follows:

Honorary president, Theodore Roosevelt; honorary vice-president, Jacob Riis; president, Dr. Luther Gulick, New York; first vice-president, Henry B. F. Macfarland, Washington, D. C.; second vice-president,



STREET SHADE TREES AND THEIR TROUBLES

There is nothing which adds so much to the beauty of a town or city as shade trees, and persons of good taste appreciate this fact. One will notice in traveling that the villages adorned with a large number of beautiful shade trees are those in which have existed for some time considerable public spirit, refinement and culture. On the other hand, mill towns whose inhabitants have no permanent homes, are usually notable for their lack of trees and embellishments in general. Shade trees, however, possess another value,—that of utility, and we wish to call attention to this feature because it is not generally appreciated and furthermore because it will appeal to the practical man who is little in sympathy with the beautiful in any form. The decisions of courts in this country have in more than one instance proved that trees possess a property value, and in many cases from \$50 to \$200 or more have been awarded to the abutter for the destruction of a single tree. It makes little difference whether a tree is located on the street or on private land or whether it is set out by the town or city, or by the abutter, since a tree in front of a piece of property adds value to it and the abutter can claim damages for the destruction of such a tree. An elm tree 18 to 20 inches in diameter, for example, may be worth \$100 to \$300, and one would experience little difficulty in obtaining recompense for the destruction of such a tree. If a gas leak occurs in front of a certain property and a tree is killed by gas, the owner can take the case before a court and obtain damages, the amount to be based upon the deterioration of the property owing to the destruction of the tree.

There appears to be no legitimate reason why a city or town should not appropriate money for the setting out of trees along streets and highways, although of course the taxpayer bears the burden of expense. It is recognized that a sidewalk or curb put in front of an estate is an improvement to it, the abutter being taxed for such improvements, and since a tree is an

Lecture before the Worcester County Horticultural Society, by G. L. Stone, Botanist, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

improvement to an estate and has a property value there is no reason why the community as a whole cannot be taxed for such improvements. Moreover, the value of a tree is continually increasing, since a tree which costs \$2.00 or \$3.00 to plant should be worth \$100 to \$200 or more in the course of 50 years. This aspect of the problem should undoubtedly be emphasized at the present time, as many individuals regard trees as merely ornamental and of no utilitarian value.

The matter of selecting trees is important from the point of view of susceptibility to disease as well as from the aesthetic and utilitarian aspect, and the following list, prepared by Col. W. F. Fox, Superintendent of the State Forest of New York, is quite complete:

Wide Streets

American or White Elm; Hard or Sugar Maple; Tulip Tree; Basswood (Linden); Horse-chestnut; Sweet Gum; Sycamore. (Buttonball); White Ash; Scarlet Oak; White Oak; Red Oak; Honey-Locust; American Chestnut; Sycamore Maple; Italian Poplar.

Narrow Streets

Norway Maple; White or Silver Maple; Red Maple; Ailanthus; Cucumber Tree; Ginkgo; Bay Willow; Pin Oak; Red Flowering Horse-chestnut; Black or Yellow Locust; Hackberry; Hardy Catalpa; Lombardy Poplar; Carolina Poplar; Cottonwood.

Of this list we are all familiar with the sugar maple and elm, as they have been extensively planted in this region for years and they are undoubtedly the best trees for this region. There are many other trees which might be employed to good advantage in street planting, although some of those in the list are not best suited to our conditions. We occasionally find the sycamore maple, horse-chestnut, tulip tree and white ash planted on streets. The horse-

chestnut has the reputation of being a rather dirty tree and is not very long-lived. The sycamore is not planted to any extent with us, although it is a native tree and more or less abundant in our river valleys. In Europe it is used quite largely in a conventional form and in this way may be made adaptable even to business streets, provided there is a space two or three feet wide between the curbing and the sidewalk filled with good loam. This would afford sufficient soil for the growth of conventional trees, as the crown may be modified to any desired size by pruning.

The native basswood when young is a well-shaped tree, but those we have seen growing on streets are inclined to be tall and slender and are not altogether satisfactory, although their shape might be modified by pollarding.

The various species of oak are hardy, well proportioned trees, although they grow rather slowly, but if planted a good distance apart and filled in with some quickly growing tree, like the Carolina poplar, they make excellent trees for roadsides and when the oaks have attained a fairly good size the poplars may be sacrificed. Various combinations of trees may be employed, an especially effective one being maples and Norway spruces, planted alternately.

To obtain the desired effect quickly, the various kinds of poplars are frequently planted, the most highly prized at the present time being the Carolina poplar which in our state grows wild in the Connecticut valley. The Italian poplar grows the most rapidly, attaining a diameter in some instances of 26 inches in 20 years.

The silver maple is a symmetrical tree of rapid growth, but is easily injured by ice.

The red maple is not a desirable tree for planting, and about eighty per cent of them in Massachusetts are in a diseased condition. One of the mistakes often made in planting the red, Norway and sycamore maples on streets is neglecting to prune

them high enough. These species form large branches very low, the large limbs frequently obstructing traffic, and on this account when mature it is not desirable to prune them.

The Ginkgo, a native of Japan, has been recommended very highly in recent years as a shade tree, and excellent specimens of this tree may be found growing farther south. It does particularly well in Washington, where there is a fine avenue of them on the Agricultural grounds. It grows very slowly here, however, as we seem to be out of range for conditions that will promote its best development.

Most of our street trees have their enemies, both insect and fungous. The elm suffers chiefly from the beetle and the sugar maple from borers, which may usually be found on trees injured from some other cause, however. The tulip tree is almost always disfigured by some insect, and the horse-chestnut and sycamore are subject to a leaf fungus. The Italian poplar is often affected by rust, the Carolina poplar is subject to borers and many other trees, especially the maples, suffer each year from sun-scorch to some extent.

Most of the injury caused by fungi, however, is the result of poor pruning or mechanical injuries, particularly when antiseptic methods have not been employed in caring for the wounds. There are various wound fungi which testify to the results of poor pruning and lack of proper antiseptic treatment. Some fungi, for example, *Nectria*, are the result of winter killing, and occasional injury is caused by slight discharges of lightning and frost cracks which cause wounds favoring the development of fungi, which flourish more readily on wounded trees.

Various root injuries occur from changing the grade of streets, putting in curbstones, digging man-holes, etc. and a too common source of injury may be traced directly to horses' teeth, the injudicious use of lawn-mowers, etc. To prevent injury from lawn-mowers the sod should be removed from around the tree for a distance of a foot or more, and with the large number of tree guards now on the market at reasonable prices much of the injury from horses' teeth may be obviated. Of the various types of tree-guards in use, one of the most practical and cheapest is that made out of No. 15 Clinton wire, with a $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. mesh, cut in strips

about seven feet long and wound about the tree.

The practice of placing signs on trees should be condemned since ugly scars are often caused by the tree's over-growing the sign which is in itself a defacement.

One of the greatest difficulties with which trees have to contend is the wire problem. The rights of trees in the street are at least equal to those of wires, but it often becomes a difficult matter to string wires through a street without interfering with trees. Among the different ways of dealing with wires may be mentioned burying them, which is too costly in some cases; using the ring or cable construction in the case of telephone wires, or placing the wires on private property in the rear of buildings. In the case of trolley and electric wires, the ring construction method is out of the question, and in some cases placing them on private property is not practicable. Many poles are attached to trees by means of guy wires, and in our estimation there is very little harm in this practice providing it is properly done. We do not believe the lagbolt system is a good one, but passing a loop around a tree and using blocks to prevent contact of the wire with the tree is better than resorting to the use of duplicate poles and props. In many cases it is unnecessary to attach guy wires from poles to trees since the poles can be imbedded in Portland cement and held firmly in place, which would prevent much injury to trees. It should be pointed out, however, that there is always a risk in attaching wires in any way to trees, as lightning discharges are likely to pass from the guy wires to the trees and damage them, and a great deal of disfiguration is caused by live wires coming into contact with those that are dead.

No authentic cases are known of an alternating current, of whatever potential, killing trees, and the injuries from this current are restricted to burning and disfiguration. High tension currents are more dangerous than those of low tension, consequently more attention must be given to the matter of insulation. There are authentic cases of a direct current, however, such as is employed by electric railways, killing trees, and there is evidence to support the idea that trees may be injured or killed by being connected by guywires with this system.

Many more trees are injured by gas

than formerly, which is due to the fact that gas is used much more extensively, is conveyed in larger pipes and the system of calking the joints is quite different from that formerly employed. A very large percentage of gas escapes into the soil annually, and many shade trees are killed each year in this way. Gas poisoning is a distinct type of poisoning, and may be readily distinguished by one familiar with the diagnosis of such trees. Trees poisoned by gas are subject to extremely rapid disintegration; the bark falls off soon after they have been killed, the wood becomes very brittle and the tree is in a condition dangerous to its health and growth.

Occasional injury is brought about by atmospheric gases,—the result of the combustion of coal. This is more likely to occur in places where large amounts of soft coal are burned. Evergreens are peculiarly susceptible to gas poisoning, and often die from its effects.

Injury is sometimes caused by the use of crude petroleum or kerosene. These are frequently employed for spraying the trunks of trees for the Woolly Aphis and other insects, but it is never safe to apply them even when mixed with water, and many of the banding substances which have been used in connection with the suppression of the Gypsy Moth are extremely injurious to trees.

Much attention has been given in recent years to filling trees, and by this practice the life of a tree is undoubtedly prolonged. There are two methods of treatment: one consisting in cleansing the cavities thoroughly, removing all decayed tissue and treating the interior with tar or paint. The orifice of the cavity is then covered with tin and painted. In the other method the tree is filled with Portland cement after it has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, using the same proportions as are ordinarily employed in construction work. One of the difficulties in the use of Portland cement for this work is the cracking of the cement in large cavities when the tree sways, which allows fungi to enter and reinfect the tree. Much more attention is given to the care of trees than formerly, and there are several reliable firms which are doing excellent work at the present time.

This process of tree filling has previously been described in *PARK AND CEMETERY* and other troubles and problems affecting trees will be discussed at a later date.

FEW TREES AND SHRUBS IN FLOWER IN JULY

The month of July is one noted for the great heat accompanying it, heat that makes out-door life less desired than the cooler months preceding, and as if knowing this, nature gives us a scanty list of trees and shrubs in flower this month. There are some trees which often are a little out of date in their blooming, some of the June ones running into July, and some of the August ones appearing in late July, but aside from these occasional variations there are two trees we always class as to be looked for in July, the *Andromeda arborea*, known also as *Oxydendron arboreum*, and the *Koelreuteria paniculata*. The *Andromeda* bears curved drooping

flowering besides others that overrun their time and are found in flower in this month. The standard July ones are *Albizzia Julibrissin*, *Abelia rupestris*, *Ericas* of several kinds, *Hypericum aureum*, *Kalmianum*, *Möserianum*, and others, *Kerria* (*Corchorus*) *Japonica*, *Pavia macrostachya*, *Rhododendron maximum*, *Rhodotypos*, *kerrioides*, *Spiraea Anthony Waterer* and *Syringa Pekinensis pendula*. The two last are represented by illustrations herewith showing a specimen of each in flourishing condition.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer is a variety of *S. Bumalda*. It is one of the best summer and fall flowering shrubs we have, for it blooms incessantly

dens, the flower heads and flowers are not unlike those of the privets, excepting that they are on a larger scale. Let grow as it will it makes a large bush, as will be seen by noticing the cut. It can be made into a small tree by training it up to a single stem, and then by letting it branch instead of making height the weeping form is made. It is not truly a weeper, but more of a horizontal grower; but let its shape be what it will it is a good thing. Then, too, it often flowers for the second time, late in the autumn.

Regarding the rest of the shrubs mentioned, *Albizzia* has yellowish-



SPIRÆA ANTHONY WATERER.



SYRINGA PEKINENSIS PENDULA.

racemes of white flowers, which are very pretty; and because of the appearance of the flower it is known to some under the name of the lily-of-the-valley tree. Coming from the mountains of Virginia it is an exceedingly hardy tree, and adding to its value is the fact of its foliage changing to an attractive red color in Autumn.

The other July tree is the varnish tree, so called, *Koelreuteria paniculata*, which bears very large panicles of yellow flowers. It is a Japanese tree, and one greatly admired, not alone for its flowers, but also for its pretty compound leaves and brown-colored pods of seeds which succeed the flowers. The seeds are brownish-black, hard, and not unlike those of the canna.

There are some half-dozen or more of shrubs which may be termed July

santly from early summer until the close of autumn, especially so if the flowers are cut off as fast as they decay. The flowers are almost crimson when they expand, but change to rosy pink with advancing days. It is a conspicuous shrub wherever planted, and is especially well placed when in a situation such as the one the cut represents. Florists find it useful as a pot plant, but it must be well fed when so grown, for unless with strong shoots there will be but few flowers.

Our photograph shows a fine one growing on a private lawn near the house, where it is a conspicuous ornament to the grounds.

The other photograph represents the weeping lilac, so called, *Syringa Pekinensis pendula*, "so called" is used because although botanically a lilac it is not the lilac of our gar-

white flowers; *Abelia*, very light pink; *Ericas*, light pink; *Hypericum*, all yellow; *Kerria*, yellow; *Pavia*, white; *Rhododendron*, pale pink or white; *Rhodotypos*, white. *Kerria* and *Rhodotypos* are continuous flowering, commencing before July and having some flowers all the rest of the season.

Albizzia flourishes well at Washington, D. C., and has been known to grow on to a flowering age at Philadelphia when in a protected place. *Abelia* may not do well much north of New York City, but that far north it is a hardy shrub of good reliable qualities.

Referring again to *Spiraeas*, there are many of the summer blooming varieties that flower more or less the season through when growth is kept up consequent on frequent rains.

JOSEPH MEEHAN

ONE PEST THE BOTANISTS HAVE OVERLOOKED

About every man, woman and child in the United States has, during the past few years, received a very liberal education in "bugology" and the whims and caprices of Brown Tail, Gypsy, Elm Leaf beetle have been noted and tabulated at more or less length. This has been a glorious and very necessary work, but the list of injurious insects has not been made complete enough. While we have been very busy studying the above-named specimens, we have neglected to properly classify a very old and dangerous pest that has been with us for years and works incalculable damage on the unsuspecting. Every spring and fall it visits us. It does not light on our trees and shrubs and quietly destroy them, but comes right up to our front door, rings our bell hard enough to wreck it, shakes our hand and calls us by our first name. This pest does not belong to the insect world and for the want of a better name we must call it—man.

He is the direct result of a certain kind of advertising adopted by many nurseries. This advertisement reads something like the following: "Wanted—Two hundred men to sell nursery stock, no experience is necessary." No money is spared to place this "ad" in the most conspicuous places. It stands out before your eyes in the pages of the most expensive advertising publications, a triumph of the printer's skill and perfectly fulfills the mission for which it was designed—to attract the attention of people that are not busy. When the unemployed butcher and baker and his friend, the candlestick maker, see this "ad" beckoning them on, they make application to the firm and in due course of time they are instructed how to sell nursery stock without the necessity of any knowledge of the stock they are selling.

Talk about your sleight-of-hand work! No magic of the stage ever equaled this. They are armed with gaudy catalogues, out of which they commit to memory some of the most unpronounceable plant names found therein, and it is with these jaw-breakers that they hope to pass muster. Before making the assault on their victims they trim themselves up to the most presentable condition through the aid of soap and scrubbing brush, but even these sanitary performances do not remove the veneer of fakir that will be evident to anyone wise to the trickery.

To whom do they sell? To thousands that love plants but are too busy to give the time to knowing them better. It is on these that the fakir preys. He rings your door-bell and with his pretty flower pictures it is an easy matter to hold your attention. He pours out his story, liberally dotted with the before-mentioned stock of jaw-breakers. He promises everything in the way of a profusion of flowers.

He will give you plants that will grow on your roof or in your cellar and these same plants he will assure you will do equally well in winter as in summer. He is so accommodating that he will make all the stock he sells to you grow and flower at any time in the year and produce any colored flowers you may fancy, etc., etc. There is nothing that he will not promise you, for he has his keen butcher's eye on the great commission that will be his after he has accomplished his bunco on you.

Another of his gentle manners: If in calling at a house he is met by the lady who refuses to buy, he will immediately look up the business address of her husband and call on him. His story will be that he called on his wife and she requested him to call on her husband.

This sounds plausible enough and as the man is too busy to devote much time to a matter that he knows nothing about, he often falls an easy victim. This order might be countermanded after the wife and husband had compared notes, but the foxy agent has foreseen this and had the husband sign a little contract "that was only a matter of form." This contract is a very closely printed affair in fine type that would take you fifteen minutes to read and its meaning is that you agree to accept and pay for what you have ordered without question. It repudiates any offers made by the agent and simply agrees to take your money.

Now, if half of the promises that were made you were fulfilled you might have no cause for complaint, but the chances are that you will receive a lot of truck that has cost you a big price.

In nurseries that conduct such a questionable business there is what is known as a "sucker department," and from this the poor unfortunate victims are supplied.

The amount of damage these men and nurseries do is very great, as

their field of action spreads throughout the United States. The victims are to be pitied, for they feel that it is a matter of impossibility to find an honest nurseryman and consequently deprive themselves of the pleasure of having flowering plants about their houses. There is no way by which even a correspondence school can give you a knowledge of plants in twenty minutes and of course it is the lack of knowledge of these things that makes one a victim.

If you will remember that a first-class nursery does not employ a lot of irresponsible runners and that if you want stock you must make direct application to them, you will be protected. If you want nursery stock, go to a reputable house for it. They are in business for keeps, and if things do not turn out right they will rectify matters. Don't trade with the man that pulls your door-bell.

LUKE J. DOOGUE.

TREES INJURED BY GAS

The liability of a gas company in damages to the owner of trees on a boulevard in front of his premises, caused by the escape of gas from mains on streets, the supreme court of Minnesota holds (*Gould vs. Winona Gas Company*, 111 Northwestern Reporter, 254), is not determined by the doctrine of insurance of safety, but by principles of negligence applicable to authorized public works.

Where such damage was caused by a leak due to the action of frost in the winter, and the escape of gas was not discovered by the company until June of the same year, the maxim "*res ipsa loquitur*" (the matter speaks for itself) applies. The failure of the trial court to give the plaintiff the benefit of the maxim was reversible error.

The care to be exercised by the gas company is not ordinary care, as distinguished from extraordinary care, but due care, or care commensurate with the danger.

Whether the gas company could have been held responsible, without reference to negligence, in an action for trespass, the court leaves an open question. It also leaves unsettled the question of whether the defense of contributory negligence of the plaintiff in not notifying the defendant of the escape of gas could be asserted in a case where the defendant had no permission to go upon the plaintiff's premises.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES OF TREES AND SHRUBS

The Nurserymen's Convention

The thirty-second annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen at Detroit, Mich., last month, brought together a representative body of nurserymen in encouraging numbers. In his annual address President Harrison emphasized the importance of producing a higher grade of nursery stock to meet the demand for better trees at correspondingly better prices.

It was decided to urge Congress to transfer the inspection of imported nursery stock from the Treasury to the Agricultural Department; to give the latter department the means to fight insect pests; and to regulate interstate shipments. The papers were largely of a practical nature and mainly devoted to growing fruit trees and grading and marketing fruit. Growing ornamental nursery stock was discussed quite exhaustively by W. H. Wyman, of North Abington, Mass., and Geo. C. Perkins, Newark N. Y. The association continued its financial support to the National Council of Horticulture, whose bulletins in the secular press are intended to foster a love for flowers and instruct in their culture.

Prof. John Craig's entertaining stereopticon lecture on "Nurseries of the United States" presented views of many of the best known nurseries of the country that had been visited by the lecturer, including the grounds of Luther Burbank in California. This much advertised man was caught by the camera in the act of taking a little relaxing exercise, the picture showed him in the rather undignified but brain clearing attitude of standing on his head as he was doing a somersault.

A resolution was adopted condemning the congressional free seed distribution as now conducted and favoring the original provision of the law for the introduction and distribution of new and valuable seeds and plants by the Department of Agriculture. The trade exhibit was the best the association has yet made. At least forty firms were represented by nursery stock, insecticides, and various machines and appliances for nurserymen. This is a feature that is always interesting and should be encouraged.

Next year's meeting will be held at Milwaukee. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; vice-president C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.;

secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.; executive committee, J. H. Dayton, Painesville, Ohio; E. M. Sherman, Charles City, Ia., and Henry B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.

Rapidity of Growth of Trees

Beginning with a three-inch sapling the following named varieties of trees will, in twenty years, under favorable conditions, attain a diameter approximately as follows:

	Inches.
White or Silver, Maple.....	21
American White Elm.....	19
Basswood	17
Red Maple	16
Yellow Locust	14
Box Elder	14
Hard Maple	13
Red Oak	13
Scarlet Oak	13
White Ash	12
White Oak	11
Hackberry	10

The height which each species may be expected to attain is omitted here as it will assume the usual proportion to the diameter. (Report of the New York Forestry Commission.)

Planting Street Trees

"The planting of street trees requires as much care as does their selection. It is not enough to merely dig a hole and crowd the roots into it. Any expectations based on such planting are doomed to end in disappointment. In laying out for street planting, let the first stakes be set at the street crossings. When the abutting streets also are to be planted, place two stakes at each corner, about thirty feet from the point of intersection of the curb line, on each street. Then space off the intervening distance, setting the stakes equally distant apart, but not less than sixty-five feet, as the shortest distance.

Street trees, generally, are planted too closely together. Sometimes this is done with the intention of cutting out alternate ones, as the growth of the trees require. This, however, is seldom done, and the trees grow up too thickly, thereby overcrowding and injuring each other, destroying all the individual beauty of the trees and the symmetrical arrangement which an avenue of trees should have." J. A. PETTIGREW.

Landscape Surgery

The question of removing superfluous trees in the interest of developing a piece of ground on landscape

lines, has always been a bone of contention between the ordinary citizen and the authority directing the work. It appears like a sacrilege to cut down a healthy and growing tree, and it is a natural sentiment that inspires the critic. But the landscape gardener in the pursuit of his calling, and in any special work he may have in hand, finds many trees which must be removed in order to carry out his design on the one hand, and on the other, to prevent the marring of his plan in the future by the death of trees owing to their short lived nature. These and many other reasons present themselves to the landscape expert to lead him both to remove and replant trees to further the plans he has mapped out and the ideal for which he works. For in landscape gardening the ideal is in the future and in the designer's mind and he has to work with that in constant mental view. And this is true in relation to landscape work of whatever extent.

The commissioners of the Calumet Park District, adjoining Chicago, have been subjected to severe criticism for cutting out certain Box Elders, Soft Maples, and other unnecessary trees in the course of some park improvement in Morgan Park, a beautiful suburb of Chicago, on the historical Blue Island ridge. The landscape work has been planned by Mr. Jens Jensen, superintendent of the Chicago West Side Park system, and what is termed as ruthless destruction of trees has been carried out under his orders. Mr. Henry J. Bohn, a prominent worker in Morgan Park improvement affairs, in a recent issue of the "Ridge Record," pertinently discussed the questions raised by the opposition, which should certainly "lay the ghost" of tree destruction in the intelligent minds of his readers, for no trained landscape architect would group short lived and long lived trees when designing for permanent results and effects.

Transplanting Trees at Night

It has long been known that budding trees, when transplanted in the evening, are more likely to thrive than those moved in the daytime, says The Garden. A French expert has gone a step farther, and claims that distinctly beneficial results can be gained by transplanting in the dead of night. He has transplanted large trees without losing any by the adoption of this method.



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION PLANS RECORD MEETING

Preparations are made and the indications are that the annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents at Providence and Newport, R. I., August 20-22, will be another record breaker. As early as a month ago Mr. George M. Painter, of "Westminster," Philadelphia, in charge of the railroad rate committee, reported that 147 had signified their intention of coming. Negotiations for reduced rates are in progress, and if secured, notice will be sent members. Now is the time to make up your mind to attend if you are a member, or to send your membership on the blank below if you are not, and follow it up with your presence at Providence August 20.

The program was outlined last month and further details are given here.

A rate of 1 1-3 fare has been granted by the Trunk Line and New England Passenger Association, but is not likely to be obtained from the Central Association as two-cent fare laws are in operation in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Michigan. This rate, however, is equivalent to 1 1-3 fare, and through rates from Chicago to New York are less than three cents.

From the Committee

Our convention programs are about completed, and we

expect to be able to entertain and perhaps instruct the members of our association. Full details we do not expect to make until that time, but will guarantee a profitable trip. Headquarters will be at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence.

The first day's session will be at the Masonic Hall in the morning, North Burial Ground in the afternoon, and the evening is well looked out for.

The second day will be devoted to Swan Point Cemetery entirely.

The third day will be, the full day and evening, devoted to the sail down the beautiful Narragansett Bay, to Newport, Island Cemetery and all of Newport's famous drives, with a visit to some of the beautiful grounds of Newport's 400, and a return sail by moonlight to Providence.

Come one and all. All are welcome.

SAMUEL WARREN, JR.

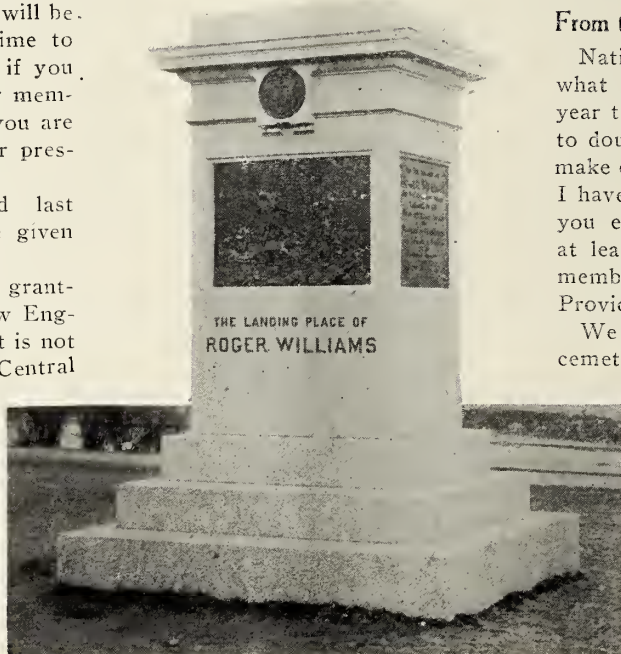
From the President

National convention time is near; what have you done during the past year to help the association? We need to double our membership in order to make our association of greatest value. I have a request to make of you: Will you endeavor to send our Secretary at least one new member, with paid membership of \$4.50, and bring him to Providence with you?

We want, and should have, every cemetery superintendent in North America as a member, and it is only by your personal solicitation that we will get them. We want 500 people to be present. Bring your wife, daughters and sons. We want your co-operation, your advice, your presence, and if there is any special point you want taken up make it known.

J. C. CLINE.

Dayton, O.



MONUMENT MARKING LANDING PLACE OF ROGER WILLIAMS, ON SLATE ROCK, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CONVENTION NOTICE

Superintendents or officials of Cemeteries who expect to attend the convention at Providence, August 20-22, will please notify the undersigned, in order that their names may be printed on identification badges to assist the member from Walla Walla and the member from Cranberry Center to get together and become real chummy.

(For the Committee)

TIMOTHY MC CARTHY.

Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I.

To The Association of American Cemetery Superintendents:

I hereby apply for active membership and enclose fee of \$1.50, and yearly dues in advance, \$3.00; total \$4.50, subject to the constitution.

(Sign here) _____

(Official Position) _____

(Cemetery) _____

P. O. Address _____

MEMBERSHIP
COMMITTEE

Geo. M. Painter, "Westminster," Philadelphia.
L. G. Turner, "Lorraine," Baltimore.
J. J. Stephens, "Greenlawn," Columbus, O.
F. R. Diering, "Woodlawn," New York, N. Y.
Geo. L. Tilton, "Graceland," Chicago.

(Mail this to any of the above committee)

ADVERTISING THE MODERN LAWN PLAN CEMETERY

In this age of advertising there is scarcely a business or an institution that does not make use of printed publicity in some form or other. The three industries pertaining to the disposal of the dead would naturally be the least advertised. Of these, the undertaker seems to be the only one who has made no noticeable use of advertising. The monument maker has found it profitable to advertise beauty of proportion and design; excellence of workmanship; and facilities for obtaining and working the materials he uses. The modern cemetery has also awakened to the fact that it has something to advertise and evidences are presented herewith that all forms of

grounds; and the advisability of securing a lot before it is needed.

The preparing of the advertising matter is delicate and exacting work, and too great care can not be taken to avoid offense to the sentimental side of humanity. It is not a task for the hammer-and-tongs ad man with his aggressive salesmanship. The cemetery advertiser must be an artist in the handling of words; he must have a fine appreciation of the public's feelings, and be able skilfully to suggest his points. Every word, and every picture should contribute to a pleasant impression. A horrible example of the way not to do it was seen in a recent advertisement of a

wait till the crape is on the door to buy your burial lot!" and "The sheriff can never attach a lot in — Cemetery!" An indignant woman who saw these wrote to one of the daily papers:

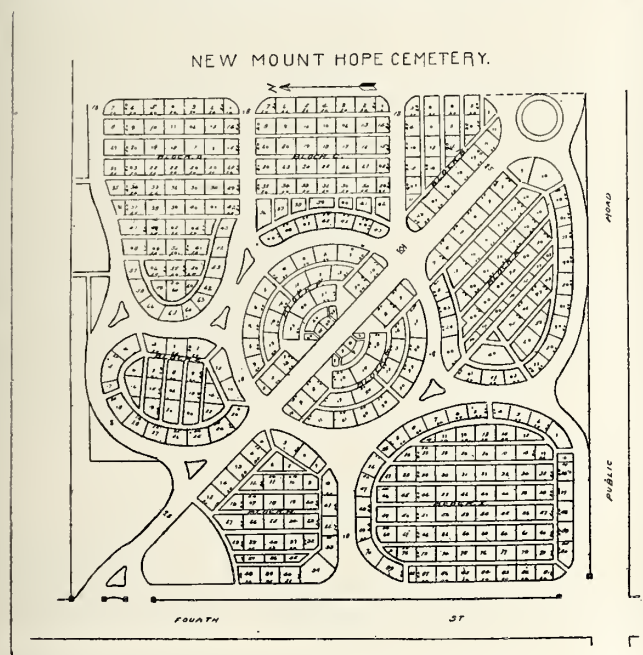
"I was more shocked and disgusted than can be described by these advertising boards. It is needless to say that my ride was spoiled by the utter vulgarity of a company who to get money will touch in letters two feet high the most sacred things in their fellow people's lives. I wonder if these men realize the terrible harm these boards might do to one who has been recently bereaved? If they do not they should be compelled to do so."

An equally earnest woman the next day in response to the above communication, said:

The New Mount Hope Cemetery Association

This association considers itself fortunate in having secured a plot of ground directly adjoining Mt. Hope Cemetery, and connecting therewith by driveways, dedicated to the public, permitting visitors to drive through both cemeteries, as the driveways in the new cemetery have been made continuous with and opening into the driveways of the other. Incorporated October 18th, 1906.

THIS IS THE RECORDED PLAN OF THE



It is the earnest desire of the directors of the New Mount Hope Cemetery Association to provide beautiful and quiet grounds for the burial of the dead, where well kept turf and varied foliage of trees, shrubs, and flowering plants offer to sorrow-stricken mourners seclusion and repose. "Though trees will be planted in profusion, no mere turfing will be allowed to blot out the rich color of the beds of flowers and the gorgeous masses of shrubbery that make such a brave showing in early summer. There will be quiet spots, shaded by trees, where none have yet been buried, such spots as mourners seek to lay to rest the one most dear to them, a place beautiful; far from the crowd, where undisturbed friends may rest awhile near those who rest forever.

The huge masses of masonry that make some cemeteries so hideous will here be conspicuous by their absence. Visitors will not fail to note the flowers on every side. Many of the flower beds, indeed, will be a mass of glowing bloom as soon as the spring opens up. In this respect it is safe to say that New Mount Hope Cemetery will be unapproached, so that the whole effect produced will be veritably a garden of sleep. The question of sentiment of the different churches and fraternities to be buried among their fellow worshippers will be fully respected and portions will be allotted for this purpose.

Throughout the country the larger cemetery associations have found, by experience, that the most satisfactory plan for laying out and maintaining a burial spot is on what is termed the "lawn plan." We have adopted the "lawn plan" for New Mount Hope and have laid out the lots and blocks in accordance with the natural contour of the ground, thus giving a perfect surface for drainage.

"Lawn plan" contemplates maintaining the natural slope of the land and making a perfect sod all unbroken by grave mounds, coping, lot railings or other obstructions which tend to mar the simple evenness of a perfect lawn, and thus avoiding the unsightly irregularity of improvements so noticeable in old cemeteries. Old cemeteries find it very difficult to change from former conditions to the "lawn plan" so that, in order to obtain a perfect lawn cemetery, an entirely new plat of ground must be secured, in other words an old cemetery cannot successfully adopt and carry out such a plan.

DRAINAGE—In every cemetery the question of drainage is one of vital importance. Our engineer, after a careful survey and a thorough study of existing conditions, has mapped out a perfect system of drainage. Every block is to be tiled below the grave depth by means of lateral lines of tiling, all of which empty into an adequate outlet line of tile, assuring drainage for the whole plot of ground all seasons. We consider ourselves especially fortunate in being able to perfect this system for the New Mount Hope Cemetery.

ENTRANCE—We have erected at the Fourth street entrance handsome columns, thus marking the gateway. The design of this entrance is in keeping with the simplicity of the "lawn plan" adopted.

DRIVEWAYS—Hard drives will be laid out according to the plan of the cemetery plat shown in our perspective. Coal cinders are used throughout, carefully laid and rolled to a uniform grade, care having been taken to preserve the crown of each driveway necessary for good surface drainage. The drives surrounded all blocks and extended in width to the edge of the lawn sod and are defined by the sod only.

CARETAKING—Caretaking in a "lawn plan" cemetery is equally as important as drainage. By caretaking we mean simply the labor and care required to maintain a perfect lawn, the making of a clean sod, free from weeds and coarse grasses, thoroughly watered and kept green during the growing seasons, also maintaining the natural grade of all blocks and resodding when necessary. Two methods for compensating the association for this care have been adopted.

LOCATION—You will find in our perspective a map showing the location of the New Mount Hope Cemetery lying adjacent to Mount Hope, the University grounds, College and Fairland Places, Champaign's new and beautiful residential additions, and the University Golf Links. Our main entrance is on Fourth street, the only public thoroughfare from Champaign to both cemeteries.

PRICE OF LOTS FIVE TO SIXTY DOLLARS—We propose to give the public burial lots in the beautiful New Mount Hope Cemetery at the lowest possible prices, and we are offering them at 50 cents per square foot. A splendid burial lot may be purchased for Sixty Dollars, large enough for the average family and with ample provisions for the erection of monuments. **Single Interment**—As much care has been exercised in providing for single interment lots as for the larger ones. We have an adult's section, a child's section and an infant's section. This part of the cemetery will be cared for as carefully as any other and single or double interment spaces may also be purchased for Five Dollars and up. Now is the time to select your lot before the prices advance. We will give you an opportunity to select from any block, in A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H or I.

Cut out and fill in the coupon, sign your name and return to us with Five Dollars. Your application will be numbered and you will be allowed to select your lot according to number. This will allow you to get the choicest selection as such time as you are able to personally look over this plat of ground. Not only this, we will tell you a limited number at this price, and remember this is less than half the ordinary value of cemetery lots.

Address all communications to New Mount Hope Cemetery Association, office 39 North Neil street, Champaign, Illinois.

FRANK J. WEBSTER, President.

COUPON

New Mt. Hope Cemetery Association
39 North Neil street, Champaign, Ill.

Gentlemen—Please reserve one Sixty Dollar lot in Block . . . I hereby enclose Five Dollars as a deposit. Will select same at a later date.

(Signed)
Address

A CEMETERY NEWSPAPER AD. WITH COUPON THAT BROUGHT DIRECT SALES.

local advertising have been used with more or less success. The old, neglected graveyard, generally regarded as a place to be shunned and concealed, needed no publicity, but its successor, the lawn plan cemetery, has many things that may be judiciously told the public. Legitimate subjects on which people may be educated to the advantage of the cemetery are: natural beauty and landscape art in improving the grounds; convenience and permanence of location; adaptability of the site; care given to the

monument dealer who proclaimed that stones from his shop would "put rings around death." The explanation of a state of mind that could produce such a work was found on learning that it was prepared by the ad man of the paper that printed it and had never been seen by the advertiser.

Even a legitimate line of argument may easily be too roughly handled. A new cemetery in Philadelphia had undertaken to do billboard advertising along a trolley line in the suburbs. Two of the headings read: "Do not

"It seems to me, as an entirely impartial observer, that it is utterly absurd for any one to be 'shocked and disgusted' at the signs referred to.

"If these boards are likely to wreak such 'terrible harm' to one recently bereaved, would not the sight of a cemetery, with possibly a new-made grave or two, be equally disastrous? Our trolley lines, therefore, according to the mawkish sentiment of such reasoning, should carefully avoid passing any of the beautiful cemeteries which abound in and near our city. The signs in question do not impress me as vulgar in the slightest degree. On the contrary, they simply bring home to one's mind in a forceful manner the fact that a cemetery lot is an absolute essential for every family to own, and if these signs are



Chicago's Most Beautiful Park

FIRST OF SERIES OF STREET CAR ADS. OF MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY, CHICAGO.

instrumental in making even one man realize this and provide for it by purchasing a lot in the cemetery advertised or any other, they will have accomplished more for the good of humanity than a dozen hypercritical individuals. I speak advisedly, for I have seen numerous cases where undertakers have reaped ill-gotten gain by selling lots and graves at high prices to bereaved persons 'when the crape is on the door.' Long live the yellow signs, say I, and much good may they do—and they will."

These headlines are an example of a good point unintelligently handled. It is eminently reasonable to argue the advisability of purchasing a lot before it is needed, but this argument may not be urged except to those who have signified a willingness to hear. Still less may it be shouted from a billboard. And this touches one of the inherent disadvantages of the billboard for cemetery advertising. Its

appeal is a shout, and therefore inappropriate; it is fired indiscriminately at the flying public, offering no chance for connected argument, educative reasoning, or the presentation of a beautiful picture, all important features of cemetery advertising. The exclamatory "Uneeda" form of advertising is to be strictly shunned. Moreover, billboards, in popular disfavor as defacers of natural scenery, are now vigorously combatted by civic improvement workers, and it ill becomes an exponent of natural beauty to use them.

The newspaper is a form of local advertising that has been successfully used in promoting new cemeteries, and in at least one case an advertisement for direct sales with a coupon at-

tached has brought results. The advertisement of the New Mount Hope Cemetery Association of Champaign, Ill., reproduced herewith, occupied nearly a half page in the Champaign Daily News and Mr. Frank J. Webster, president of the association, writes that it was very satisfactory in stimulating a sale of lots. Many people purchased lots at the office before looking at the ground, and were allowed to select their locations later when the grounds were in good shape. The text is a well written exposition of the essential points in modern cemetery management on which the public needs information, and will bear close study.

Illustrated descriptive matter, which appears from time to time in local

**On beautiful high rolling ground.
Safe from disturbance by the city's growth.
Two of many advantages of **MOUNT HOPE****

*Chicago's
Most Beautiful Park*
CEMETERY

Area, 305 Acres.

Inspection cordially invited.



Nature planted the Mount Greenwood oaks when the world was young.

Exquisite care supplements nature's work. No charge for this care.

Send for book of views.

Mt. Greenwood Cemetery

City Office 1411 First National Bank Bldg.



ATTRACTIVE STREET CAR CARD OF MOUNT GREENWOOD, CHICAGO.

newspapers, is also of substantial value both in educating the public and in advertising the cemetery.

Nearly every cemetery issues a book of rules and general information, and many supplement these with handsome books of views. Such beautiful books as the collection of photogravure pictures issued by Graceland in Chicago, and the handsome half-tone book of Woodlawn, New York, are admirable exponents of the two strongest points of the modern cemetery—beauty and care. Lake View of Cleveland, a model of careful management, also issues special books devoted to some one particular feature of the cemetery. One of these was

descriptive of the Wade Memorial Chapel; and a more recent one bearing the title "Section Nineteen," describes the details of care and administration of this choice section of the grounds. It is admirably written, a unique specimen of fine printing and includes a map of the section, locating each lot and accompanied by a table giving by lot numbers the cost of the ground in each, the area in square feet, the endowment deposit required and the total cost. The attractive appearance of all advertising literature cannot be too strongly insisted upon. The quality of the printing and illustrating should be the best that can be obtained.

Street car cards offer a form of general publicity that can be made useful in familiarizing the name, location, and advantages of cemeteries near the large cities. Generally they are beyond the city limits, and the great majority of people never visit them except in case of necessity. People do read the street car ads; this has been demonstrated. They are at their leisure for the time being and have time to digest an argument, to appreciate a clever thought or a handsome picture. If they are introduced to the idea that the cemetery has the beauty of a park, and visit it to see its fine trees and well-kept lawns, when occasion comes the chances are they will

The art which doth mend nature, shown in its finest form at Mount Greenwood Cemetery.

All lots perfectly cared for, and there's no charge.

Send for book of views.

Mt. Greenwood Cemetery

City Office 1411 First National Bank Bldg.



ANOTHER MOUNT GREENWOOD CARD ADVERTISING BEAUTY AND CARE OF GROUNDS.

purchase a lot in the one which has impressed them best. Many cemeteries, of course, do not feel the need of advertising, but in the neighborhood of the large cities, there is quite an appreciable competition, and there is no reason why advertising of a judicious character may not be profitable. Carefully worded and well illustrated, such advertising may be of educative value to the public, who will become familiar with the name and appreciative of the advantages of the cemetery. The preparation of this matter is difficult and delicate work. It should be entrusted only to an expert, and thoroughly criticized by disinterested persons before presented to the public.

The street car cards used by two Chicago cemeteries, of which four are reproduced in about one-third actual size, are excellent examples of careful, dignified, and skillful presentations of the lines of argument a cemetery may legitimately use. It is difficult to see how any one could be offended by such advertising as this.

Mount Hope is the pioneer in cemetery advertising in Chicago, and is now spending about \$3,000 a year on its various forms of literature with the idea of giving a fair trial to each method. Mr. T. H. Little, assistant secretary, who prepares all of the matter, is well-informed on advertising methods, and as a former newspaper man is well equipped for his work which has been of a uniformly high quality. A handsomely printed and illustrated booklet of general information gotten out by Mr. Little has been freely copied by cemeteries in other cities, a testimonial to its excellence. Souvenir post cards bearing views of the cemetery were also used when the

post card idea was newer than it is now. At present Mount Hope is using a series of fine street car cards, two of which are reproduced. The series began December, 1906. No expense was spared to make them attractive; the pictures are actual photographs pasted on the cards, a superior method of illustrating seldom seen in the car ads. The advertisements are changed monthly, from four to six new ones appearing each month. Seven street car lines, including the main trunk lines and cross town lines on the South Side, and the Illinois Central suburban trains are used. The suburban cars and direct lines to the cemetery are omitted on the theory that the people on them are already on their way to the cemetery or at least familiar with it. While it is naturally difficult to trace direct results from this advertising, from personal inquiries, Mr. Little believes it is attracting favorable notice and accomplishing its purpose. In making inquiries people sometimes use the same expressions that appear in the cards, showing that the points made are remembered. Mount Hope is about a mile south of the city limits and includes 305 acres of high rolling land of great natural beauty that has been handsomely improved and is faultlessly cared for.

Two of the other cards of Mount Hope bear text as follows:

Beautiful—Parklike—Peaceful. Safe from disturbance by the city's growth.

Has a perpetual care fund for perpetual maintenance.

That's worth considering.

A natural park made more beautiful by art.

Its general care is the best given any cemetery in Chicago.

Don't take another's word for it.

See Mount Hope and judge for yourself.

Mount Greenwood, another tract where skillful landscape work has aided nature in making a handsome modern cemetery, started an attractive series of cards in April of this year. They were prepared by Mr. W. N. Rudd, president and superintendent. Mr. Rudd's expert knowledge, long experience and a happy faculty of epigrammatic expression, give his cards a literary quality seldom found in advertising and they make interesting reading. The Mount Greenwood cards appear in the suburban lines leading to the cemetery, the trunk lines of most direct connection with them and several cross town lines in the southern end of the city. The Rock Island suburban trains are also being considered, as that road has a station at Morgan Park, a mile east of the cemetery. Unsolicited comments Mr. Rudd has received on the cards show that they are being noticed, and he believes in them as a means of keeping the name and attractiveness of the grounds before the people. Mount Greenwood is a half mile north of Mount Hope and contains 80 acres. Directions for reaching the cemeteries are important in the large cities, and several cards of both these cemeteries give locations and routes for reaching them stated in different ways. The two cards of Mount Greenwood shown are typical of the careful talk and good display. Two of the others read:

Absolutely outside city limits.

Beautifully laid out. Splendid oaks.

Well-kept lawns. You won't find one neglected corner. Inspection invited. Write or 'phone for book of views.

Visit nature's beauty spot, Mount Greenwood Cemetery, 111th street west of Western avenue. Cars of this line will take you there.

MEETINGS OF LOCAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATIONS

To Cemetery Officials in Michigan

Your attention is invited to the advantages offered to the members of the Michigan Cemetery Association.

The object of this association is mutual assistance and counsel in cemetery improvements and methods.

Its aim is to benefit cemeteries in the state, whether large or small, by bringing together in friendly intercourse people who are interested and have experience in cemetery practice; also by affording opportunity to visit cemeteries under favorable circumstances, thereby becoming acquainted with their respective methods; also by the presentation at the annual convention, of questions and topics on all

subjects pertaining to cemetery work and discussing the same.

Such an organization is certainly worthy of your support and it will benefit the cemetery under your charge if you will become a member and attend its annual meetings; this appeal is made in the hope that you will join the same and become an active member at the next convention, which will be held in Lansing, our capital city, on August 13 and 14, 1907, with headquarters at the Hotel "Downey," where the first session will be called to order at 2 p. m. of the first day.

If it is your intention to join, and you are earnestly requested to do so,

please write Mr. Eugene V. Goebel, Secretary-Treasurer, Grand Rapids, Mich., for particulars.

FRANK EURICH, Pres.

New England Association

The meeting of the New England Cemetery Association at Springfield, Mass., July 1st, brought out a good attendance and was a very profitable gathering.

Oak Grove Cemetery was visited before luncheon and in the afternoon carriages were taken for Peabody Cemetery and Forest Park. At Peabody Cemetery the changes now being made at the receiving tomb were looked over and when completed will

make ample accommodation for any size casket now in use. In looking over the grounds the members complimented Superintendent Edgar King upon his success in the many improvements accomplished during the last two years. The natural lay of the land here adds greatly to any care put upon it.

The business meeting was held in the chapel. Springfield has a most charming recreation ground in Forest Park. It contains about 500 acres and is well worth many days of study with its many varieties of trees and shrubs and other attractions. What most interested the members on this occasion were the lily pounds. While they, as every other plant in Massachusetts this year have suffered in regard to season of flowering, they are well worth a visit, as one can seldom see so many varieties together. Upon returning to the Cooley House supper was served and party broke up about 7:30.

Ohio Cemetery Men Meet

The convention of the Ohio State Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials was held at the Emery Hotel, Cincinnati, June 19 and 20, with a good attendance. In lieu of Mayor Edward Dempsey, the Hon. A. A. Landesco delivered the address of welcome. J. J. Stephens, of Columbus, responded for the association.

"Why" was the first subject for discussion, presented in a paper by C. W. Modie, of Bloomfield. Among the questions he asked were reasons for "the leaving of faded bouquets, floral frames, old tin cans and other things on graves" and why many cemetery roadways, especially during the winter months, are almost impassable. Others, in discussing Mr. Modie's paper, asked other questions and gently intimated that many of the evils complained of are due to the fact that grief for the dead in many cases extends over only a very brief period and lot owners object to any extra expense.

The reports of President M. Whitaker, of East Liverpool, and Secretary G. C. Anderson, of Sidney, were submitted and approved.

An interesting paper on "Modernizing of Old Rural Cemeteries," prepared by Dr. R. B. Woodward, was, owing to his unavoidable absence at the evening session, read by President Whitaker. George C. Gossard, the Ohio delegate to the national convention held in Detroit, gave an informal report of its proceedings.

Attorney Albert H. Morrill told of

the work which the Greater Park League proposes doing in Cincinnati and asked those present to assist in arousing throughout the state sentiment in favor of having the next Legislature pass a park commission bill. The support of the members of the association was pledged to the movement to beautify Ohio cities.

A legislative committee composed of George Gossard, J. J. Stephens and J. C. Cline was appointed to take steps toward securing legislation for the betterment of neglected cemeteries.

The program for the morning of the second day included papers by Jacob Hayman on "Keep Your Shop and Your Shop Will Keep You," W. H. H. Montgomery on "Association and City Cemetery" and the election of officers. Cars were then taken for the Zoo, where lunch was served at noon. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in Spring Grove Cemetery under the guidance of Superintendent Salway, the Cincinnati member of the association.

Officers were elected as follows: President, J. Perrin, of Toledo; vice-president, J. N. Smith, Xenia; secretary and treasurer, G. C. Anderson, Sidney; delegate to the National Convention, J. C. Cline, Dayton.

The next convention will be held in Toledo in 1908.

At the evening session the convention concluded with two addresses, "Stereotyped Undertakers," in which John W. Hanks remonstrated with that body of men for their lack of progress and their retaining of old methods, and "Cremation," by Dr. A. L. Snyder.

Illinois Meeting at Champaign

The fourth annual convention of the Illinois Association of Cemeteries was held at Champaign June 19 and 20 at the Beardsley Hotel.

President Edward G. Carter opened the meeting by introducing Mayor Love of Urbana who extended the visitors cordial welcome to the Twin Cities of Champaign and Urbana. Response was made by R. J. Haight. Secretary-Treasurer John E. Miller presented his annual report, which showed active work on his part in behalf of the association as well as a substantial balance in the treasury.

The president informally reviewed the work of the association and in place of the usual set program of papers called for subjects for consideration that were of most interest to those present. First came ways and means for increasing the membership

of the association, followed by perpetual care, grave vaults and other matters pertinent to the management of cemeteries.

T. E. Anderson, Danville, Jno. B. Chick, Leroy, and S. Kennedy, Jerseyville, were admitted to membership. A discussion of the best time to hold the annual meeting resulted in favor of June. Greetings were telegraphed to the Ohio Association of Cemetery Superintendents in convention at Cincinnati.

The evening session was held at the beautiful residence of Mr. John B. Vennum, president of Mt. Hope Cemetery Association. The following officers, nominated at the afternoon session, were elected for the year 1908: President, John B. Chick, LeRoy; vice president, Arthur J. Graves, Bloomington; secretary-treasurer, John E. Miller, Mattoon. Danville was chosen as the next place of meeting in June, 1908.

Mr. Alvin Casey Beal, instructor in floriculture at the University of Illinois, gave an entertaining talk on the work of the College of Agriculture, with special reference to the course in landscape gardening. All students who are working for a baccalaureate degree in agriculture receive instruction of an elementary character for one or two semesters and those who desire to become professional landscape gardeners are given a four years course. The intention is to give a thorough training in design as applied to landscape gardening and to provide means by which these art ideas can be executed. A more extended account of the course will be given in a future issue of this journal.

On Thursday morning Mr. Vennum gave the visitors a delightful ride to Mt. Hope Cemetery, passing through the grounds of the University of Illinois on the way. Mt. Hope comprises 52½ acres adjoining the University grounds and until quite recently was the only burial place of the Twin Cities. Comparatively few lots remain unsold in the older portion. In the new sections now being improved on the lawn plan ample provision is made for perpetual care and effort is being made to get lot holders in the old grounds to adopt this plan. A design has been adopted for a substantial and much needed improvement in the form of a Chapel, receiving vault and office building combined. After a tour of the grounds and a discussion of cemetery topics the party visited the University, where they were pleasantly greeted by Prof. Blair and escorted through the buildings by Mr. Beal.



GRAVE OF EDWIN BOOTH.
Mt. Auburn, Cambridge.



LONGFELLOW'S TOMB,
Mt. Auburn.



VIEW AMONG THE TREES
In Sleepy Hollow.

RAMBLES IN HISTORIC NEW ENGLAND CEMETERIES

There are three cemeteries in New England, all close to Boston, that are famous the country over for their noted dead, and a ramble in any one of them is a reminiscence for the rest of one's days.

Of course the most modern and hence the best preserved of the three is at Cambridge—old, beautiful Mt. Auburn, with its portal of stone reminding one of the entrance to Pere La Chaise; with the trees, and the graves leveled to the sod—every lot bounded by stone edgings, and above all, with its regulation prohibiting the camera. How we got our kodak in must remain a mystery.

One naturally goes first to the Longfellow lot, a sand-stone block, it seems, with a graceful curve at either end and the single word "Longfellow" cut in one side. All of the Longfellow family, save the wife, lie here and there is a little flag planted on the crest of the hill where the lot is situated, to aid the tourist in finding the spot. At the foot of this same knoll, beside a tree, two old gray headstones mark the graves of Lowell and

his daughter, Mabel, while beyond are two slabs of white marble, reminders of the other children, Rose and Blanche, buried there. One of Lowell's wives is buried in the same lot with him.

A few feet away is the last resting-place of the historian, John Motley's father, a simple rounded monument, with a circlet of butterfly and oak sprig on the top, and the lines "Thos Motley, born 1781," just beneath. John Motley himself is not buried here, but as is the case with President Grant at the family lot in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, there is a stone to him, giving the dates of birth and death, 1814 and 1877.

Again on the crest of a hill overlooking a pretty pond, the road leads on to a round granite slab, the monument of Francis Parkman (1823-1893). We are in a section of the cemetery where there are still a few lots surrounded by gratings, for Mt. Auburn is very old, almost three-quarters of a century. Henry Durants, the founder of Wellesley, is buried here, a handsome block, surmounted by a

cross of stone, on the lot, with smaller markers for the several members of his family; and the guides tell, as they point out the grave, how the real name of the deceased was Smith, but he preferred the other, more euphonious title.

Then one goes on to the grave of Oliver Wendell Holmes, a very small stone,—"O. W. H., b. 1809, d. 1894," "Amelia Lee Jackson, wife of O. W. H., 1818-1888,"—the sole epitaph, with a great oak swinging its limbs above. Holmes, like Hawthorne, wished a simple inscription on his grave and the desire was acceded to, quite in contrast to the handsome plinth set up by citizens of New England over the remains of Martin, the discoverer of ether, and also on the grave of Charlotte Cushman.

Miss Cushman's grave, with its tall obelisk, bearing simply her name, stands on almost the highest point in the cemetery, a section where a few old vaults run deep into the hill, and where the ground is not yet so well filled. Taking the red gravelled walk among the flowers, not so many rods



THE ALCOTT FAMILY LOT,
Concord, Mass.



EMERSON'S MONUMENT,
Sleepy Hollow.



TOMB OF DISCOVERER OF ETHER,
Mt. Auburn, Cambridge.



Tarvia

The Dust Layer

NEWTON BOULEVARD, NEAR BOSTON, MADE DUSTLESS WITH TARVIA

ROAD ECONOMY

Automobile traffic on macadam roads has in many cases confronted road authorities with new problems of maintenance.

Those heavy high-speed vehicles, with their destructive tires, give to ordinary macadam a harder test than it was designed to endure. The top surface is pulverized and the dust nuisance, intolerable both to automobilists and other users of the road is the result.

An answer to the problem has been found in Tarvia. Tarvia acts as a waterproof binder of the macadam. It forms a hard, dustless surface which ordinary automobile traffic cannot injure.

The Boston Department of Parks reports that the average cost per square yard of maintenance of macadam for 1903, 1904 and 1905 was .116 or nearly \$1,000 per mile of fifteen foot roadway. This estimate includes watering, repair of roads and cleaning. Tarvia will save a large proportion of such cost and make the road dustless as well.

The above photograph shows part of Newton Boulevard, near Boston, which was tarviated in the fall of 1906. After a severe winter, the road shows little indication of wear, being smooth, dustless and compact on the surface. Adjoining sections not tarviated, one of which is illustrated herewith, are in bad shape---covered with loose stone and very dusty. They will require extensive renewal on the top surface to put them in condition for the summer.

Automobilists, good road advocates, and owners of country homes who suffer from the dust nuisance are invited to send to us for our illustrated booklets regarding Tarvia---The Dust Layer that never fails.]

Barrett Manufacturing Company

New York Philadelphia Minneapolis
Chicago Cincinnati Cleveland



Kansas City New Orleans Allegheny
Boston St. Louis London, Eng.

farther on, one reaches the tomb of the dry goods merchant, White, a handsome Greek tomb, costing some fifty thousand dollars, it is said, and the ground being worth the same amount. A simpler monument, with the words, "Ring the Bell, Watchman," attracts attention under the pines near by.

A red stone, with trimmings of white marble, marks the grave of Edward Everett Hale. Just opposite, the piano manufacturer Chickering is laid, a medallion of a maiden weeping over her lyre set in the block, and a seraphim, uncovering a girl at prayer, gracing the top of the stone. Near where the town line between Watertown and Mt. Auburn Village crosses the cemetery, Savage, founder of the primary schools, and Chas. Sumner lie, the latter's stone encompassed by six smaller ones, marking his family. Margaret Fuller Ossoli has for near neighbor a curious monument, a cross of brown stone lying upon a pile of "rocks," out of which the stone-weeds grow. Nearby is the grave of Agassiz, a rough granite boulder from the Aar glacier in Switzerland, cut with the words "Jean Louis Rudolphe Agassiz," showing the way. On this same hill a splendid marble slab marks Edwin Booth's grave, with his profile set in bronze in the red sand-stone. Cut in imitation of the Longfellow monument, stands one over the remains of Rufus Choate, while ferns of stone trail about the cross on the lot of Fannie Fern. Passing the lot of a Scotch society, surrounded by halberds of stone, and the Crematory, a modern adjunct to the burying-ground, a sphinx to the memory of the National Guard, and the grave of Phillips Brooks attract attention. And so one could go on and on, naming the celebrities buried on these floral avenues without end.

Old Lexington has an interesting little burying-ground behind the famous church, with gratings surrounding most of the lots, and long, low brick-walls with wooden doors to tombs piercing the other hill slopes. One of these is a single great tablet front—practically three monuments—on each side of which an angel's face is cut to form a most curious spectacle. Many of the soldiers of the Revolution are buried here, and at each grave a flag is kept the year around. A great block of granite, erected by the town over the supposed grave of John Parker, the hero of Lexington battle, invariably attracts attention, as do also the con-

centric circles of old slate tomb-stones about an open center, and in a corner, the grave of Isaac Hastings, who fought in the Battle of Lexington, but did not depart this life until 1830.

Concord has two cemeteries, one historic Sleepy Hollow, the other almost unknown, save locally, and there renowned for an epitaph over the grave of a slave, which consists of dozens of comparisons. Old slate stones, for the most part, with here and there a tomb,—to the Thoreaus, the Whites and the Kendalls, and one marker of white marble "designed by its color and durability to indicate the character of the occupant" made up the principal features of the place.

Sleepy Hollow, however, is a story in itself, with its magnificent drive along the slope of a hill, overlooking the entire cemetery; with the four-hundred-year oak and the Civil War victims' graves as landmarks on ev-

ery hand. Where one passes out of modern Sleepy Hollow into the old section, the monuments of the Hoar family stand, built of Scotch granite. A broken tree stump of stone indicates the plot of the Bulls, originators of the Concord grape. Farther up the hill, beneath a block of pink quartz, with a bronze tablet set into one facade, and shaded by a cedar, lies Emerson, and in a corner, near the fence, with simple rounded headstone, is Hawthorne's grave,—he who despised most a pretentious monument. Nearby is buried Thoreau, and on the same hill is the Alcott family, the grave of Louise bearing a soldier's flag in recognition of her service as an army nurse. Under a linden, Elizabeth Peabody, sister-in-law of Hawthorne and famous as founder of the kindergarten in America, reposes, and there are other celebrities not far away.

FELIX J. KOCH.

CEMETERY SCANDAL IN OMAHA

One of those horrible lapses, which, however, too often occur in other fields of human affairs, has recently been made public in connection with Prospect Hill Cemetery, Omaha, Neb. The matter has now so far developed as to place Mr. Daniel C. Callahan, the superintendent, under bonds on two separt counts for the unlawful removal and reburial of human remains, in February last, and on another count for similarly removing a body in 1905.

The details as given in the public prints are truly disgusting, and it is difficult to associate the duties and personality of a cemetery superintendent with such ghoulish daylight practices. The denouement came about by the resignation of the grave digger who refused to continue such work, and who gave information in detail to the county attorney.

According to the Omaha *News* monument dealers are now talking and declaring that the superintendent made it a practice to sell the old monuments and markers taken from the lots without authority or consultation with either lot owners or monument dealers.

Altogether a worse condition of affairs in a cemetery has seldom occupied so much space in the local press, and the question naturally arises as to what part the management as a whole played in the gruesome proceedings. It is almost incredible that such conditions should exist in a modern cemetery; as the police judge remarked upon the evidence of the grave digger:

"Simply frightful; one of the worst things I even heard one tell."

The superintendent seems to have been able to operate a gag upon all who knew anything of his methods, which upon being removed, a flood of nauseating details came to light. Con dign punishment should be meted out to all who have either impersonally or actively condoned or encouraged such methods.

There is no information at present to hand as to how long and how many cases this method of making use of old graves, by reintering their contents in the same grave, has been carried on at Prospect Hill; but one might judge by the statements of the grave digger in question that it was common. When an old grave was reopened to admit of the burial of another body, and remains found were collected on the bank, and on the grave being finished a hole was dug in its bottom for the reburial of what was exhumed; then the new burial was made as in a new grave.

The Secretary of the Association declares: "There is absolutely no truth in it," etc., and yet the superintendent is in the hands of the law, and the city council is at work on an ordinance to prevent further burials in the cemetery and other restrictions.

The ordinance forbidding further interments was fought by the cemetery people who wanted the right to make interments in ground where there was doubt as to previous burials, but the law is reported as passed.

As Necessary as a Lawn Mower



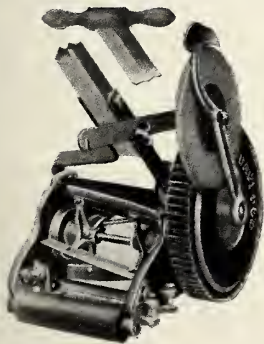
You wouldn't think of cutting even a small plot of grass without a lawn mower. Why, then, should you try to do your trimming and edging with sickles, shears and other impractical, old-fashioned tools, when the

Capitol Lawn Trimmer and Edger

will do the work quickly and easily? The results are more uniform than can be gotten by any other method, and the machine will pay for itself with the time it saves in a few weeks. This trimmer and edger is the only tool or device that will do the work properly, and it

is endorsed by all who have tried it.

One prominent member of the National Cemetery Association pronounced it "the greatest labor-saving tool we have."



An absolute necessity for lawns, gardens, parks, cemeteries and golf courses. As well built as a lawn mower, and will last for years.

A trial will convince you that you need it. Write to-day for Catalog "D" and special prices, to parks and cemeteries.



THE GRANITE STATE MOWING MACHINE CO.

HINSDALE, N. H.

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An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

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Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
Independent, The (Ind.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), M. D. G., \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

Cobbett School Gardens, The, by P. Emerson, New Eng. Mag., 36:85-91. March, '07.
Improvement Society, How to Farm A, by M. H. Northend. F. L. July, '07.
Lake City, Minn., Woman's Improvement Club. Second Year's Work of. Illust. M. H., 35:217-24. June, '07.
Plans for a 50 x 100 ft. Lot, by F. C. Libbe. Illust. G. M., 5:338-9. June, '07.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

Garden Defects, Utilizing, by P. W. Humphreys. Illust. F. L. July, '07.
Hedges, Ornamental, by Harry Chandler. Hort., 5:841-2. June 29, '07.
Herbaceous Border Notes, by J. W. Duncan. F. E., 24:5. July 6, '07.
Herbaceous Border, The Modern. Illust. By R. Cameron. Hort., 5:777-9. June 15, '07.
Hunnewell Estate at Wellesley, by T. D. Hatfield. Illust. Gard., 15:289-90. June 15, '07.
Landscape and Marine Photography, by A. R. Dugmore. Illust. C. L. A., 12:240. June, '07.
Originality, True and False, in Garden design, by Wilhelm Miller. Illust. G. M., 5:334-7. June, '07.
Shrub Border, Notes from the, by John W. Duncan. F. E., 23:806. June 15, '07.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

Bird Houses in Park Trees: Elementary School Teacher, 7:551-2. May, '07.
Concrete Roadways. Illust. G. R. M., 37:209-11. June, '07.
Concrete, Reinforced—Its Limitations (Cont.) Am. Architect, 91:215-17. June 1, '07.
Oyster Shell Roads, Construction and Maintenance of. G. R. M., 37:237-8. July, '07.
Lawton Memorial, Indianapolis. Illust. M. N., 19:501. July, '07.
Monuments in Pere La Chaise Cemetery, Paris (cont.). Illust. M. N., 19:508-9. July, '07.
Riverside Drive, New York, Construction of. Illust. G. R. M., 37:221-4. July, '07.
Public Monuments, Many Fine Unveiled in the South. Illust. M. N., 19:502-4. July, '07.
Roads, Relocating to Cut Down Grade. Illust. G. R. M., 37:177-82. June, '07.
Suburban and Mountain Parks in Massachusetts, by E. K. Titus. Illust. Rev. of Reviews, 35:561-9. May, '07.
Syracuse Soldiers' Monument, Models for. Illust. M. N., 19:505-6. July, '07.
Tar Preparations for Dust Laying, Testing. Illust. G. R. M., 37:215-6. June, '07.
United States Office of Public Roads,

Work of. Illust. G. R. M., 37:193-200. June, '07.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

Basswoods or Lindens, The, by John Dunbar. Illust. Gard., 15:290-1. June 15, '07.
Climbing Roses, Five Months of Bloom from. Illust. G. M., 5:330-3. July, '07.
Conifers, Ornamental, by A. Hans. (cont.) Hort., 5:843. June 29, '07.
Hardiness in Trees, Relation to Early Maturity, by Prof. R. D. Emerson. Illust. M. H., 35:225-31. June, '07.
Nature Study and the Child on the Farm. Illust. M. H., 35:203-12. June, '07.
Pruning, Effects of, on Fruit Trees. Nature, 75:569-70. April 11, '07.
Peony Society, American, Annual Meeting of. Illust. F. R., 20:5-10. July 4, '07. F. E., 24:12-16. July 6, '07.
Peony Check List, A. F. E., 23:800-1. June 15, '07.
Rhododendron Albiflorum with Double Flowers, by Alfred Rehder. Illust. Botanical Gazette, 43:281-2. April, '07.
Rhododendrons, American, by F. G. Waterer. Illust. Hort., 5:745-6. June 8, '07.
Rhododendrons, Hardness of, by T. D. Hatfield. Hort., 5:748-9. June 8, '07.
Rhododendron, The, by Geo. Moore. Hort., 5:746-7. June 8, '07.
Seed Trade Association, American, Convention of. Illust. F. E., 23:864-8. June 29, '07.
Tolerance and Intolerance of Trees, New Explanation of. Science, 25: June 22, '07.
Tulips, Late, Usefulness of. Robert Cameron. Illust. Hort., 5:809-10. 876. May 31, '07.

* * *

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC.

"The Book of Water Gardening," by Peter Bisset, the well known Washington authority on aquatics, recently issued, is a valuable practical compendium of all necessary information about making and caring for the water garden. This volume is a record of the author's practical experience of over fifteen years and gives in detail all the information necessary for the successful grouping, selection and cultivation of aquatic plants and others required in making the water garden, and improving its surroundings. It covers all condition from that of the amateur with a few plants in tubs to the needs of the large estate or park. The book



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Cemeteries, Public and Private Grounds
Published on the 15th of the Month by

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321 Dearborn St., Chicago

EDITORS

John W. Weston O. H. Sample

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Hardy and Tender Water Lilies, Nelumbiums, Victorias, etc.

These make appropriate decoration for Parks, Cemeteries, etc. Our list is the most complete in this country. See descriptions and illustrations in our GARDEN BOOK for 1906 and wholesale prices in our QUARTERLY WHOLESAL PRICE LIST. We will be pleased to give information and practical advice to superintendents who desire to use this class of plants.

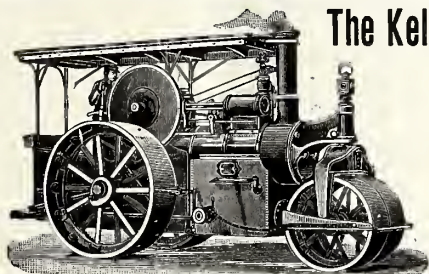
HENRY A. DREER, 714 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.



is a heart to heart talk, makes no literary pretensions, and is intended to form a working guide for aquatic gardeners. It is beautifully printed and illustrated with one hundred and twenty half-tones, seventeen diagrams and two double-page plates. It is substantially bound of quarto size and contains two hundred pages. Price, \$2.50 postpaid. Orders may be sent to PARK AND CEMETERY.

"The Construction of Macadam Roads," by Austin B. Fletcher, Special Agent, Office of Public Roads, has recently been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as Bulletin No. 29. It is illustrated with handsome photographs and diagrams, and gives data as to costs, and all the details of construction for macadam roads, as well as extracts from specifications for state roads, in six states. "The Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1906," the annual volume of 720 pages, also contains an interesting discussion of the "object lesson roads" constructed by the Office of Public Roads, under government direction. It is prepared by Logan Waller Page, director of the Office of Public Roads, and is illustrated with photographs.

The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has recently issued a number of valuable publications. "The Use Book," containing 248 pages, is a manual of regulations and instructions for the use of the national forests. Circular 36 is entitled "The Forest Service: What It Is and How It Deals With Forest Problems." Circular 100 is an illustrated bulletin, "Suggestions for Forest Planting in the Northeastern and Lake States." "The White Pine Weevil," by A. D. Hopkins, is circular No. 90 of the Bureau of Entomology. "Exercises in Elementary Agriculture: Plant Production," by Dick J. Crosby, is issued as bulletin No. 186 of the Office of Experiment Stations, and "Experiment Station Work" is farmers' bulletin 296.



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STEAM ROLLERS

OF ALL KINDS

For rolling Macadam, Gravel, Asphalt and
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Every Cemetery and Park needs a stone crusher just as it needs a roller of some kind. A stone crusher such as we make (The Reliance) specially for the purpose, can be set up in any corner and used to crush the stone that gradually collects in every cemetery.

The crushed stone can then be used on roads or paths or for foundations.

We can furnish you a horse roller if you are not ready for a steam roller. Write us.

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FOR THE PARKS OF GREATER NEW YORK

Sprinklers Built Especially for Use in Parks and Cemeteries.

WIDE TIRES—STRONG GEARS—LIGHT DRAFT.

Full stock always on hand.

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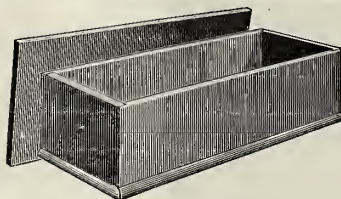
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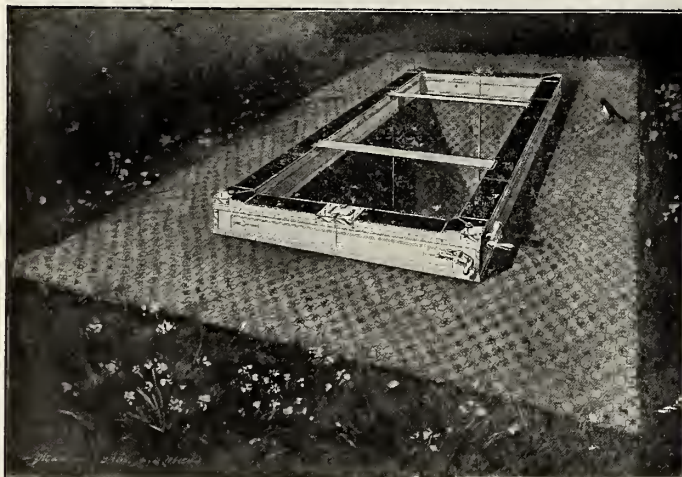
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You can't keep these vaults—they sell. Sold direct from quarries to Cemetery Associations. No middle man's profit. Many cemeteries enjoy a substantial income from the sale of these vaults. Write at once for prices.

Grave and Lot Markers—Monument Bases



John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich., 3,500 times without an accident.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 1, 1906.
Gentlemen—In justice to the perfection and safety of the mechanism of your Casket Lowering Device as well as its neat appearance when in use, I wish to state that in the cemeteries under my charge we have nine of your Devices in use and used them at least 3,500 times for lowering caskets of all sizes and weights without a single accident or mishap. John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

Buy the best—There is none just like it

A Lowering Device is not only important in lowering a casket, but is essential in softening the appearance and beautifying the grave, in keeping with modern funeral furnishings. Thirty-five sold to cemetery officials in city of Detroit, Mich.

The above photo shows Device and Lining over the grave. The Border and Linings are fastened together, thereby covering the walls of the grave and the plank. When the casket is placed on the webbing and you are ready to lower the same, loosen the b. ake until the desired speed is obtained, and then step back. It lowers the Casket safely and noiselessly without anyone touching the Device. The casket can be raised as well as lowered. A child's 3 feet 3 inches, as well as an adult 6 feet 3 inches case or grave vault can be lowered.

Our Patent Casket Guides are also shown. These keep the Casket from catching on the rough box and for directing the Casket squarely into the grave when on sloping ground.

This Device is absolutely safe, easy to handle and elegantly finished. Also manufacturers of Little Giant Telescoping Device.

The entire weight of device 75 pounds.

E. R. Butterworth, Seattle, Wash., Ex-President of the National Funeral Directors Association, sends the following:

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10, 1906.

Gentlemen—I desire to say that I do not see where it would be possible to improve on your Lowering Device. We are using three at this time (all your make) and out of three thousand interments made where your device was used I have yet to have the first accident.

Most respectfully, E. R. Butterworth & Son.

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

Eastern Offices—BRANCH OFFICES—Western Offices

John Marsellus Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N.Y. Cal. Casket Co., San Francisco, Cal.

The O.K. Buckhout Chem. Co., London, Eng. Oregon Casket Co., Portland, Ore.

Eckardt Casket Co. Toronto, Ont. Los Angeles Coffin Co., Los Angeles, Cal.



**FIVE
BOMGARDNER
ERING
DEVICES
IN USE AT ONE
FUNERAL**

**THIS BURIAL OF
FIVE BODIES.
VICTIMS OF THE
SALISBURY WRECK
TOOK PLACE AT
WATERLOO, N. Y.
AUG. 7, 1906**



No other device could have been used for this occasion.
The adjustable features are indispensable. Write

**The Bomgardner Mfg. Co., Third and Detroit Sts.
Cleveland, Ohio**

The forty-ninth annual report of the Horticultural Society of Missouri for 1906 contains full reports of all the meetings during the year, including a number of interesting articles and illustrations on horticultural subjects; 400 pages; bound in cloth.

West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa., has issued a handsomely printed and illustrated book of general information, rules and regulations, etc., containing a complete list of lot holders and a large map.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

James S. Martin, superintendent of Forest Hill Cemetery, Bridgeton, Me., has resigned after twenty-five years of service. Albert Barker has been appointed as his successor.

The annual convention of the League of American Municipalities will be held at the Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 19-21. This will be the municipal event of the exposition and a valuable program of discussions of municipal subjects.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS

The American Horticultural Distributing Company, Martinsburg, W. Va., send some of their illustrated advertising matter accompanied by a discussion of "Dipping vs. Fumigation" of nursery stock which will be sent on application, and "A Test of Different Sprays for the San Jose Scale," which is published as bulletin No. 107, of the West Virginia University Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va.

The Ideal Concrete Machinery Company, South Bend, Ind., publish a monthly bulletin entitled the "Idealite," which contains all the latest news and information about their hollow concrete block machines.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS

(Continued from page 124)

field, Mass., has purchased about fifty acres on Rocky Mountain.

The Park Commission of Danville, Ill., has let the contract for the erection of a pavilion in Lincoln Park.

The valuable bulletins of the American Association of Park Superintendents, which were formerly contributed by its members as circulating type-written reports have been compiled in book form with the subject matter classified and re-arranged, and are now being offered for sale at 25 cents per copy. Three numbers have already been issued, and may be obtained from F. L. Mulford, secretary of the association, 75 N. 16th street, Harrisburg, Pa.



Did You See Last Month's Ad?

Then you remember that attractive little layout of potting room, general greenhouse and palm house. Here is the same thing with a wing addition to the palm house. We laid the original plan out with this addition in mind—that's our way of doing things. We plan for effects and make sure of convenience in working and economy in heating. If thoroughness of that sort appeals to you, then we are ready to do business. Call at our offices, or write us. Lord & Burnham Co. New York Offices, 1133 Broadway, cor. 26th Street. Boston Branch, 819 Tremont Bldg. Philadelphia Branch, 1235 Filbert Street.



ENTRANCE GATES AND FENCES

Of highest grade iron and wire construction for parks, cemeteries, private estates and all other purposes.

Enterprise fences last longest, look best and cost least. Built on cast-iron foundations which do not corrode.

The only firm specifying all dimensions, weight, etc. accurately.

✉ Write for free catalogue of many designs

ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY & FENCE CO., 386 S. Senate Av., Indianapolis, Ind.



**WHITE GLAZED
TERRA-COTTA**



GRAVE AND LOT MARKERS

DURABLE AS GRANITE WHITE AS MARBLE CHEAP AS WOOD

Write at once for Prices and Particulars.

ALBRIGHT & LIGHTCAP CO., Limaville, Ohio

THE BILLBOARD CRUSADE

(Continued from page 128.)

billboards and bill posting in that city is a law dated July 28, 1791, which is still in force and prescribes that only a government poster or announcement may be printed on white paper. All others must be on colored papers—red, blue, yellow, etc. Every poster or other announcement painted, printed or otherwise delineated upon a wall, building or upon canvas or other sustaining device is subject to a yearly tax as follows: In communes of less than 2,500 inhabitants, 12 cents per square meter; in communes from 2,500 to 40,000 inhabitants, 13 cents; in cities over 40,000, 20 cents, and in Paris, 30 cents per square meter. This is for business or other announcements of more or less permanent character.

Temporary "affiches" or posters are subject to a stamp tax, according to size from 2 to 6 cents per sheet. This is attached either in the form of stamped paper on which the revenue stamp is applied to the sheet before being printed in such way that the stamp is canceled by the text being printed over it, or it may be attached adhesively afterward and canceled by a rubber stamp provided for that purpose.

But before being publicly displayed each poster is required to be presented in duplicate at the office designated for that purpose, dated and signed either by the person in whose interest it is prepared or by the billposter who is charged with posting the same. Such antecedent declaration must state fully: (1) The text of the poster; (2) the name, surname, profession and domicile of the person in whose interest it is to be displayed; (3) the dimensions of the poster in square meters and fractions thereof; (4) name, surname and domicile of the billposter who is to post it in public; (5) the number of copies to be posted; (6) precise information as to the streets, squares, houses or other constructions on which the poster is to be displayed, and (7) the length of time during which it is to be kept in view. One copy is filed at the office of registration, the other—signed and stamped by the official in charge—is returned to the applicant.

It will be obvious that a system so rigid and elaborate as this gives the authorities of every village and commune in France absolute control of all posters and announcements displayed in public places, and practically suppresses the abuses which prevail in



Goodrich Cottage Monument, Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis. Erected by the Harrison Granite Co.

Artistic Memorials

In Granite and Bronze for Cemeteries and Parks

Special designs submitted for Receiving Vaults, Memorial Chapels, Mausoleums, Sarcophagi and Public and Private Monuments to be erected in any part of the United States

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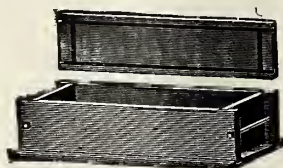
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Portland Cement Grave and Lot Markers.



MACHINE FOR MAKING, PAT. AUG. 13, 1901.

These Markers last forever and are nearly white in color. Made in 3 inch, 3½ inch, 4 inch and 5 inch diam. Cheaper than painted wooden stakes. Write for circulars and booklet of Cemetery Specialties. Address, **LEO G. HAASE, OAK PARK, ILL.**



Roofing Slate, Blackboards, Structural Slate

Special attention given to Slate Burial Vaults, Catacombs, Etc.

**ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY,
AND GOOD WORK GUARANTEED.
All Sizes Kept Constantly in Stock.**

Order Direct from the Manufacturers.

BANGOR STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY

Lock Box 48.

BANGOR, PENN

Landscape Gardening

By F. A. WAUGH

An admirable treatise on the general principles governing outdoor art, with many suggestions for their application to the commoner problems of gardening. Illustrated, 12mo. Cloth; price, \$0.50. Sent postpaid by

R. J. HAIGHT,

324 Dearborn St., Chicago.

that respect in certain other countries.

There are in Paris several classes of kiosks, or street structures, which are devoted to advertising or bill posting, as follows:

Round towers, known as the Colonnes Moris, made of wood and used mainly for posters of theaters and other amusements.

The "Poste de vigie," or policeman's kiosk. This is a hexagonal kiosk used as a shelter by the policeman whose post is adjacent to the more important cab stands. Its panels of wood or glass are used for the more permanent class of business advertising which is printed on the glass or posters covered by glass frames.

The news stand kiosk serves as a shelter and depot for a dealer in newspapers and magazines, whose stock is usually displayed on shelves or tables under a tent or awning set up outside the kiosk. Paris is the paradise of newspaper venders, and kiosks of this class are common throughout the city.

Consul General A. W. Thackera of

Berlin, also makes an interesting report:

Billboards, as they are known in the United States, are absolutely prohibited in Berlin, but in place of such oftentimes unsightly objects, public advertising is confined to a system of neat pillars or columns on the edge of the sidewalk at the principal street corners or intersection. These round hollow columns (called Litfass Seulen after the originators) are built substantially of iron and wood, about twelve feet high and three feet in diameter, the exterior having an advertising surface of from eleven to twelve square metres. The pillars are used principally for the advertisements of theatres and other places of amusement, for the announcements of newspapers and periodicals and official notices. They are a conspicuous feature of Berlin street life, and are consulted regularly by theatregoers, etc. Considerable artistic cleverness is displayed in the arrangement of the differently colored posters, which are

TREES

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

Evergreens Shrubs Roses Hardy Plants

All the Best and Hardest Varieties
Largest and Most Varied Collections in America

ELLWANGER & BARRY

Nurserymen—Horticulturists

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES

Established 1840

ROCHESTER NEW YORK

Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue (144 pages), also Descriptive List of Novelties and Specialties with beautiful colored plate of the New Hardy White Rose FRAU DRUSCHKI mailed FREE on request.



This
Settee
Made
in
One
Piece

Settees -- Chairs -- Vases

**GARDEN STATUARY
MADE IN
BEDFORD STONE**

John A. Rowe
Cut Stone Works

Bedford

Indiana



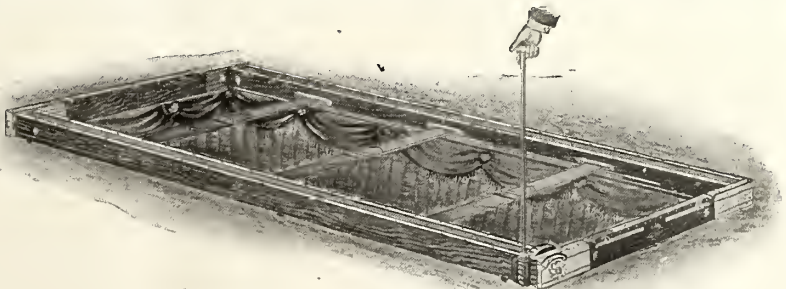
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THE NATIONAL

Adjusts both in Width and Length
WITHOUT TAKING APART

No Chance for the Parts to Get Lost

Lowers an infant casket as well as
a steel grave vault



Thousands Using Them Everywhere that Would Use No Other

Write Your Jobber for General Information or Address

NATIONAL BURIAL DEVICE CO., COLDWATER, MICH.

mostly in the form of reading matter and not pictures.

In April, 1901, the city of Berlin advertised for bids for the privilege of erecting and using these advertising columns within the limits of the city for the term of ten years, and the successful bidders are paying an annual rental to the city of four hundred thousand marks (\$95,200).

The city has the right to use the interior of the columns for various municipal purposes, such as storing utensils for street cleaning and sand for use in the streets, for switch apparatus for public electric lights and meters for electric street railways, etc. These columns, therefore, are provided with doors and locks, and the contractors have to keep the interiors properly ventilated and free of moisture. Each column must also have distinctly marked on the upper portion of it the number of the city district and of the police station, the nearest post and telegraph office, the nearest fire alarm station, the nearest sanitary station, the nearest accident station and the nearest relief station. Delay in any condition on the part of the contractors renders them liable to a fine up to one thousand marks (two hundred and thirty-eight dollars), and may even cancel the lease.

Besides these, the city of Berlin has also leased thirty "Urania" columns for advertising purposes for the annual rent of fifteen thousand six hundred marks (three thousand seven hundred and thirteen dollars). These columns are somewhat more elaborate than the others, being solidly constructed of iron; the height is the same, but the interior is not used by the city. They generally contain a large clock, various local official notices and the advertisements slowly revolve behind glass windows.

WANTED

Advertisements, limited to five lines, will be inserted in this column at the rate of 50 cents each insertion, 7 words to a line. Cash must accompany order.

WANTED—The address of Otto C. Doier, formerly of Evergreen Park, Ill., also J. V. Hammett, late of Chicago, Ill., landscape gardeners; will pay \$1.00 each for their present address. Address J. H. H. Boyd, McMinnville, Tenn.

CIVIL ENGINEER—Capable of preparing plans and maps, laying out of grounds and supervise construction work will be open for engagement. With several years practice work in a large modern cemetery, I am familiar with the systems of office and outside work required in a modern cemetery. Address Engineer (Mass.), care Park and Cemetery.

WANTED POSITION—As superintendent by a thoroughly competent man. Now employed in same capacity by a large corporation. Satisfactory reason given for desiring change. Address A. B. C. (Cal.), care Park and Cemetery.

BUYERS' GUIDE

Classified advertisements inserted for 10 cents a line.

A ready reference list of firms that furnish supplies for Parks, Cemeteries and Town Improvements

Minimum price 50 cents.

BURIAL VAULTS.

Bangor Slate Co. (See advt.)
Bangor Structural Slate Co. (See advt.)
So. Ohio Vault Co. (See advt.)

CASKET LOWERING DEVICES.

Bomgardner Mfg. Co. (See advt.)
Durfee Mfg. Co. (See advt.)
Folding Device Works. (See advt.)
Natl. Burial Device Co. (See advt.)

CEMETERY RECORDS.

Interment Records, Lot and Index Books. R. J. Haight, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. (See advt.)

CEMETERY STOCKS.

Hurley, T. J. (See advt.)

DECORATIVE AND FLOWERING PLANTS.

Boxwood bushes 12 to 24 in. high for window boxes and vases, etc., can be shipped in pots at all seasons. English Ivy, variegated Anthericum for vases and verandas; Phoenix and Dracaena Indivisa for centers; Geraniums; pink and blue Hydrangeas, Lantanas, Livingstonia sinensis; Dracaena Fragrans and Terminalis; Asparagus Sprengeri and Plumosus.

FOR TRELLIS WORK AND CLIMBING ON HOUSES.

Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins roses, fine large plants 2 to 3 ft. high, bushy and in bud. Baby Ramblers in bud for groups; single specimens for vases or on pedestals!

Large Boston ferns and Phoenix Canariensis and combination Kentias for halls. Large 5 ft. California Privet with good root-balls, will grow ahead anywhere. Kentias and Araucarias specimens and small plants. Bay trees and Bay tree pyramids, Raphis, humilis, Bridal Myrtle, 4 and 6 in. pots. Orange plants in fruit, Ardesias, Cibotium Scheidii, Fern Balls Cattleyas; Trianae, Gigas, Schroederi and Mendelli in pots or baskets. Prices on application.

ANTON SCHULTHEIS, Florist,
316 Nineteenth St., College Point, L. I.

DUST LAYERS.

Barrett Mfg. Co. (See advt.)

FENCES AND GATES.

Enterprise Fdry. & Fence Co. (See advt.)
Phoenix Iron Works Corp. (See advt.)
The Vulcan Co. (See advt.)

FERTILIZERS.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE.
Best possible fertilizer for lawns and flowers. Especially adapted to Cemetery and Park use. No disagreeable odor nor unsightly covering over the grass. \$4.00 per barrel, or \$25.00 per ton. F. O. B. your freight station east of Denver. Special prices on car lots.

THE PULVERIZED MANURE CO.,
25 Exchange Ave., Chicago.

BULBS AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Beckert, W. C. (See advt.)
Dreer, Henry A. (See advt.)

GRAVE AND LOT MARKERS.

Albright & Lightcap. (See advt.)
Berger Mfg. Co. (See advt.)
Haase, Leo G. (See advt.)

GRAVE LINING AND EARTH COVERS.

Baker Bros. & Co. (See advt.)
Durfee Mfg. Co. (See advt.)

GREENHOUSES AND FITTINGS.

Lord & Burnham Co. (See advt.)
Pierson U. Bar Co. (See advt.)

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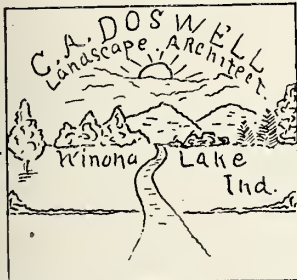
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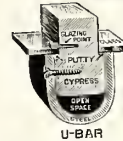
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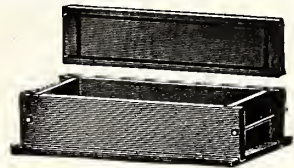
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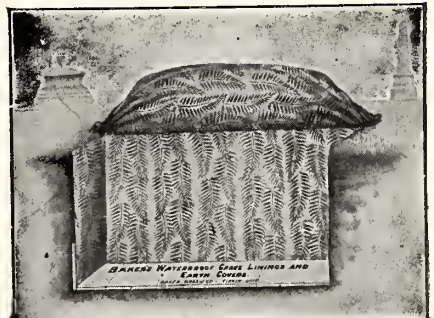
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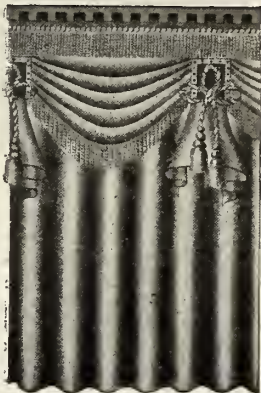
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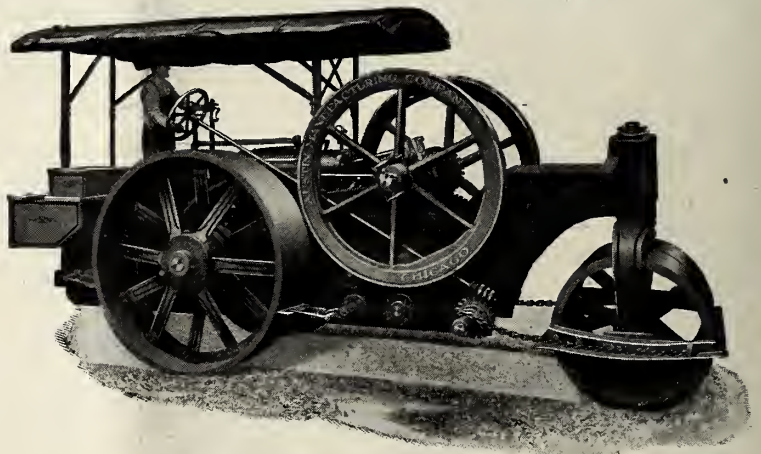
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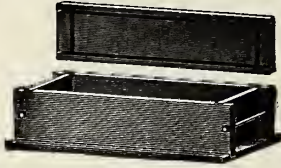
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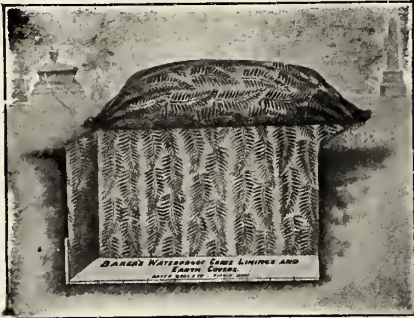


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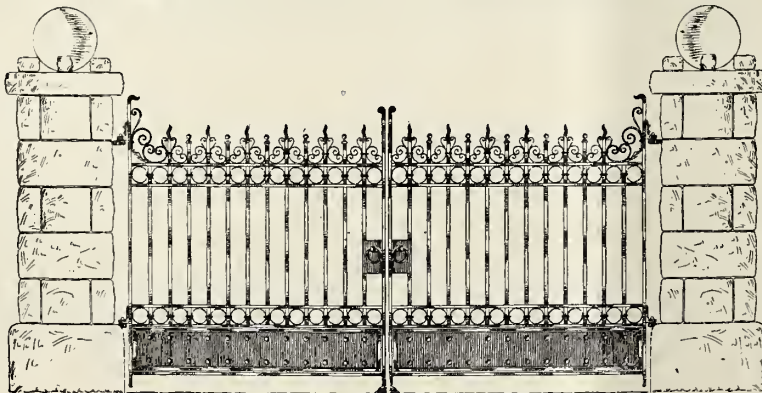
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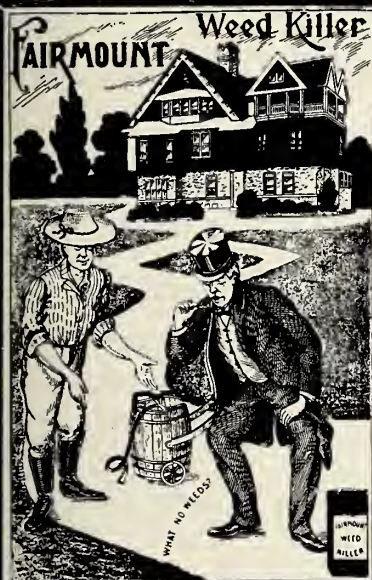
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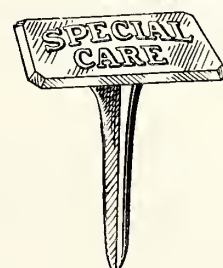
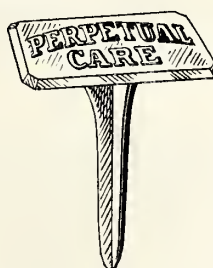
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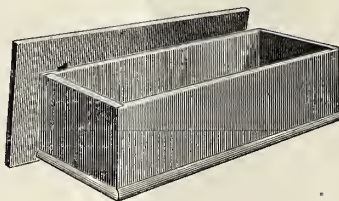
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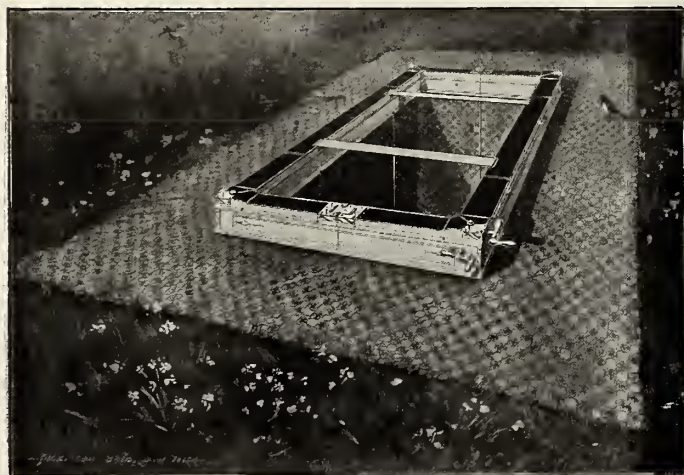
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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVII

Chicago, August, 1907

No. 5

An Upheaval in Central Park, New York

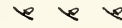
In consequence of a severe condemnation of physical conditions in Central Park, New York, from many sources, the superintendent, a political appointee, was dismissed by the Park Commissioner of the Borough. The City Club immediately communicated with the Commission suggesting that the office of Superintendent of Parks be made what it should be; and, generally, there promises to be an upheaval in park affairs which it is earnestly hoped will result finally in their divorce from politics. There is trouble also in the Borough of Bronx. The showing up of conditions in Central Park should awake the citizens of New York to the disgusting effects of politics in their parks. Abuses have been so flagrant and methods so diametrically opposed to standard ideas, that it is surprising that so important and rich a metropolis should present such a contrast with other cities where parks are established and controlled by ability and wisdom. Experts who examined the park four years ago recommended resurfacing for its worn out soil, and it seems that the interim of neglect makes this measure and the reconstruction of the roads imperative. The commissioner estimates that this will cost \$150,000, and says he cannot get the money. Dr. Britton, of the New York Botanical Garden, says the resurfacing can be done for \$50,000. Which ever sum is necessary, the first requisite is an expert superintendent, who shall be absolutely independent of political influence. The richest and largest city in the country is indeed poor, when its most famous park is allowed to decay for lack of money. Perhaps some one of the generous millionaires whose automobiles are credited with ruining the roads, will donate this small sum. Perhaps the commissioner instead of getting the legislature to keep the automobiles out of the park, could get the license fee on the machines increased, and devote the extra sum to repairing the park. Or public contributions might be called for to relieve this poverty-stricken city.



The National Forests and the Public

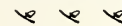
The magnitude of the public interests involved in the "national forests" policy, rapidly being established under accepted business principles, is scarcely yet intelligently appreciated. A better understanding may be readily gained by a study of "The Use Book," a pamphlet quite recently issued by the Department of Agriculture Forest Service comprising the regulations and instructions for the use of the National Forests. It is really a clear manual for "public information as to the policy of the National Government" and has for a principal object the explanation of "just what the National Forests mean, what they are for, and how to use them." The preservation and exploitation of large forest areas by the government is solely for the benefit of every citizen of the country equally, and it is far from its policy to conduct them as preserves for any particular interests whatever. The method of the book is to print the regulations singly in bold type and to follow each with all the information and instruction that are at present to hand concerning the object and effect of each rule and regulation. This naturally leads to a very complete explanation of the government's work, as well as to the uses to which the forests are to be applied both in their economic and material relations to the welfare of the people at large. Under present conditions the forests are managed by the people in their own in-

terests, and it is evidently the intention to use every means "to meet the desires and wants of all forest users half way, by dealing with them in the main directly on the ground, and in all cases with the utmost practicable dispatch and freedom from red tape. The Use Book will go far to correct misapprehension of the government policy in regard to its forest preserves as well as to instruct everyone in their immense value to the people.



The St. Louis Civic League

St. Louis, Mo., is to be cordially congratulated, not only upon the work of its Civic League, but upon the sustained principles upon which its executive board carries on the work. This is recorded in "A Year of Civic Effort," which contains the addresses and reports submitted at the last annual meeting, and by one of the most elaborate publications on "A City Plan for St. Louis," which has ever been produced by an organization of citizens. In fact, the encomiums which have been passed upon it from all interested sources must have been an inspiration to renewed efforts by the officials of the League. "A City Plan" comprises the reports of the several committees appointed by the Executive Board of the Civic League to draft a city plan, and it is copiously illustrated with examples from other cities and countries, and interspersed with maps and plans which give it an importance quite unique. In a word it is impossible to do it any justice whatever in the limited space at command. It is an invaluable addition to the literature on the subject of the "City Beautiful." Aggressive conservatism seems to be the bed-rock policy of the St. Louis organization, and it has already accomplished remarkable results.



Landscape Gardening in Agricultural Education

It is possible that the most telling effect of the past ten years' campaign in the cause of outdoor improvement is the influence it has had in broadening out school education. The many directions in which this may be observed, in giving the subject a few moments thought, is remarkable. Arbor Day, school gardens, later, the tentative efforts to introduce elemental agriculture into the rural schools, and lastly, the introduction of the subject of landscape gardening as a part of the agricultural college course, really owe the credit for their rapid development to the growth of public sentiment in favor of the improvement of our homes and public places, upon which the realization has been forced that to finally succeed in making a beautiful America, education to that end must begin at the bottom. To the University of Illinois should be given the credit for being the first institution to make compulsory a study of landscape gardening in its agricultural course, in order to bring about better outdoor conditions for our farm homes. It is certainly desirable that all phases of outdoor improvement should march in unison, as related to both town and country, so far as it is possible to encourage such conditions; but it is equally certain that rural improvement would lag far behind were the fact not at last appreciated that the rural school must improve its educational scope to correspond in degree with that of the city schools. Returning to the action of the University of Illinois in including a certain amount of elementary landscape work in its agricultural course, it is in every way a most commendable effort. There seems to be very little natural ability in the average farmer in this line, and to make it a part of his education will soon lead up to the solution of the problem of improving country home surroundings.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

LETCHWORTH PARK GIFT TO STATE OF NEW YORK

The public spiritedness of so many of our representative citizens, expressed in great beneficences such as the founding and endowing of hospitals, libraries, and universities, and in various ways for the betterment of their less fortunate fellow men, has, in a measure, ceased to attract the attention which it merits. It is not that the masses fail to appreciate these acts of charity and thoughtfulness, but simply because our rich citizens are more philanthropic than formerly, and that these acts are more common.

One of the greatest gifts of the year is William Pryor Letchworth's presentation of one thousand acres of park lands to the state of New York. This great gift is of especial value because it preserves to the people some of the finest natural scenery in this country.

The nature of Mr. Letchworth's gift renders it of interest to landscape men in particular, and it is the purpose of the writer to bring before the landscape profession some of the details of Letchworth Park, knowing that it is often the case that gifts of lands to the public are the results of pressure brought to bear by landscape enthusiasts.

Letchworth Park, formerly known as "Glen Iris" (which really designates that portion of the park in the immediate environs of Mr. Letchworth's house) takes in both banks of the most beautiful portion of the famous Genesee river, for a distance of about three miles, near Portage, in western New York. It has within its confines three waterfalls of great magnitude. The upper fall is 71 feet in height; the middle and largest fall, which is situated near Mr. Letchworth's house, is 110 feet in height and is regarded in New York as second only to the American fall at Niagara in interest, and the lower fall of 96 feet which is also of great beauty. These three waterfalls, occurring in such close proximity, and flanked on either side by almost vertical canyon walls 350 feet high and crowned, in some places, with heavy forest growths, form a landscape picture that is unique.



GLEN IRIS, RESIDENCE OF HON. WILLIAM PRYOR LETCHWORTH,

Mr. Letchworth began the purchase of this large tract of land nearly half a century ago and has gradually acquired the land on both sides of the river, in order to preserve the natural beauty of the valley. It is said that nearly half a million dollars has been spent on the park since it came into his possession. Extensive improvements have been made along the lines of preserving the natural beauty of the place, such as building necessary roadways, woodland paths, and the planting of trees to mend the demoralized conditions brought about by the axe of the lumberman. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Letchworth for thus preserving, in the proper manner, the beautiful natural scenery of the park.

Whenever necessary farm houses have been erected, they have been made to harmonize with their surroundings, and have been designed chiefly in the Swiss chalet style, which is particularly suitable to the high elevations in the park.

The park is also of interest from a botanical standpoint. Its varied situations afford protection to a diversi-



CANYON OF UPPER GENESEE IN LETCHWORTH PARK. Showing Middle and Upper Falls.

fied and extensive flora. It is also of well known interest from a geological point of view.

Although Letchworth Park has been formally dedicated to the people of New York state (and in a larger sense, to the people of the United States), yet it has for many years been open to the public. It was visited by about 20,000 people last year, and the publicity given to it this year will greatly increase that number.

Long before the first federal scenic reservation had been created in the Yellowstone Park, and before the state reservation had been created at Niagara Falls, Mr. Letchworth had been developing and preserving the beauty of his estate, with the idea of ultimately deeding it to the public.



LOWER FALLS OF THE GENESEE IN LETCHWORTH PARK; 90 FEET HIGH. Looking Southwest from Table Rock.

It is from men like Mr. Letchworth, who have the welfare of the people at heart, that we can expect such great beneficence, and his latest great gift should, and probably will, have a potent effect in inducing other men of means to secure and hold for the people such places of interest as the Genesee Falls.

According to the direction of the donor, who will occupy the park and continue to improve it until his death, The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society will become its custodian.

Mr. Letchworth has fully disclosed

to the trustees of this Society his ideas as to the development of his property "for the benefit of mankind" and his great philanthropy will be more fully realized as his plans are carried out.

Since the announcement of this gift to the state, interests such as those which are endangering the scenic beauty of Niagara have been at work to obtain the use of the water power of the Genesee river, but the people of New York state can be trusted to see that Mr. Letchworth's gift will be preserved to future generations,

GEORGE EDWARD MCCLURE.

OILED ROADS IN KANSAS CITY

The park board of Kansas City, Mo., has issued an interesting bulletin, showing the results of its work of oiling the boulevards. The bulletin says in part:

"Our experiment with light residuum oil last fall proved entirely satisfactory as a dust layer and of considerable value as a protection to the pavements through the inclement winter and spring months, but was not of sufficient gravity or body to entirely accomplish the results sought. Upon steep grades it was objectionable on account of the roadway becoming somewhat slippery. We began in May, this year, experimenting with the heaviest oil we could obtain in the Kansas oil fields. This oil is a residuum, left after the distillates have been removed, and is commercially called fuel oil. We have contracted for this residuum at eighty cents a barrel of forty-two gallons.

"Two steel receiving tanks of 8,000 gallons capacity each were erected near our track on the Belt railway at Grove street, at a total cost of \$714.99. It is connected with a 4-inch pipe line from receiving tanks to the side track, permitting the unloading of tank cars by gravity.

"When the macadam was absolutely dry

and hard, the entire surface of the roadway was swept clean of dirt and screenings. The sweepings were left along the edge of the gutter for protection to the cement work when the oil was applied. To our sprinkling carts we attached a tin trough, perforated with quarter-inch holes, and thus obtained an even distribution of oil. The entire surface of the roadway was flooded with oil and thoroughly broomed in, after which the sweepings from the gutter, with sufficient limestone screenings to form a slight dressing, were cast over the oil and thoroughly rolled with a steam roller. Since the last of May we have given one application of oil to practically all the finished roadways, using 120,477 gallons of oil, which covered 135,314 square yards of macadam pavement. The cost follows:

For oil	\$2,357.15
For labor and supplies.....	3,202.68

Total.....\$5,559.83

"This is an average of 1.48 cents a square yard. A second application in September, it is estimated, can be made at a cost of not to exceed one cent a square yard, for less care will be required in preparing the roadway. The second application should carry our roadways through the winter and well into next season, in excellent shape, and at a much less expense for repairs."



FOREST PATH, LETCHWORTH PARK.

This latest act of generosity on his part is typical of the man. His has been a life of extreme usefulness, from a public as well as from a humanitarian standpoint. For twenty-four years he has been identified with the State Board of Charities, and has given his services without compensation. He is considered an eminent authority on all charity work. Largely through his efforts, children were removed from almshouses over a quarter of a century ago, and his influence was also felt in the adoption of plans to remove the insane from like conditions.

PLANNING AND IMPROVING THE CITY SIDEWALK

One of the most difficult questions to determine—one over which there is a great diversity of opinion among engineers and other city officials—is the proper proportion between the sidewalk and traveled roadway widths of any street. By sidewalk width, I mean the space from the gutter or curb line to the fence or street line, including in addition to the hardened portion of the walk, the grass strips on one or both sides of the walk.

The width of roadway should be only sufficient to accommodate the vehicular traffic which may be expected to use it. Many cities make a great mistake in laying out too wide roadways, especially upon residential streets. Such errors in judgment result in an additional burden upon the taxpayers for street cleaning and sprinkling, and the abutting property owner gets in return additional dust, noise, street excavations and all accompanying discomforts. They are also deprived of that pleasure and restfulness which would be obtained by the use of such unnecessary roadway widths for additional sidewalk spaces with attractive greensward and additional opportunities for the growth of shrubs or graceful trees.

In Hartford and in many American cities, upon residential streets, three-fifths of the entire width is devoted to roadway uses, and one-fifth upon each side for sidewalk purposes. Thus upon a 50-foot street, a common width, the roadway would be 30 feet, and the sidewalk space upon each side, 10 feet. Upon a large number of streets the roadway width could be better 25 feet instead of 30 feet. Many cities admit this error and are adopting roadway widths from 22 to 26 feet instead of 30 feet. In Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis and dozens of other prominent American cities, you may see hundreds of instances where the curb corners were originally turned into the side streets for a certain roadway width, but later when these streets were curbed, the roadway was narrowed several feet and connections made with the earlier curb corners by reversed curves or converging straight curb lines.

After determining the sidewalk space width, from the curb or gutter line to the street or fence line, the next question of importance to decide upon is the location of the hardened portion of the walk within this space. This decision will be influenced by two other matters—provision for the fu-

From an address by F. L. Ford, City Engineer of Hartford, Conn., and Vice-President of the American Civic Association's Dept. of City Making.

ture widening of the roadway and the location of the street trees. While it is of the greatest importance to avoid the wide roadways, it is equally important to locate your street trees and sidewalks so as to provide for future widening at a minimum cost, if the introduction of trolley lines or similar improvements should require it. By arranging to plant your street trees between the fence lines and the sidewalk, rather than between the walk and the curb line, you make provision for such future widening. At the same time you place the trees away from the ravages of horses and other animals, and from the injurious effect of impervious pavements, escaping gas, etc.; and where they can grow and develop to the best possible advantage.

If there is ample width, a double row of street trees upon each side of the sidewalk is especially desirable. In this vicinity the usual practice is to use only greensward and trees for street decorations, and I am free to admit that no combination of color or design can surpass a beautiful velvety lawn, arched over with graceful trees properly spaced and systematically developed.

There is, however, another plan of street decoration which is followed in some cities. In Rochester and in St. Louis, they have associations composed of the residents or property owners on certain streets, banded together for the care and improvement of their streets. These associations employ their own men who care for the lawns, plant shrubbery, remove the ashes and rubbish from the houses, and in St. Louis, especially, police and light their streets. At the end of each year, the property owners are assessed pro rata for the cost of this work. On one street in Rochester where the trees are planted well back of the sidewalk, the space between the walk and curb is planted full of a great variety of hardy shrubs. The effect of this treatment is especially attractive and pleasing. On another street they have a centre parking space, with a narrow roadway on each side. This space is planted with beautiful magnolias, and when they are in the height of their beauty and attractiveness, the residents of this street observe what they call "magnolia day," a sort of an "at home" day when

they receive their friends and have an all around good time. The street is further decorated at this time by the use of Japanese lanterns, flags, bunting, etc. This has proved to be a very beautiful and popular use of restricted residential city streets.

On business streets where the buildings are built out to the fence line it is usually customary to harden or pave the entire width of the sidewalk out to the curb line. On main thoroughfares, where there is much walking, the width of the sidewalks should be from 8 to 12 feet; on residential streets, from 4 to 6 feet. My personal opinion is that no sidewalk of a permanent character should be less than 6 feet in width, except possibly on very short streets, where they are very little used.

Another question of the greatest importance in the solution of this problem, is the matter of surface drainage. If your town is very flat, and the water would naturally drain off from the surface in normal conditions, at a very slow rate, you must improve these conditions by artificial means. In the first place figure on a transverse slope for the hardened portion of your walk of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot; for the balance of the sidewalk space which will ordinarily be turfed, not less than 1 inch per foot. It will of course stand a slope up to one foot horizontal to one vertical, but I cannot imagine many instances where it will be necessary or advantageous to terrace the space between the sidewalk and gutter.

Next give your street surfaces a good crown, as full as they will stand, so that the water which falls upon the street surfaces will get to the gutters quickly. With proper slopes on your sidewalk spaces and roadways, there should be no serious trouble from surface water.

Next in importance to the speedy and thorough surface drainage of sidewalks and roadways, is the under-drainage problem of the sidewalks proper. In heavy retentive soils this part of the problem is very annoying and quite expensive. The best way to overcome the difficulty is by the construction of a small porous land tile drain laid under and parallel with the walk, connecting the low points of the drain with catch basins or sewer outlets.

The transverse slope upon your sidewalk surfaces is of very great importance if your town wants to avoid

damage suits. In nine cases out of ten accidents occur upon sidewalks where the transverse slope is excessive.

Plank sidewalks formerly laid in enormous quantities are growing more and more unpopular each year, and every city which has any left is getting rid of them as fast as possible. They are constantly out of repair, and are the source of much annoyance and endless damage suits.

If the property upon streets where walks are to be laid is largely undeveloped, and the cost of permanent walks would be a burden, use as a temporary material cinders, gravel or macadam. Any of these materials, properly laid, make a safe, comfortable walk to travel over, and last for many years.

Of the materials used for permanent sidewalk construction, tar concrete is the cheapest. Walks made of this material are extensively used in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. These walks are usually 3 or 4 inches in thickness, consisting of a foundation of cobbles or broken stone and tar composition; a binding course of fine gravel and tar composition, and a wearing surface of sand and tar composition, each layer thoroughly consolidated and rolled separately. Walks of this material cost from 5 to 8 cents per square foot. A fair average price is 7 cents per square foot. These walks when new are rather attractive. With the tar filler affected by weather, they are naturally rather soft in summer and hard in winter. Like all pavements of tar composition, the tendency is to crack and disintegrate under the extreme climatic conditions of New England. When these walks get worn down to the binding course, they are anything but comfortable to travel over.

Ordinary brick has been extensively used as a sidewalk material. Go to New Haven or Cambridge and you will find many miles of brick sidewalks. No special precautions are necessary in laying brick sidewalks, except to get the foundation well compacted. Upon this base is placed a layer of sand, and the brick are laid upon this sand cushion in herringbone style, and rammed to a smooth surface. Brick sidewalks cost a little more than tar concrete, the prices ranging from 7 to 12 cents per square foot; 9 cents being a fair average. Brick sidewalks wear well, but usually wear unevenly on account of the variation in the hardness of the brick. They are usually slippery in winter because the soft bricks absorb mois-

ture which freezes, and the hard burned bricks are slippery because of their hardness and smoothness.

Flagstones are very generally used for sidewalk purposes, especially for business streets, on account of their strength and great wearing qualities. In Hartford probably 95 per cent of the walks are paved with this material. If laid with a proper base to prevent the heaving of the stones by frost action, flagstone sidewalks are very satisfactory, but if poorly laid with the joints uneven, the results are equally unsatisfactory. If you have ever tripped over one of these joints when travelling beyond the speed limit, you have probably not forgotten your experience. Flagstone walks cost from 18 cents up, per square foot, depending upon the size and thickness of the stones. After the foundation is prepared, the stones are imbedded upon a sand or cinder cushion.

Sheet asphalt sidewalks are very little used, largely on account of their excessive cost. Equally satisfactory results can be obtained with much cheaper materials.

Concrete sidewalks, commonly known in this vicinity as granolithic, are growing in popularity very rapidly, and thousands of miles are being laid each year in all parts of this country. This material seems to be replacing all other materials, especially in the residential sections. Sidewalks made of this material are smooth, hard and durable.

The cost of granolithic sidewalks varies from 10 to 25 cents per square foot. In Minneapolis, they are laid for 8 cents a square foot, but the walks there are not a typical granolithic. A reasonable price is from 15 to 20 cents per square foot for a walk from 12 to 15 inches thick made up of a cinder base and with a concrete surface 4 or 5 inches thick.

THE DECAY OF A GREAT PARK

Responding to repeated criticisms of the bad condition of Central Park, New York, Commissioner Herman recently removed Superintendent Frank Joyce, "for the good of the service," according to a local interview with the commissioner, who goes on to speak as follows of the condition of the park:

"If I am in this office another year I shall go to Albany and ask for the restoration of the separate police squad, and, no matter how unpopular the measure may be, I will endeavor to have the old regulation against automobiles put in force again. When the matter was left to the Department's discretion, there was a local ordinance prohibiting the motor vehicles from coming into the park. But the automobile owners, hungry to get at our smooth drives, secured legislation over our heads nullifying the ordinance. Now, it is impossible to keep those drives smooth, because we have not money enough to make over our roads to meet the needs of rapidly moving autos. These dirt roads of the park are built for light carriages only. When the automobile folks secured the law giving them entry, they should have been consistent and got an extra appropriation to rebuild the drives. They make a bad matter worse by putting chains on their wheels to prevent skidding. If asked to remove the chains because they tear the surface of the road, the auto owners ask me if the surface of the roads is of more importance than their lives, and assure me that riding without chains would be dangerous. It wouldn't be dangerous if

they paid any attention to the speed laws.

"Concerning the other matter, the police, there is everything to be said in favor of a separate force. We need patrolmen here who know the park and can appreciate it.

"Another thing needed in Central Park is entire making over or resurfacing. The soil is worn out, and that, rather than daily neglect of makeshift piecemeal renovation of a spot here and there, is largely responsible for some of the conditions complained of. The sod should all be ploughed under and then covered with a new and fertile top soil. That would give the trees the nourishment they need, and make the lawns what they ought to be. The cost of this resurfacing or rebuilding the park, as the technical term is, would be about \$150,000, and would require a year's work. But we can't get it. We asked for the maintenance of all the parks this year \$850,000, and were cut down in the budget to \$663,000. Our appropriation is based on the old lower grade of expenses, notwithstanding the fact that our cost for labor has gone up because of the increasing prevailing rate of wages which we are obliged by law to pay. And, of course, the prices of materials have gone up, too."

Naturally the automobile owners got excited at this suggestion and laid the damage to the poor construction of the roads. They suggest improved methods of construction and oil sprinkling.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS

The park and boulevard committee of the City Council of Oakland, Cal., has recommended an appropriation of \$10,000 for the improvement of West Oakland park. The Merchants Exchange of Oakland has appointed a special committee to urge a tax levy

into a children's playground.

Park Superintendent Rodgers of Cincinnati estimates that his department will need \$140,000 for 1908. The plans provide for a large public bath house, a municipal laundry, neighborhood laundries for the poor, a gym-

The board of supervisors of Denver, Colo., have voted to accept the gift of \$100,000 for the improvement of Congress Park recently offered by the Cheesman estate on condition that the name be changed to "The Walter S. Cheesman Park." The name has been formally changed and the city building inspector is preparing plans for a new pavilion to cost \$50,000, to be erected from this fund. The work has also begun on a tract of 160 acres at Berkeley Lake in North Denver, and it is expected that this park will be opened next season. Fifty boats have been ordered for the lake, which covers 47 acres.

The Municipal Assembly of St. Louis has appropriated \$9,000 for the construction of a floating natatorium in the Mississippi river. It will be in the form of a barge about 40 by 100 feet and Park Commissioner Phillip Scanlan will make an effort to have it completed this year. He also plans to have swimming pools in several of the city parks.

Montclair, Colo., is to establish two new parks including about 20 acres.

The Metropolitan Park Commission of Massachusetts has undertaken the construction of re-enforced concrete park benches which have been tried in Fellsmere Park in Malden with very satisfactory results. The seats were made under the direction of Supt. Price of the Middlesex Fells division and cost \$2.50 each.

of \$50,000 for a new park at Lake Merritt.

The town of Hinckley, Minn., has bought a tract of land along the Grindstone River to be used as a public park.

John Henes of Menominee, Mich., has offered to that city a tract of land known as Poplar Point for a park. It is valued at \$50,000.

The Veterans Association of Northern California is to incorporate and raise a fund of \$5,000 for the purchase of a park site for Santa Rosa.

Government officials are considering the advisability of establishing a national park at the mouth of the Wisconsin river in Wisconsin, on the spot where Father Marquette planted a wooden cross when he discovered the Mississippi.

The park commissioners of Memphis, Tenn., are considering the erection of a novel pavilion in Riverside park. It is to be of octagon shape, each side 100 feet long, and will have a floor space of about 8,000 feet. It will be 52 feet high and will have an observatory in the second story which will be 32 feet high. The structure will cost about \$4,000, and has been designed by Le Vasseur & De Beughem.

The park commissioners of Houston, Tex., have begun the work of converting the old 10th street ceme-

narium and two public bathing beaches.

Daniel H. Ellis, of Bridgeport, Mich., has been appointed superintendent of parks Saginaw, Mich. Mr. Ellis is a graduate of the Michigan Agriculture College.

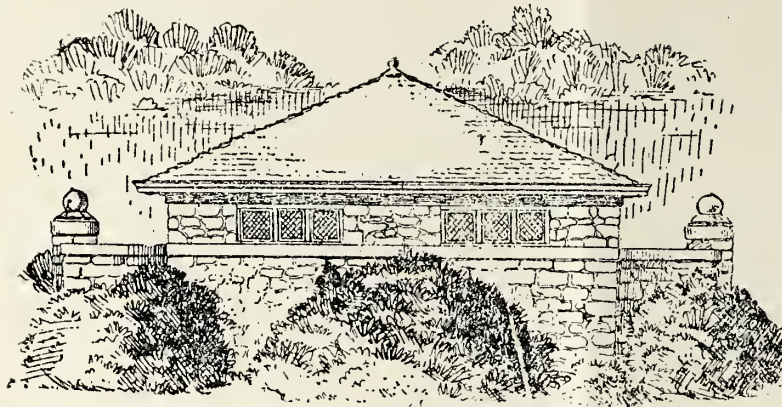
The newly appointed Metropolitan Park Commission of Milwaukee is composed of Captain I. M. Bean, Wm. Lindsay, Chas. Quarles, Chas. Neiss, Jr., John Reichert, Alfred C. Clas, C. B. Whitnall, Jos. M. Bell, Adam Meisenheimer, Chas. J. Poetsch and Peter Brust.

The park board of Kansas City, Mo., is to erect a series of public comfort stations, along the boulevards and parkways. They are to be of the design shown in the accompanying picture and bids have been advertised for the erection of one at Gillham Roadway and 37th St. The exterior will be of rubble stone, filled with spalls imbedded in mortar. The inner walls will be of brick and the facings and window sills of cut stone.

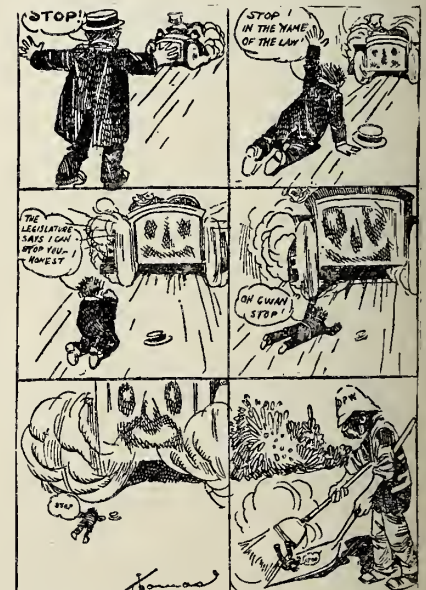
The Horticultural Commissioner of Los Angeles, Calif., Mr. Irwin Dingle is considering a proposal to transform a five-acre abandoned cemetery near the High School into a public park.

Sheldon, N. D., has bought 160 acres for a park.

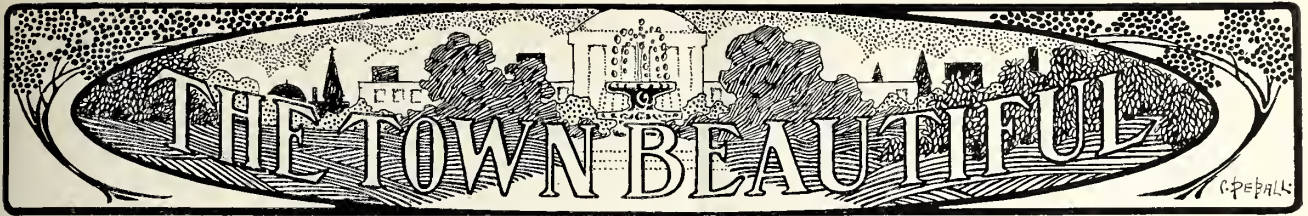
The park board of Danville, Ill., has bought a half-dozen steel swings which are to be installed in the parks.



PUBLIC COMFORT STATION FOR KANSAS CITY BOULEVARDS.



THE LEGISLATURE HAS GIVEN PARK COMMISSIONER PHILIP BREITMEYER, OF DETROIT, AUTHORITY TO PERSONALLY STOP SCORCHING AUTOS. THE CARTOONIST OF THE DETROIT NEWS PICTURES MR. BREITMEYER AS ABOVE USING HIS AUTHORITY.



WORK OF COBBET SCHOOL GARDEN, LYNN, MASS.

Mr. Philip Emerson, principal of the Cobbet School, Lynn, Mass., gave an interesting story of the development and results of school gardening in Lynn, at the conference on Village Betterment held by the Massachusetts Civic League, which was recently reported in these pages. Mr. Emerson called attention to the complementary points of view of teachers and social workers—the one studying society in order to formulate rightly the ends of education, the latter looking to the schools as a prime means of securing social advance. He therefore urged the citizens present to combat the narrow view that gauged the curriculum and the success of the schools by the fitness of their graduates for service in business offices alone.

Mr. Emerson sketched the development of the school garden movement in Lynn, starting with the endeavor to improve the appearance of cheerless schoolyards of bare gravel by the addition of shrubbery and flower beds, and continuing with the development of systematic instruction in gardening in some of the schools until the city had won the lion's share of the prizes offered yearly by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He told some interesting and inspiring stories of home gardens by boys of the tenement districts and by others at their summer homes in the country. The Cobbet School of Lynn not only furnishes school gardens that serve as models for home gardens, and as means of training children to care aright for gardens at their homes, but it also raises hardy plants for distribution to home gardens, either as prizes or at a merely nominal cost. Hundreds were thus distributed last year, and the number is increased this present season. Such work will eventually make a marked effect upon the appearance of a town or a district of a city. The speaker urged the value of the training incidental to garden work. Whereas the ordinary school with its book work developed a child's capacity for managing abstract ideas, it did little for his capacity to manage concrete ideas, and

next to nothing to train youth to manage things or to manage men. In garden work together boys and girls got right down on the ground, in close contact with things and with concrete ideas, and necessarily were practiced in working as leaders and under the leadership of others. He appealed to the citizens present to support and stimulate the movement for school gardens and like constructive work in their communities. To show the need of such support in some communities he contrasted Lynn and Malden. In one the School Committee started the work with an appropriation of much over a hundred dollars, and had regularly contributed tools, soil and other needs since its inception. Moreover they had now assigned fifty minutes' time to industrial work weekly, placing school gardening on the same footing as the three r's, therefore, and allowing the total time for the year to be assigned two weeks where it could be spent to the best advantage. The Boston Transcript, however, reports the Malden Committee as consenting to allow school gardening if it took no time from school hours and no money from the school treasury, then fearing they had been too liberal concluded it had better not be attempted at all. Citizens and parents must see that education is practically broad and not narrowly conservative. School gardens should be called for in every community and teachers should be encouraged to attend the new summer session of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The methods in use at the Cobbet School for stimulating home garden work are interesting and practical. The pupils are organized by neighborhoods, and a teacher is assigned to every group. This method secures continuity of leadership and plans from year to year, encourages neighborhood co-operation and exchanges, and enlists the older children of a street in instructing and aiding the younger. The home gardens are judged monthly under this plan, boards of judges from among the old-

er children visiting all gardens and scoring them on a scale of points. This enables the granting of prizes in the form of seedling plants, bulbs, garden magazines, automobile trips to market gardens and fine estates, etc. This keeps up the interest of childhood. A third feature of the plan is the issuance of circulars from the Cobbet School Press from week to week suggesting how to meet the difficulties of the city child who wishes a garden, and advising what seeds or plants to buy and how to care for them. This plan can easily be adapted to any neighborhood by gathering a band of children as a garden club, inspiring and guiding them in home garden work along the lines presented. Some could give the money needed, some the leadership, while many should do what is best, combine the two modes of helping.

Mr. Emerson showed how naturally the organization of school garden work, with supervisors for different garden plots, groups of workers under foremen, undertaking brief written contracts—led out into a broad social organization of a school's life. Such organization, he contended, was the best means of preparing youth for efficient action in the adult life of their community. He deprecated the elaborate machinery of many city schools and their emphasis upon the maintenance of order within the school building, but praised the fundamental idea that the youth should learn to co-operate on a democratic basis for securing their common welfare as a social body. He outlined the work of his own school in providing apparatus for the playground, raising funds by garden work, by a fair held by the girls, and by taxes which might be paid in cash or in labor. He emphasized the two lines of the Cobbet School, toward similar development of pupil organization at plans of organization and more varied forms of social work and co-operation on productive lines, and recommended the general plan for adoption elsewhere.

PUBLIC RIGHTS IN GREAT NATURAL SCENERY

The theory of Feudal days that every man's home was his castle has been largely superceded by the divine command to love one's neighbor as one's self. The idea that a man can do as he pleases with his own without regard to the rights of his neighbors no longer prevails. The most unpopular citizen is he who builds a stone wall in front of his flower garden or cuts down beautiful trees to make way for a trolley pole or who leases the privilege of putting unsightly bill boards in public places. The great majority of people feel that somehow public rights are invaded when the Palisades of the Hudson are converted into paving stones or the waters of Niagara are diverted into monstrous flumes to make power to run trolley cars.

"In regard to places so noteworthy for sublimity or features of unique beauty," said a writer in Garden and Forest, "there seems to be a feeling that these, at least, are the common heritage of all the people, and it runs counter to our innate sense of right that great mountain peaks or natural objects of commanding grandeur should be the private property of an

individual to be monopolized for personal profit or subject to the passing whims of any puny mortal. But if we adopt this reasoning we may as well go a step further and hold that all natural beauty is the inheritance of all the people, that it has a distinct value to them just as clear air and pure water have, and that the men who needlessly scar the face of nature or turn it into a desert when they bore their oil wells, dig out ore, quarry rocks, or build factories and railroads, are as truly public enemies as those who pollute springs of running water or load the air with noxious vapors. It is certain, at all events, that men who appreciate their duties as citizens will not needlessly mar the beauty of the earth in which we live, they will not wantonly destroy the forests which give a glory to our landscapes, and they will treat with reverence natural scenery whose grandeur has an elevating influence and whose beauty brings refreshment to the spirit.

"We are safe, too, in asserting that beautiful natural scenery has a positive value as a refreshment to the mind, especially of those who are worn and wearied by the stress of city

life. This is not a mere metaphor. It is asserted over and over again, not only by poets and philosophers who give expression to the profoundest truths in our nature, but the curative value of natural scenery is distinctly recognized by the medical profession. All of us have felt the soothing and restful influence of natural beauty, acting in a subtle way through the very highest functions of our being, and tending to establish sound minds in sound bodies."

In view of these facts it is astonishing that men of wealth and culture should fail to recognize the rights of the public in property which is owned in fee by individuals or corporations. Putting up bill boards, unsightly walls or fences, the cutting of a sightly tree or hedge or the failure to cut an unsightly one are offences against the public which the owner of otherwise private grounds has no moral right to commit.

We should remember that the earth was made for man—that we should keep and leave it more beautiful than we found it. This is true of our home acre as well as the more elaborate park systems of our largest cities.

IN MEMORY OF FIRST AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND

In the presence of what is reported to have been the largest crowd that ever assembled at a public function in Delaware, a memorial statue to Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state in President Cleveland's first cabinet, former United States senator and the first ambassador to the court of St. James, was unveiled in Wilmington, June 22, with exercises of the simplest character. There was no military pageant and the ceremonies were confined to addresses, prayer and the singing of hymns.

In the absence of former President Cleveland, who is ill at his home, his address was read by John Bassett Moore. The other participants in the ceremonies were Judge George Gray of the United States Circuit Court and the Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, D. D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Delaware.

The memorial occupies a commanding position at the entrance to Rockford Park. The site is a triangle formed by three avenues and overlooks the city of Wilmington, where Mr. Bayard was born and lived during all his life. Its design is simple, but imposing, and it is said to be the most pretentious public monument in the state.

The statue is of bronze, larger than life size, and is an excellent likeness, showing the ambassador standing in an easy, natural attitude, a manuscript in one hand. A robe falling from the other arm, is utilized to relieve the severe lines of the legs, one of the sculptor's most difficult problems in trying to make the best of modern clothing in a portrait statue. It was modeled by Miss Effie Stillman, now Mrs. William Ritchie, a London sculptor, and was cast in Surrey, England.

The pedestal proper is of Brandywine granite, with two sides rock-faced, and is flanked by a severely plain exedra-seat with a radius of 17½ feet. The memorial is illustrated on the cover of this issue.

Following is the inscription on the tablet on the east side:

Thomas Francis Bayard
Born Oct. 29th, 1828
Died Sept. 28th, 1898

"Bayard is the purest and most patriotic man I know."
Grover Cleveland.

The tablet on the west side reads as follows:

United States District Attorney for Delaware
1853-1854
United States Senator from Delaware
1869-1885
Member United States Electoral Commission
1877
President Pro-Tem United States Senate
1881
Secretary of State of the United States
1885-1889
First United States Ambassador to Great Britain
1893-1897

"And shall these labors and these honors die?"

—Shakespeare

The statue, which cost \$10,000, was donated to the Bayard Memorial Association by a close friend of Mr. Bayard. The pedestal cost \$6,000 and was erected from funds raised by popular subscription. Stewart & Donohue, of Wilmington, were the contractors for the granite work.

THE CIVIC AWAKENING

Improvement of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., is the latest of the small cities to secure expert advice on its future development in the shape of a report suggesting definite and comprehensive improvements. A general plan is the first requisite to proper physical growth of a city or town, and it is one of the most promising signs of the civic awakening to see that the towns and villages are making preparations to be the future beautiful cities. Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., has prepared a detailed report for Ogdensburg, N. Y., from which the following extracts will be suggestive to other towns:

"We shall properly consider first the main portals of the city. Of these there are three: The ferry entrance and the railroad stations. There is no need that their present condition be minutely described as you are all familiar with them. At the ferry some attempts have been made to better conditions at those points where municipal responsibility and a moderate measure of private enterprise can readily show results. One small street space that could be spared at an intersection has been sodded over and a larger triangle, at Catherine and Washington streets, has been commendably acquired and planted. The planting is not of the best, though it is a proof of so good a spirit that I dislike to criticize. A few of the shrubs are well placed, but on the whole both shrubs and conifers give a spotty effect that is not good. On a space of this kind the massed planting and open lawn plan should have been followed. The other little space, now bare except for grass, could carry with much of convenience and effectiveness an ornamental electric light pole; and could be made beautiful with shrubs—as bridal wreath for example. The poor little grass plot must get dusty and look pretty lonesome. The shrubs here would strike a stronger note, especially if reinforced by the electrolier.

"But the great need at the ferry entrance is complete reconstruction. The present shanties that serve as waiting room, ticket booth and custom house slander your city to every incoming stranger, and I question whether from a business point of view so little money could anywhere be expended more judiciously than in making here a worthier ferry

entrance. Imagine the dock attractively roofed over, the roof supported by white columns, with seats where one could wait for the boat, in the breeze and out of the sun, with the constant panorama of the river for entertainment. Would not that be worth while, for the comfort of your own citizens, quite apart from the better impression upon strangers. Then at the side imagine a little land purchased by the municipality and a structure erected upon it that should be well built, artistic and dignified. No doubt the rental that could be obtained from the ferry company and the customs house would pay the interest on the bonds, and perhaps it would provide a sinking fund too. But even if it failed to do that the city would have the land for its expenditure. Consider that all this could be done for perhaps three thousand or five thousand dollars, and ask yourselves whether it is not well for Ogdensburg to take heart of grace and do the thing, with lasting benefit as concerns its own citizens, to put a better front to foreign shores, and more worthily to impress the stranger who comes to you."

New Orleans City Beautiful Committee

A movement has been started by the Progressive Union of New Orleans for the beautifying of the city. The body is known as the City Beautifying Committee of the Progressive Union, and is composed of prominent architects, real estate men, civil engineers and others with high civic ideals. Chairman Norman Walker in outlining the work of the committee at a recent meeting, said: "The time is propitious for the people of New Orleans to get together and consider how we may beautify our city. The reason is plain to everyone. Within the next ten years the city will have been rebuilt, so it is well that this work be taken in hand now, and while it will take years to accomplish our ends, a start must be made, and it may as well be now." Mr. Walker went into a general explanation of what had been attempted in the past and called especial attention to the remarkable work accomplished by the City Park Board with so small an appropriation as \$15,000 per year. In this connection he argued that the old style of French and Spanish architecture should be preserved as well as a general observance of fixed regulations in the man-

ner of constructing new buildings and cited the regulations of the city of Paris, which made it obligatory that all new buildings should conform to a general style architecture under the supervision of a special department.

Current Billboard Legislation

An ordinance making it a misdemeanor to erect or maintain a billboard or advertising sign larger than five feet square anywhere in the city south of Eagle avenue has been passed by the City Council of Alameda, Cal. All owners of billboards within the proscribed district and the owners of property on which billboards are located will be notified to remove them under penalty of arrest.

The city council of Stockton, Cal., is considering the advisability of passing an ordinance prohibiting the placing of advertisements on bill boards, fences, telephone and telegraph poles and sidewalks. City Attorney Thompson has framed a proposed ordinance and submitted it to the council.

According to an ordinance to be prepared by Assistant City Solicitor Cohen, of Des Moines, Ia., bill boards in that city hereafter cannot be over eight feet high and not nearer than eight feet to the side walk. If the council passes the ordinance, many of the unsightly advertisements throughout the city will have to go.

New Haven Improvement Plans

The Civic Beauty Committee of New Haven, Conn., appointed under a resolution of a mass meeting of citizens, met recently in Mayor Studley's office and decided to secure the services of Cass Gilbert of New York and Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, Mass. The committee has issued an appeal stating that while it is expected that the city will assume the expense of the work, that for the present funds are needed and citizens are invited to subscribe to a guarantee fund of \$10,000.

Shade Tree Protection

The Shade Tree Commission of Plainfield, N. J., has been organized, and by virtue of the provisions of the act has published a Shade Tree Ordinance. The ordinance forbids the injury of trees in parks and highways; protects lawns on which notices forbidding entrance have been placed;

(Continued on page VIII)

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

CORRECT METHOD of BOLTING and CHAINING TREES

In many instances it is necessary to render trees more secure by bolting or chaining them to prevent injury and disfiguration. The process is not an expensive one and should be much more largely practiced than it is since there are many trees which are split or show a tendency to become so. Different devices are employed for holding limbs together, some of which are objectionable, since they injure a tree. It has been a common practice in many places to put a chain around limbs to prevent splitting, but as the tree develops the chain becomes imbedded in the bark, partially girdling it, and disfiguring the tree to quite an extent. An example of this is shown in figure I.

Another equally objectionable method is illustrated in figure II, in which case strong bands of iron are put around limbs. An example of a large elm well supported by chains is shown in figure III. In this case bolts are placed through the limbs and fastened by washers and nuts placed on the outside of the bark. Many prefer to use an iron rod rather than a chain.



FIG. 2. IRON BAND AROUND LIMBS OF TREE.

Although both have their place, in our estimation the chain system is the better for most purposes. If it is necessary to secure rigidity and it is desired to fasten the limbs near the point of forking, an iron rod is preferable, but for long spaces remote from the junction of the limbs, as is shown in figure III, the chain method is far superior, since a rod is likely to break when any swaying of the tree occurs owing to its rigidity, whereas a chain, which is flexible, will stand a strain better. Moreover, steel chains are stronger than iron rods, and for this reason it is better to use them in such cases. It is also easier to place a chain than a solid rod, as less attention has to be given to boring the holes. If links are placed in the rod, as is sometimes done, this difficulty is of course obviated.

In most cases of chaining and bolting the washer and nut are placed on the outside of the bark, and often no attempt is made to cut the ends of the bolts off, allowing them to project for



FIG. 3. CHAIN AND BOLT METHOD OF SUPPORTING LIMBS.

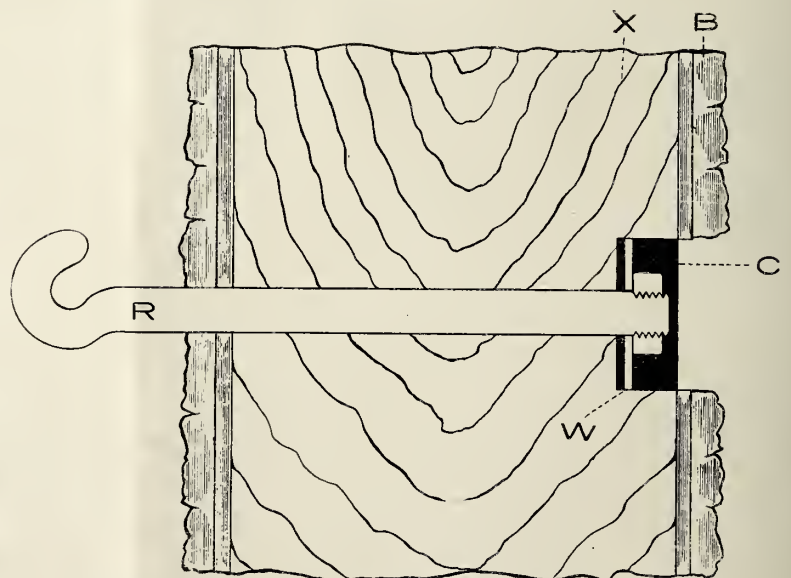


FIG. 5. LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF LIMB, SHOWING METHOD OF BOLTING. B, BARK; X, WOOD; R, BOLT; W, WASHER; C, ELASTIC CEMENT.

some distance beyond, but they are unsightly.

Figure IV shows a tree properly bolted, as in this instance the washer and nut are countersunk into the bark and imbedded in elastic cement. A section of a limb showing this method of bolting is illustrated in figure V. By means of an extension bit a hole is bored through the bark into the wood and the washer and nut are placed in this depression, the whole being securely imbedded in thick paint and covered with elastic cement to the outer edge of the wood. In this case the tissues readily heal over, and in a short time leave no trace of the bolt.

It is necessary that the washer and nut should be well imbedded in thick paint or tar, and either elastic or Portland cement should be used to cover them. By this method the end of the bolt, together with the washer and nut, are covered and the exposed wood treated antiseptically, no fur-



Fig. 1. Girdling by Chain Placed Around Tree.

Fig. 4. Tree Properly Bolted—Washer counter-sunk in the Tree and Imbedded in Cement.

ther injury to the tree taking place. It is also well to cover the bolt with thick paint and seal all portions which come into contact with the air.

GEORGE E. STONE.

LILACS FOR SEMI-ARID WEST

The people of the West have spent millions of dollars in planting things which cannot grow. The seductive eastern catalogs will give glowing descriptions of beautiful and attractive trees and shrubs which cannot be made to live west of the Missouri river. The writer has spent thousands of dollars finding out what he could not do, and his failures are among his most valuable assets. For instance, azaleas, rhododendrons and kalmias are complete failures. You might as well try to transplant a Boston bred lady to a sod house out in the semi-arid regions. These choice plants will have nothing to do with the wild west. They will all die first. One year I was determined to show people that it could be done. I bought 1,000 of the hardiest kinds of forementioned plants and put them under a screen. I thought the hot sun was the trouble. It was the soil as well. They bloomed the first year, and were all dead with sheer homesickness in a few months.

It is so with beeches. I got Rivers crimson or purple-leaved. These will live at Chicago. I also bought 500 common beech to breed them on, and these, though planted under a screen, absolutely refused to live. With all these failures, however, I found some remarkable successes.

I have now fifty kinds of lilacs. There are over 140 in cultivation and the number is increasing. With one exception all prove very hardy. This

is the delicate persian cut-leaved, and even this is not tender enough to be discarded.

One of the finest is the villosa from Japan. It is a prolific June bloomer. At first it does not impress you, but some summer the whole bush will turn to bloom, and you will be surprised by the prodigality of the flowers—great spikes of beauty covering the whole plant. I supposed this, coming from Japan, would be tender and so was much surprised to find it



SYRINGA JAPONICA.

thriving in Manitoba. This large family then we can depend on for our western parks and private grounds.

One of the attractions of the Arnold Arboretum of Boston is its collection of 130 kinds of lilacs. In color they range from snowy white to blue.

The leaves of the Dr. Bretschneider are almost as large as your hand. Those of the oblata are large heart-shaped, and of a brilliant varnished green. While the Chinese and cut-leaved are small and delicate.

Lilacs are not difficult to propagate. The Emodi villosa, Bretschneideri and the large leaved family can be increased readily by layering like the snowball. The vulgaris family, with leaves akin to our common sorts, can be grafted on the roots of the Persian. Grafted on the common sorts, the sprouts would mix with the others. Many use the privet, but this is worthless in the northwest.

Lilacs can be readily raised from seed, and here you have the charm of new discovery. I keep several kinds in groups and have the bees help me. By planting the seeds, I am sure of something new. The Rothomagensis or Rowen lilac, is a cross between the Persian and vulgaris. Mr. Bedford, at one of the experiment stations in Manitoba—Brandon,—has a hedge from seedlings of Chas. X. I was much interested in the striking variations among several hundred plants. There was certainly a wide divergence in size and in habit of growth and foliage and he told me there was also a remarkable diversity of bloom.

The illustration shows a tree blooming on my own grounds. It is Syringa Japonica. There is one in the Arnold Arboretum which three feet from the ground was 30 inches in circumference and about 30 feet high, and in June it was one great bouquet of bloom. It grows on my grounds about as fast as our native green ash. This has rather large leaves to match it.

We have Syringa Pekinensis from China which is taller, more slender in form, and often assumes a weeping habit. Both bloom in June, and often the flowers are seen in July. These two trees are a great aid to western planters. I planted the Chinese tree lilac under the 100th meridian in Nebraska some 16 years ago. It went through entire neglect and there were three years of consecutive drouth with mercury varying from 112 in the shade to 35 below.

York, Neb.

C. S. HARRISON.

TREES AND SHRUBS THAT FLOWER IN AUGUST



MAGNOLIA TRIPETALA.



FRUIT OF M. TRIPETALA.

August is considered a month of but few flowers among trees and shrubs yet there are quite a number of specimens in bloom to be met with by the one who looks for them. It is because the eye is distracted by the number of annuals and perennials in bloom that the impression finds lodgment that in the arborescent class but little is to be seen. Seeking for trees in flower we shall find the *Aralia spinosa*, *Aralia Japonica* and their near relative the *Dimorphanthus Mandshuricus*. Also the *Sophora Japonica*, and in its charm of rose colored fruit the *Magnolia tripetala*. In shrubs there are the *Clethra alnifolia*, hydrangeas in many species and varieties, the Autumn flowering *Tamarix*, *Ceanothus Americanus* and *Spiraeas*, continuing their summer display. Then there are many vines in flower at the time, notably the *Menispermum Canadense*, the *Bignonias* and the late flowering honeysuckle, *Halleana*.

The *Aralias* and the *Dimorphanthus* are grand specimens when in bloom. *Dimorphanthus* differs but little from *Aralia*. All of the species produce immense heads of small white flowers, the heads large enough to fill a half bushel measure. As the flowers fade, berries succeed them, and in a short time the stems of the berries as well as the berries, too, take on a rose colored tint, making the whole display a better one than that of the flowers.

Sophora Japonica is a grand tree for summer flowering. The leaves are of a compound nature and of a pleasing green color. The flowers are in good sized panicles, white in color; and, usually, a panicle is at the end of every branch. The tree does not flow-

er when young, as many others do, but has to be 8 to 10 feet high before flowering sets it; but after this it blooms nearly every year.

Magnolia tripetala flowers in early June, but it is embraced in this list because of its beauty at this time, bedecked in its numerous pods of bright carmine colored pods. It is prettier now by far than it was when in flower. The foliage is tropical looking, while the pods attract the attention of every one that passes near them. That those unacquainted with this tree may better understand our description of it we give a photograph of the tree, its flower, and its seed pod. The tree is in Ivy Hill Cemetery, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

Clethra alnifolia, one of the shrubs named, is a reliable flowering shrub.

It has finger-like spikes of white flowers, usually every shoot bearing one; and from the peculiar scent of the blossom it is called sweet pepper bush. It thrives best in a damp situation.

Hydrangeas of many kinds are in flower this month, even the half hardy type *H. Hortensia* and its many varieties. These will not flower if their shoots are winter killed, even though they grow vigorously. My own plan is to tie the tops together when winter comes, dig them up and bury them underground. Some find it practicable to bury them under sawdust, when they grow. The hardy one, *H. paniculata grandiflora*, can be grown as a shrub or as a standard. In the latter case a very strong plant is cut to the ground, to have it make a strong, straight shoot. Hydrangeas have been reinforced by a quite new one, a sterile flowered form of the native one *H. arborescens*. In shape the heads are like those of the *Hortensia* type; the flowers are white. The display of flowers commences toward the close of July, and continues by successive heads until the close of August. It is a good thing, and will be valuable for florists' uses as well as for lawn planting.

Among the *Tamarix* there are two classes, one spring flowering, the other late summer. In the summer ones are *Indica*, *Japonica plumosa* and *Odessana*. The delicate foliage and delicate pink flowers of these bushes make them often sought for. A very pretty shrub flowering in early Au-



FLOWER OF MAGNOLIA TRIPETALA.



HYDRANGAEA HORTENSIA.



HYDRANGAEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

gust is the native one, *Ceanothus Americanus*. It makes a great display of white flowers, and is a small, shapeless bush.

Trumpet vine, *Bignonia*, makes a great display this month. Its trum-

pet-shaped flowers are in several shades of scarlet, having in mind the native species, *radicans*. There is also a new one, yellow, a sport of this popular native vine. *Bignonia grandiflora* is a Chinese species. Its flowers

are of a yellowish scarlet, and are broader at the apex than our native sorts. The *Bignonia* is a self-clinging vine; and when desired as a shrub it soon becomes one if set out and tied to a stout stake. JOSEPH MEEHAN.

LATE SEASON EMPHASIZES JOY OF PERENNIALS

As the "golden stars of summer night" are enhanced by their dusky background, so a cold, late spring seems to be the most effective foil for hardy herbaceous perennials.

The so-called spring of 1907 might have been especially calculated to emphasize the advantages of this class of vegetation—certainly the most important of all classes, since it does more than all others combined to clothe the world with its green garment of beauty. The earliness and excellence of perennials is so pronounced in parks and gardens this year, as compared with the tardy appearance and slow growth of annuals and the commonly seen summer bedding plants, that their value and great usefulness should be impressed on the most casual observer. But, unfortunately, it is lost to those who most need the lesson that they plainly teach because the majority are ignorant of the character of such plants. Many intelligent people who like flowers and really notice them, know nothing of these simple matters. For instance, nearly every one recognizes an Oriental Poppy as a poppy, but only those informed in horticultural matters are aware that it differs materially in character from other poppies. They are awed by its size, and wonder what kind of a poppy it is that grows so large, and even wish

that they could get it, but not knowing the difference between the annual and perennial varieties, they are entirely at sea when it comes to trying to buy it.

Would it not be well, in the light of this undoubted fact, to add to the names of plants in public gardens, which are and should be educationally useful to the people, the words "hardy perennial" on each label? I should advise going still farther and

have such gardens distinctly marked at each entrance, "Perennial Garden."

This matter has been brought to my attention very directly by a recent experience. A neighbor has the good fortune to occupy the home of a flower lover who has passed on to the gardens of paradise (let us hope, since one cannot conceive of such an one being happy in any other future world), and has each year enjoyed the splendor of a dozen or fifteen gorge-



THREE GOOD PERENNIALS: ENGLISH DAISIES, FORGET-ME-NOTS AND LILY OF THE VALLEY ALL GROWING ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE FENCE.

ous Oriental poppies springing from one good old plant. Being of a kind and thoughtful disposition, she divides these treasures with her deserving friends and neighbors, which fact led this year to the accidental discovery that she did not know whether the flower seeded itself each year, or the root lived from year to year, or came from a "tuber," or to what unknown agency the return of the poppies was due. She knows now, and is bent on having more plants of like character in her own soon-to-be-established garden. The use of a good big label on perennial gardens is certainly to be commended for our parks.

To return from the by-path: mid-June found hotbed-started annuals insignificant in size, and outdoor sown seedlings scarcely visible to the naked eye, while a long list of choice perennials had already presented a fine succession of bloom in the "old-fashioned gardens" in the parks and the "perennial borders" of a few good old gardens here in Chicago.

Lilies of the valley in profusion, blushing banks of pretty little phlox subulata, lovely blue creeping veronica (*V. rupestris*), solid phalanxes of stately irises, airy masses of columbine, magnificent peonies, rich blue delphiniums, all flourished amazingly in the cool, almost chilly weather, which also tended to prolong their flowering season materially; while superb Oriental poppies have never been finer—impatiently bursting from their green sheaths in a splendor of coloring known to no other outdoor blossom of the temperate zone. So brilliant, in fact, that one feels it would be over-powering were not their season short. As it is, the great blooms



ORIENTAL POPPIES, THE SCARLET TANAGERS OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

are as welcome as their ornithological proto-type, the gorgeous scarlet tanager, or as the flaming beacon light on the lonely shore—something they quite suggest. They seem singularly well fitted to occupy salient points in the border where their steady glow may be viewed from across an ocean of lawn, as the signal light sends it over the water from the distant promontory. But they are also good against a background of dark foliage or of gray stone. Our illustration shows part of a long-established colony, of larger proportions than is often seen, which has an excellent combination background of green vines and gray wall. Both of the pictures show features of the fine old Erskine home at Racine, Wisconsin, now owned and occupied by one of the daughters of that house—Mrs. Wm. Howard Crosby.

These pictures should inspire many new gardens as well as numberless

"perennial borders" in old grounds. Old fashioned flowers of this type are but infrequently seen in such broad, convincing masses, and their effectiveness is eloquent even through the doubly dumb medium of reproduced colorless photographs. When seen in the full glory of their grand color range of orange and gold; sulphur, maize and cream; purple and amethyst; cobalt and azure; peach blow, rose, crimson and purest white, all in a wonderful setting of a multiplicity of green shades and in every variety of form from the solid dark leaf of the lily of the valley to the pale filmy cloud of "Love in a mist," their power is nothing less than compelling, and he who comes fairly under their spell must needs make elaborate plans for next year's garden. How many will carry those plans to perfection? To those who do will come a deep dream of abiding peace.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

TREES FOR WEST, NORTHEAST AND LAKE STATES

The Forest Service has issued two recent valuable bulletins on tree planting best adapted to the hard conditions of the semi-arid plains of the west and also for the northeastern and lake states. Circular 99 is called "Suggestions for Forest Planting on the Semi-Arid Plains and is devoted to the interests of forest planters in the western portions of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, northwestern Texas, eastern Colorado and New Mexico.

This entire region is practically treeless. Here and there, of course, trees have been planted, but forest planting has in no way kept pace with agricultural development. There is real need for forest

growth. By careful selection of the species, the choice of suitable sites, and proper management of plantations, enough forest can be grown to exercise a marked effect upon farm development and to supply wood for most domestic purposes. The object of the circular is to show just what is practicable.

For street and roadside planting the most suitable trees recommended are honey locust, green ash, white elm, hackberry, and, in the north, Austrian pine.

Circular 100, "Suggestions for Forest Planting in the Northeastern and Lake States," is applicable to the New England states, New York, New Jersey, all

of Pennsylvania except the western portion, Michigan, Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota.

In general, conifers are specified as best adapted for planting in this region, since lands which are to be devoted to forest are usually too poor to grow hardwoods profitably. Conifers produce a variety of material which is in great demand. They also are far superior to deciduous trees for protective planting.

Species which are well suited for planting in this region are white pine, red (Norway) pine, Scotch pine, jack pine, Norway spruce, European larch, tamarack, chestnut, sugar maple, and red oak.

ANNUAL MEETING OF AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY

The annual meeting and exhibition of the American Peony Society was held at Ithaca, N. Y., June 27 and 28. The society was the guest of the Cornell College of Agriculture, whose peony test plats were an interesting feature of the meeting. The backward season had forced the postponement of the show two weeks in order that the plants in the Cornell test plats might come into bloom. The roots for these test plats were furnished by members of the association, the Cornell Experiment Station agreeing to furnish the ground and care for the plants. About 1,900 roots were set two and three years ago comprising between 500 and 600 varieties. Some 250 to 300 were in bloom at the date of the exhibition.

President C. W. Ward, in his annual address, touched on the vital point in peony culture as follows:

"At present there is little or no profit in peony culture, because its lists cannot be depended upon. A customer cannot be sure that a variety is correctly named or not, and no one is in a position to tell him. We now have some 3,000 peonies, whereas 150 would be ample to cover our necessities."

Prof. John Craig in his report for the nomenclature committee said:

"Since there are 200,000 recognized species of plants, and over 700,000

names, the necessity of a code of nomenclature will be seen. In 1869, Mr. Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., formulated a set of rules, which, with revision, are generally used for guidance in naming varieties. They are as follows: I. No two varieties may bear the same name. II. The name should be simple and brief. III. The name should be as characteristic as it is possible to make it without interfering with Rules I and II, which should come first. On page 11 of Mr. Coit's 'Peony Check List' may be found further rules of classification."

Mr. Coit has classified peonies in six types which embrace them all. They are as: I, Singles; II, Japanese; III, Bomb; IV, Semi-double; V, Crown; VI, Rose. The last type includes the most fully developed peonies.

"Our chief difficulty as peony growers," said Prof. Coit, "is incomplete and inaccurate descriptions and incorrect labeling. These evils must be eliminated before the present muddle of names can be cleared. I suggest that the society maintain a register of all old and new varieties. The question of just what comprises a variety is an important one. There are two views, one that everything coming from seeds not coming true to type, or seedlings, are varieties; the other,

that only those plants and flowers of any race so resembling each other that they cannot be told apart are varieties. I believe that the latter is the correct view. As a guide to color, I have used the French color index, 'Repertoire des Couleurs,' published by the French Chrysanthemum Society.

The chart was later adopted by the Peony Society as its official color guide and copies were ordered purchased. It may be obtained through the secretary.

Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N. Y., and C. W. Ward, of Queens, were the principal exhibitors and divided the honors for the prizes about equally between them.

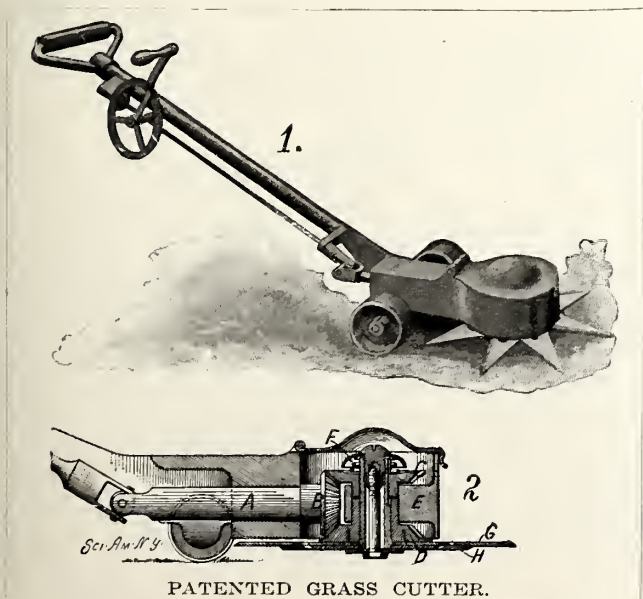
It was voted to hold the next meeting at Ithaca, subject to the call of the secretary and at the time of blooming of the test plants.

The old list of officers was unanimously re-elected as follows: President, C. W. Ward, Queens, N. Y.; vice-president, W. A. Peterson, Chicago; secretary, A. H. Fewkes, Newton Highlands, Mass.; treasurer, J. H. Humphreys, Germantown, Pa. G. C. Thurlow, West Newbury, Mass., was chosen director for three years, to succeed W. A. Smith, whose term had expired. The society has 41 members.

PATENT GRASS CUTTER FOR DIFFICULT CORNERS

One of the tedious jobs in park or cemetery grass cutting is to trim around monuments, curbing, trees, close to fences and in the many nooks and corners of the grounds where the lawn mower is too big to be used. In

order to expedite this work, Charles F. Crosby, of Burlington, Vt., has invented the grass cutter illustrated herewith. It will be observed that the mechanism is carried in a frame supported on wheels. The shaft A is connected by a universal joint with a drive-shaft which, in turn, is operated by a hand crank acting through a pair of bevel gears. The shaft A carries a bevel pinion B which, at opposite sides, meshes with the bevel gears C and D. Secured to the lower gear D is a cutter G. This cutter is of star shape, being formed with a series of projecting blades. The gears C and D are journaled in a bracket, E. A hollow shaft passes through both of these gears, and is splined to the upper gear C. Fitted to this shaft is a second cutter H, similar in form to the cutter G. A bolt which passes through the hollow shaft carries a washer at its lower end, which bears against this cutter. The opposite end of the bolt is threaded into a plug which, in turn, is threaded into the upper end of the hollow shaft. A cap carried by this plug engages a spring F, which is held in compression between the cap and the bevel gear C. It will be observed that the spring F serves to hold the two bevel gears into resilient engagement with the bevel pinion B, and also to hold the cutters G and H in resilient engagement with each other. Since the bevel pinion B is engaged on opposite sides by the bevel gears, it will be evident that the cutters will rotate in opposite directions, so that they will act like shears.





THE ECONOMY OF STARTING WITH A GOOD PLAN

The question is often asked by those contemplating the opening of a new cemetery—does it pay to employ a landscape architect and pay a seemingly high price for his work when the county surveyor or local engineer can lay out the ground at a much less price and the local nurseryman will plant it at the cost of the shrubs?

The management of one cemetery in the South has been convinced that it not only is economy but a paying investment to employ the landscape architect.

Some years ago a cemetery was opened at Birmingham, Ala., and the engineer did not take into consideration the topography of the land. Roads were laid out to form the outlines and veins of an elm leaf regardless of topography, drainage and grades. Other sections were equally as ridiculous in plan.

After fifteen hundred interments were made in the cemetery the management discovered that they were losing valuable ground in useless roads and that the maintaining of ground in good order was absolutely impossible at any cost with existing sunken paths, raised lots and haphazard planting. So they commenced with a landscape architect who had had many years' experience in cemetery work and who was also a civil engineer. He replatted one section to

show what could be done. View No. 1 shows the old plan of this section and No. 2 the new plan. The new plan provided a five-foot parking around the entire section, also a central park area that was to be planted as a background to the monuments in that section. Ample walks were provided so it was not necessary to carry any casket more than one hundred and fifty feet from road to grave. Irregular lots were to have corners planted and the native trees left and a few ornamental ones added. Care was also taken that all walks were so located that burials could be made with feet to the walk and yet have graves approximately level or lying with the contour of the ground. Outside of these valuable improvements and suggestions there were several items of great importance to the cemetery company noted here below:

In this section of about three acres the area of walks and drives in old Plat (No. 1) was.....39,070 sq. ft.
Area of walks and ground to be parked in the new plat (No. 2).....29,695 sq. ft.

Area saved by replatting..9,375 sq. ft.
As this ground was selling for \$1.00 per sq. ft. this item alone will make the com-

pany\$9,375.00
The saving of 1,765 ft. of road at \$1.00 per ft..... 1,765.00
The saving of 1,535 ft. of macadam walk at 25c per linear ft. 384.00

Total made and saved....\$11,524.00

As this section contained about three acres it is readily seen that the saving on 80 acres would approximately be \$230,000, or more over the work of the one who did not know.

The road around this section was finished so the form of this section was not changed.

At half the price per foot, or 50c, the low price for ground where a maintenance fund is provided, the saving on 80 acres—roads and walks being the same in each case—would be \$136,000, an item well worth considering. Walks in the modern cemetery are of sod and uniform with lot surface.

It was through the work of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents and PARK AND CEMETERY that the progressive Secretary and Treasurer of this cemetery were convinced that a change was necessary in their grounds.

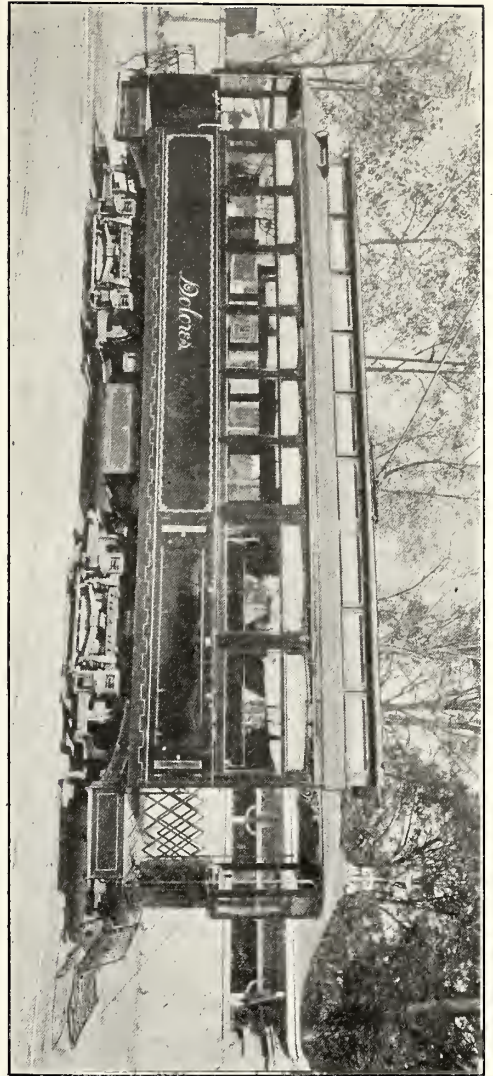
Mr. Sid J. Hare, landscape architect, Kansas City, Mo., was employed to transform the old graveyard into a modern park-like cemetery.

THE
OLD
PLAN

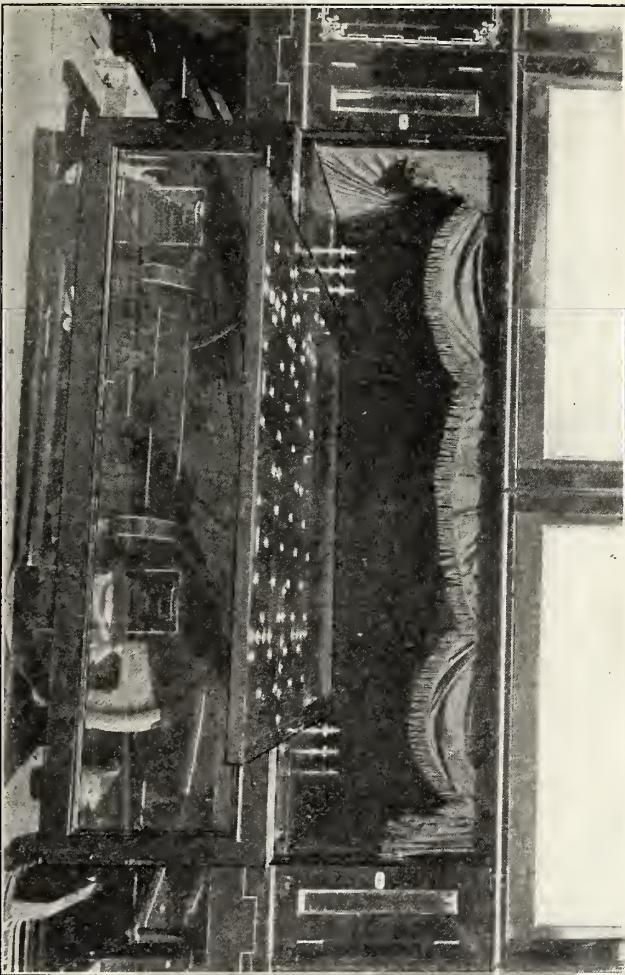


THE
NEW
PLAN





EXTERIOR VIEW OF BALTIMORE FUNERAL CAR.



RECEPTACLE FOR CASKET WITH SLIDING SLAB AND FRONT PANEL, LOWERED.

VIEWS
OF
FUNERAL
CAR
"DOLORES"
USED
IN
BALTIMORE
(See next page)



FOLDING BIER FOR CARRYING CASKET.



FRONT COMPARTMENT OF FUNERAL CAR.

USE OF THE FUNERAL TROLLEY CAR IN BALTIMORE

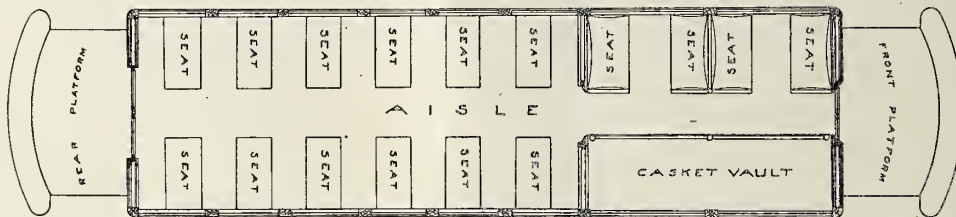
Frequent mention has been made in *PARK AND CEMETERY* of the introduction of funeral trolley cars on street railways and interurban railways. Cars of this sort are in use in a number of cities. The United Railways & Electric Company, of Baltimore, has for the past six years had such a service on its system. The following description of the car is from a recent issue of the *Embalmer's Monthly*, to whom we are indebted for our illustrations. The car, "Dolores," was put in commission October 1, 1900, and as practically all of the city and suburban cemeteries of Baltimore are reached by some line of the company's system, the car has proven very popular. Last summer it was thoroughly overhauled and refitted. This work included

of the illustrations is used. This bier consists of a light carriage with pneumatic-tired wheels, mounted on an axle which can be folded under the bier when not in use. The bier is purposely made low so that when the casket is placed upon it and it is pushed forward by the palibearers the appearance is not unlike that if the casket were being carried. As the tracks reach practically every portion of the city the transportation on this folding bier is rarely more than a city block. The bier may also be used for the conveyance of the casket from the car through the cemetery if desired.

The car itself is divided into two compartments which are separated by portieres. The smaller, or forward, compartment, contains the receptacle in which the casket is carried, and

bearings. The top of the casket compartment is level with the window sills, and upon it the floral contributions are placed, where they are visible not only to the occupants of the car but through the windows from the street. The larger compartment has twelve crosswise seats which accommodate two passengers each, thus giving the car a total seating capacity of thirty-two persons.

The interiors of both compartments are finished in hardwood, are comfortably furnished and present an attractive appearance. The seats are upholstered in leather; the windows and doors are draped with black curtains and the aisle is carpeted. A system of ventilation keeps the car cool during the summer months, while in the winter it is warmed by electric heaters.



PLAN OF FUNERAL CAR.

mounting the car on new trucks and equipping it with four Westinghouse No. 49 motors.

No difficulty has been experienced through the car blocking the track at the time of a funeral. If the house is on a street on which there are tracks, the arrival of the car in front of the house is timed so that it will be there at the close of the ceremonies. If it is not on a street on which there are tracks, the folding bier shown in one

also seats for eight passengers. The receptacle for the casket extends the entire length of one side of the forward compartment and is of cherry paneling lined with black cloth; it is tastefully draped. To insert the casket the outside panel, which is of thick plate glass, is swung outward, exposing a sliding slab which is held in place by a bolt. Nickel pegs hold the casket in place so that it will not jolt around. The slab runs on roller

The "Dolores" is in charge of a special crew, thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of its special use, who know how to render all possible assistance looking to the comfort and convenience of those who use the car. The charges for the car to cemeteries within the city limits of Baltimore are \$20, and for service outside the city limits from \$2 to \$15 additional, depending on the distance to be traveled.

STUDIES IN MODERN MAUSOLEUM ARCHITECTURE

Tanner Memorial, Springfield, Ill.

The three mausoleums here shown illustrate styles in the architecture of these difficult structures that suggest interesting points for comparison and study.

The most original of the three and a most consistent, successful and altogether pleasing use of rock-face is seen in the Tanner mausoleum erected in memory of the former Illinois governor by the Tanner Memorial Association. It occupies a beautiful location in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill., and was designed by Tiffany Studios of New York.

The Egyptian style of architecture was chosen for this rustic temple, and it is carefully executed in rough-hewn New Hampshire granite throughout. Every detail con-

tributes to the generally massive effect in a way that gives it a peculiar distinction and harmony of style.

The structure is 36 feet long, 25 wide and 25 feet high. The dome is supported by rustic columns 2 feet 9 inches in diameter and 9 feet high, detached from the structure and extending all around it. The interior is also of rustic finish, with bronze panels set into the walls, and a niche for the bust of Gov. Tanner, modeled by Charles J. Mulligan, which was recently completed by the sculptor. The body is interred in the center of the floor, which is of polished granite in mosaic form and covered with a polished tablet or ledger with inscriptions. The entire structure weighs 600 tons and required 7,000 cubic feet of granite.



TANNER MAUSOLEUM, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
Designed by Tiffany, New York.

The Culver Construction Co., of Springfield, Ill., were the general contractors and the granite was furnished by the Perry White Granite Co., of Keene, N. H., through their western agents, George Bros., of Dixon, Ill.

Smith Mausoleum, Patchogue, N. Y.

Another use of rock-face throughout, with hammered trimmings, is seen in the mausoleum of the late Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith, which stands in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y., in an imposing site overlooking Patchogue Lake. It is a substantial, well-built structure, though lacking the symmetry of line and harmony of parts of the Tanner memorial. The high front with projecting buttresses seems rather oversized for the rest of the building, considered from the point of view of exterior beauty.

The ground dimensions are 14x15 feet and the height



JUSTICE SMITH MAUSOLEUM, PATCHOGUE, N. Y.

17 feet. Barre granite is the material used, with interior of Rutland Italian marble, highly polished. There are six catacombs with heavy bronze handles.

Fred M. Ruland, the Patchogue Monumental Works, is the designer and builder.

Elaborate Classic Mausoleum, Milan, Ohio

Valentine Fries, a wealthy ship owner, of Milan, O., rests in the elaborate mausoleum shown in the other illustration, which stands in St. Anthony's Cemetery in that town. The profusion of its exterior ornament, with details in several styles of classic architecture, contrasts



ELABORATE FRIES MAUSOLEUM, MILAN, O.

strongly with the simple dignity of the Tanner structure. Fluted Corinthian columns with entablatures bearing carved urns and Ionic columns supporting the pediment of the doorway, are the principal architectural features.

The exterior is of sand-rubbed Bedford stone, 16x30 feet in ground dimensions and 33 feet to the top of the cross surmounting the dome. There are sixteen ornamental windows in the dome, the ceiling showing in scriptural design in mosaic glass "The Resurrection."

It contains nine catacombs faced with Italian marble and fitted with bronze handles. The inside walls are of brown enameled brick set in circular design and the floor of marble mosaic with monogram in center and Grecian border. The doors and window frames are of bronze.

The Smith Monumental Works, of Norwalk, O., were the contractors, and the total cost was \$17,000.

CEMETERY NOTES

The Mt. Hope Cemetery Association, of Champaign, Ill., has filed suit for an injunction to restrain a new cemetery company from using the name "New Mt. Hope Cemetery Association." The grounds of the new association are immediately adjoining old Mt. Hope and the older organization claims that the other one is trading upon its name.

* * *

Clifford H. Booth, of New Haven, Conn., has obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Slavonian Cemetery Association from using land on Boston avenue as a cemetery. The property adjoins Mr. Booth's land which includes about seven acres and has an ice pond and three ice houses on it. He urges that the establishment of a cemetery will pollute his ice pond and damage his business. The hearing on the permanence of the injunction will be heard the first Tuesday in September before Judge Geo. W. Wheeler of the Superior Court.

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS

Oak Hill Cemetery, Southington, Conn., will erect a rubble stone chapel and receiving vault this summer to cost about \$5,000. Designs are invited.

Dodge Grove Cemetery, Mattoon, Ill., has built a new six-foot concrete walk from the main entrance to the northern border of the grounds. Superintendent John E. Miller, of this cemetery, writes that Memorial Day is a great day there. Services begin the Sunday before, when the G. A. R. attend church in a body. Over 12,000 visited Dodge Grove on Memorial Day and nearly every grave was decorated. Mr. Miller says that although there were only two special police on duty not one case of misdemeanor was reported and not a dollar's damage done to the grounds.

A stock company has been formed at Montgomery, Ala., to develop a new cemetery on the Roman Cotton Company's land on the extension of Highland avenue. The tract includes 160 acres and will be laid out on the modern lawn plan. C. W. Covington, of the Roman Cotton Company, is one of the promoters.

The Paucatuck Cemetery Association of West Springfield, Mass., has

decided to erect a concrete receiving vault, and has appointed a committee composed of T. A. Rogers and H. B. Miller, to have charge of the construction.

A new cemetery to be known as Greenwood Burial Park is to be established by a stock company on a tract of 103 acres just outside the city limits of Pontiac, Mich. M. D. Davis and Warren K. Nible, organizers of Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit, are promoting the company, which is capitalized at \$60,000.

The Mahaiwe Cemetery Association, of Great Barrington, Mass., has let the contract for the erection of a new fence and entrance gate.

St. Joseph Cemetery, Council Bluffs, Iowa, has added one acre of additional territory.

At a recent meeting of the Buffalo Burial Park Association in charge of Elm Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y., it was decided to acquire twenty-five acres of additional territory and to make improvements in the water and sewer system and macadamize the drives. The cemetery has had 1,500 interments since it was opened in 1901. George N. Reynolds was elected president and John G. Wallenmeier secretary and general manager.

Aspen Grove Cemetery, Burlington, Iowa, has awarded the contract for the erection of a new brick residence for the superintendent.

Glenwood Cemetery, Ashby, Mass., has been turned over to the town.

West Lawn Cemetery is the name of a new tract which has just been opened up by the city of Lowell, Mass., as an annex to Edson Cemetery. It contains twenty-five acres.

The Flynn Cemetery Company, of Flynn, Okla., has been incorporated by David Hampton, of Cushing, and D. A. Stanley and F. N. West, of Agra.

The Hebrew Sick Benefit Society has purchased a tract of three acres on the Greenfield Hill Road near Fairfield, Conn., and will develop it as a Jewish cemetery.

St. Mary's Cemetery, Winona, Minn., has made plans for extensive improvements, including grading and extending the water mains. Rt. Rev. J. B. Cotter is president of the board.

Elaborate plans are being made for the development of Highland Ceme-

tery, a tract of 108 acres, adjoining the new addition to Highland Park, Pittsburg. Nelson Bros., landscape architects, of Chicago, have been employed to make the landscape improvements for a modern lawn cemetery. Administration buildings to have exterior of white terra cotta have been designed by Architect F. C. Sauer. Geo. R. McAbae is president of the association, and F. H. Swearer secretary. The city offices are in the Frick Building Annex.

Center Cemetery, New Milford, Conn., has been presented with a recent addition of five acres as a gift of the Treadwell family. The cemetery is well kept and the citizens have been generous in making gifts for improvements and maintenance. J. H. Nettleton is secretary and treasurer.

Maple Grove Cemetery, Ravenna, O., has made a number of important improvements during the year, including the construction of a new lake and the erection of a fountain. Buildings have been put in good condition, drives have been graded, and the bank along the street drives sodded. R. E. Gifford is superintendent.

The Midway Cemetery Company has been incorporated in Roanoke, Va. J. H. Burke is president and Hunter Cary Secretary.

A new addition to Riverside Cemetery, Milford, N. H., is now being improved.

Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit, Mich., has bought 102 acres of adjoining land.

The Woodville Cemetery Association of Loraine, Ill., has been incorporated by Peter Hartman, Henry W. Randolph and Baptist Witt.

A new residence for the superintendent is to be erected in Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y.

The new Greenwood Cemetery located between Pontiac and Birmingham, Mich., is to be asked to change its name to prevent complication with another cemetery by the same name which is a few miles away at Birmingham.

The Cemetery Association of Oconomowoc, Wis., is planning to erect a small shelter house of concrete blocks.

A new cemetery to be known as Woodlawn is soon to be opened at Urbana, Ill.

The Newman's Creek Cemetery Association of North Lawrence, O., has been incorporated by J. M. Goff, Benj. Jones, and H. F. Hershey.

(Continued on page VI)

Tarvia

The Dust Layer



Park Drive, Wilmington, Delaware, made dustless with Tarvia

THE DUST PROBLEM SOLVED

The problem of suppressing road dust is now receiving the attention of the best engineers and road makers in all civilized countries. The suppression of this nuisance has become a necessity, for not only does it damage crops and decrease real estate values but it is a menace to health itself.

Various methods have been tried for suppressing dust including sprinkling roads with fresh water, treating them with calcium chloride, impregnating the road surface with crude oils of various kinds, etc., but all of these methods have fallen short of their purpose.

Within the past two years, following some experiments by French engineers, this company introduced Tarvia, a special tar preparation. The results from this treatment have been unusually successful. Some 800,000 yards of macadam roads were treated in about thirty different cities. This included work at Jackson, Tenn., under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture and work on New York roads under the supervision of the State Boards. It was absolutely demonstrated that Tarvia not only suppresses dust but adds materially to the durability of the road. It has been demonstrated that its use reduces the wear on the road itself about one-half, and in this way the treatment practically pays for itself.

To anyone interested we will gladly send booklet showing numerous roads which have been treated with full data covering the subject.



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Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

PUBLICATIONS INDEXED AND

Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Bulletin of League of Am. Municipalities (B. A. M.), \$2.00 year; 20c copy.
 Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Canadian Municipal Journal (C. M. J.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Country Gentleman (C. G.), \$1.50 year; 20c copy.
 Century Magazine (Cent.), \$3.00 year; 35c copy.
 Charities and The Commons (Char.), \$2.00 year; 10c copy.
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 Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
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 Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; 5c copy.
 Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 15c.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 Independent, The (Ind.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), M. D. G., \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

Backyard Planned and Planted for \$90. Illust. C. L. A., 12:321-3 July, 07.
 Canadian Municipalities, Union of, 7th Annual Convention. C. M. J., 3:277-88 July, 07.
 City Plan Commissions, Importance of, by W. S. Crandall. B. A. M. 7:165-7. June, 07.
 Des Moines Plan of City Government, The. B. A. M. 8:17-25. July, 07.
 School Garden Work in Washington, D. C., by B. T. Galloway. Illust. F. E. 24:106-7. July 27, 07.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

Garden as a Picture, by B. Jones. Illust. Scribners, 42:2-11. July, 07.
 Garden Books, by E. M. M. McKenna. Fortnightly Review. 87:1069-78. June, 07. Living Age, 254:37-44. July 6, 07.
 Landscape Protection in Germany. Nature, 76:130. June 6, 07.
 Magnolia Gardens; A Visit to Charleston's Fairy Land, by Francis Duncan. Illust. Cent. 74:513-19. Aug., 07.
 Rose Garden in Kent. Mrs. Burnett's, by M. F. Roberts. Illust. Cr. 12:537-47. Aug., 07.
 Rose Garden in June. My. by E. P. Powell, Independent, 62:1396-9. June 13, 07.
 Water Garden, Making a Small, by B. G. Foster. Illust. C. L. A., 12:307-8. July, 07.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

Cemetery Management by Commission. B. A. M. 8:6-7. July, 07.
 Cement Filler for Brick Pavements. Illust. M. E., 33:85-90. Aug., 07.
 Cement Concrete Roads. P. M., 16:123-5. June, 07.
 Chicago Parks. Notes of. Gard., 15:345. Aug. 1, 07.
 Dispatch Rider of the Revolution, Monument to. Illust. M. N., 19:579. Aug., 07.
 Hamilton, Alexander, Monument to, Paterson. N. J. Illust. M. N., 19:582. Aug., 07.
 Homes, American, Building of. Illust. Cr., 12:515-24. Aug., 07.
 Machines for Digging Trenches and Grading Roads, by F. C. Perkins. Illust. M. E., 33:83-5. Aug., 07.
 Pennsylvania Capitol Sculpture, Barnard's Story of. M. N., 19:591-2. Aug., 07.
 Philadelphia Monuments, Popular Interest in. Illust. M. N., 19:580. Aug., 07.
 Roads, Dustless. Illust. B. A. M., 8:8-9. July, 07.
 Rival Monuments to Founder of Woodmen in Denver. Illust. M. N., 19:581. Aug., 07.
 Substitutes for the Saloon, British. Illust. Cr., 12:497-504. Aug., 07.
 Soldiers' Monument Presented to Oshkosh, Wis. Illust. M. N., 19:582. Aug., 07.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

Am. Association of Nurseryman, Annual Convention of. Illust. N. N., 15:179-87. July, 07.
 Cottonwood, The Patient, by P. Eastman. Illust. World Today, 13:702-8 July 07.
 Evergreens, Shall They be Planted in August, Symposium of a number of well-known experts. Illust. G. M., 6:12-14. Aug., 07.
 Forester, The, and His Work, by A. H. Hodgson. Illust. Overland Monthly, 50:20-4. July, 07.
 Perennials, Raising Them From Seed, by Thos. McAdam. Illust. G. M., 6:15-16. Aug., 07.
 Reforestation of the Allegheny and Monongahela Valleys. Engineer Magazine, 33:623-4. July, 07.

BOOKS, REPORTS, Etc.

"Handbook of the Trees of the Northern States and Canada, East of the Rocky Mountains," by Romeyn Beck Hough, B. A., author of "American Woods," is a handsome publication designed to meet the wants alike of the amateur observer of trees, the lumberman and the technical botanist. To accomplish this task, generally considered quite impossible, the camera has been depended upon to portray characters, and, after a vast amount of experiment—to obtain not fair but the best results—and of field work, a series of illustrations has been perfected. The value of the work lies in its accuracy and completeness. Its illustrations cover the field in the following exclusive particulars: (1) Leaves and Fruits photographed against a measured background (a unique plan original with the author). (2) Leafless Twigs in Winter, by which the trees may be determined while leafless, a display of characters being shown which is a revelation to those who have thought it possible to identify trees only in summer. (3) Typical Barks of Trees, as they are found in field or forest, with natural environment, a 1-foot rule being displayed to indicate size. (4) Wood Structure of at least one species of each genus, as shown by a series of photo-micrographs of transverse sections magnified fifteen diameters. (5) Maps Indicating Distributions of the Various Trees, carrying out the idea of making the work as graphic as possible. Published by the author, Louisville, N. Y., price \$8.00.

Albert C. Freeman, the London architect, whose valuable book, "Crematoria in Great Britain and Abroad,"

PARK AND CEMETERY
AND
LANDSCAPE GARDENING



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was recently reviewed in these pages has just published in pamphlet form an address which he delivered before the London Society of Architects containing in brief, summarized form some of the information given in his previous book. The pamphlet contains twenty pages and is entitled "Cremation; the Planning of Crematoria and Columbaria." The book is published by Mr. Freeman and sells for one shilling.

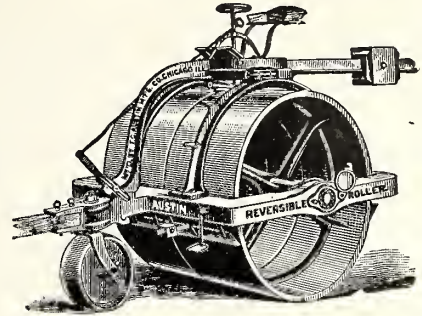
OBITUARY

William Stone, superintendent of Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., died at his home July 20, 1907, after an illness of nearly two months. Nervous prostration induced by overwork during the busy season before Memorial Day was the cause of death. Mr. Stone was born in Lynn 68 years ago and had been in charge of Pine Grove for twenty-one years; prior to that time he held different positions in the city government. He was peculiarly fitted for the office of cemetery superintendent and by his sympathetic and helpful nature and his untiring devotion to the work of beautifying the cemetery he endeared himself to the people of his city. Mr. Stone identified himself with the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents in 1889 and has been one of its most enthusiastic members. He contributed several papers to the annual conventions, the last being on "The Gypsy Moth," at Detroit, 1906. His efforts in protecting the trees in Pine Grove from the ravages of that insect several years ago were praised by the local press. Although not trained as a horticulturist, Mr. Stone's innate love of flowers found opportunity for development and expression in the position that filled out his useful life. He was recognized as a local authority on floriculture and many of the beautiful home grounds in Lynn testify to his words of advice.

Mr. Stone was one of the founders and earnest workers in the New Eng-

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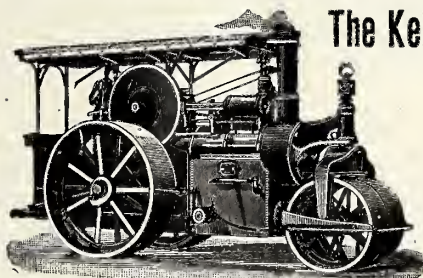
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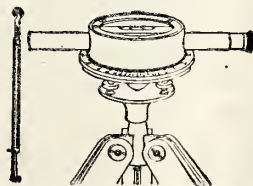
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land Cemetery Association and a former president of the Houghton Horticultural Society. He was a Past Grand of Bay State Lodge, I. O. O. F., a member of Abraham Lincoln Lodge, K. of P., Sagamore Tribe of Red Men and president of Master King's School Boys' Association.

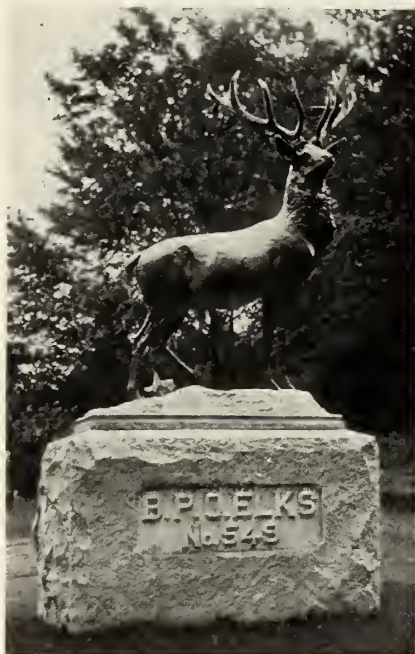
At his funeral the bearers were from different organizations with which the deceased had been connected. The Pine Grove Cemetery Commissioners were represented by George F. Harwood and the New England Cemetery Association by George W. Creesy, of Salem, Mass. The remains were interred in Pine Grove. A widow, son and daughter survive.

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS

(Continued from page 165)

Bishop J. J. Hartley has purchased for the Catholic church a tract of 194 acres, just south of Columbus, O., for use as a Catholic cemetery. It is said to be high and rolling and well adapted to its use. The work of improvement is soon to begin.

Wm. Elliott, the United States Commissioner in charge of Confederate burial grounds is to visit Colum-



ELKS' MONUMENT.
Evergreen Cemetery, Painesville, O.

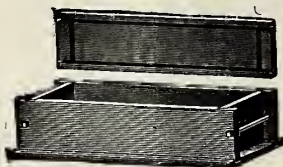
bus, O., in September to arrange for the improvement of the old Confederate cemetery at Camp Chase near that city. Funds for this work were appropriated by Congress.

The accompanying illustration shows the Elks monument which was



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recently dedicated with interesting ceremonies on the Elks lot in Evergreen cemetery, Painesville, O. The figure is of gun metal and is mounted on a pedestal of Barre granite. The total height of the monument is about thirteen feet.

T. R. McElhaney, for eleven years superintendent of Jamestown cemetery, Jamestown, Pa., sends us a souvenir card bearing a picture of the soldiers' plot in that cemetery on which a monument was recently erected. The monument consists of a hundred pound parrot gun mounted on a granite base with a pile of cannon balls standing near by.

The Sewickley Cemetery Company has added an additional tract of about fifteen acres at a cost of \$25,000.

The Mt. Hope Cemetery Association, Rochester, N. Y., has had plans prepared for a new chapel and receiving vault, and expects to be able to arrange for its construction.

FROM ANNUAL REPORTS

The annual report of Tacoma Cemetery, Tacoma, Wash., notes a perpetual care or "irreducible" fund of \$70,723, and special efforts are being made to increase this sum. The receipts for the year amounted to \$35,-

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490, and the expenditures to \$14,462. A large circular park tract is now being improved in the center of a five acre section of the cemetery and the officers are planning to build a larger greenhouse. The cemetery is managed as a mutual association and contains about forty-three acres. Geo. A. Hill has been superintendent for seven years, and is credited with making many substantial improvements to the grounds.

THE CIVIC AWAKENING

(Continued from page 154)

prohibits the scattering of waste in parks; prohibits hitching of animals to trees; forbids placing of walks, etc., so as to impede the growth of trees; protects trees during building operations; forbids attaching electric wires to trees; forbids interference with the work of the employees of the Commission, and provides penalties for violations of the ordinance.

City Forester Andrew Meyer, Jr., of St. Louis, will confer with the Street Commissioner and other city officials in an effort to stop the issuance of temporary permits for street railway tracks near the sides of streets while repairs are being made to regular tracks on account of the damage to shade trees, caused by the cars. Mr. Meyer received official notice of a Supreme Court decision which will stop telephone companies and other public utility corporations from trimming the tops out of shade trees in order to string wires. This custom has ruined hundreds of trees and spoiled the looks of whole rows in certain streets.

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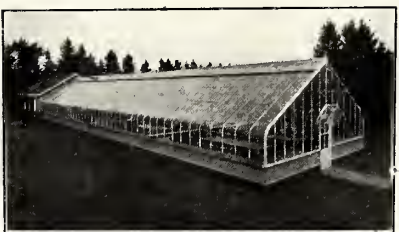
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SEPTEMBER, 1907

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In Swan Point Cemetery; Boulder Wall, Entrance and Office Building in Background; See p. 181.

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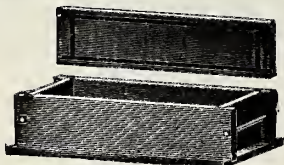
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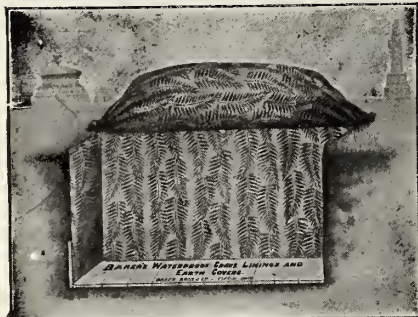
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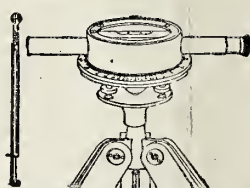
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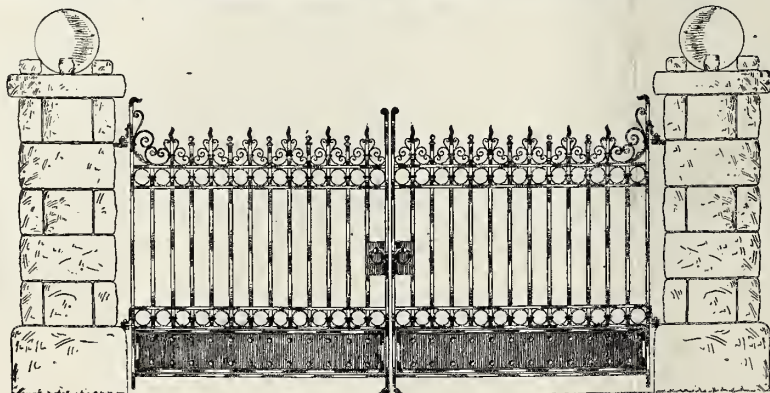
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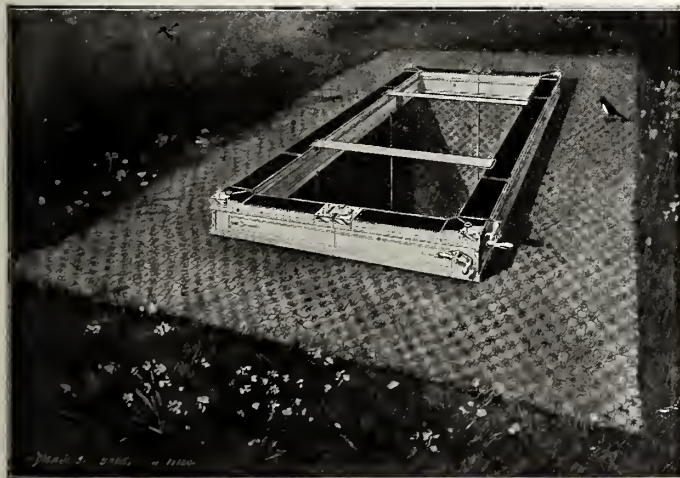
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NEW YORK CITY

PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVII Chicago, September, 1907

No. 7

Automobiles and the Public Roads

We are on the eve of a complete reconstruction of our public highways, if the automobile has come to stay, and come to stay unquestionably. Reports of road destruction are now common from every quarter, and there is no doubt as to the cause. The New York Park Commissioner seriously discussed shutting out automobiles from the use of the park roadways, but this is only begging the question; it must be squarely met sooner or later, and the automobile provided for. The real question to be solved is how shall funds be provided for reconstruction and how assessed, so that the users of the public highway may be fairly taxed. And there is no surprise either in this very rapid deterioration of our roadways, because while with horse traffic the fast loads are light loads and the heavy loads, slow, with the automobile the heaviest loads travel as fast or faster than the light ones and with the wheel construction made to claw at the road surface, as it were, disintegration is an almost immediate result. Now it is hardly to be conceived that our road authorities and officials will attempt to construct roads to gratify the users of heavy and high speed motor vehicles entirely; the cost would be prohibitive; so that in all probability a compromise will come about, and roads will be improved to satisfy a reasonable traffic demand both as regards weight and speed of motors. It may mean, however, that main travelled roads must be built for the heaviest traffic permitted by law to pass over them. Under any circumstances the great problem should be approached with a big share of wisdom in the minds of the men called upon to solve it, and the ultimate decision, taking cost into consideration, may be to summarily check the speed enthusiasm of a goodly number of our citizens.

The School Garden Movement

In the course of the address of Mr. William J. Stewart, of Boston, president of the Society of American Florists and Horticulturists, recently delivered at the Philadelphia convention, in speaking of the School Garden movement, he said: "I know of nothing which promises so rich a return as the school garden movement. In addition to its services in the cause of good citizenship it must be obvious to all that activity on this line is also good business policy, and insures the interest of the coming generation in parks and gardens, tree lined highways, horticultural exhibitions and plants and flowers everywhere." This movement should be heartily encouraged not only in the town, but especially in the country, where a plentitude of nature's riches is apt to check the progress of such an important phase of modern education. It will add zest to the ordinary studies and more pleasure generally to the child's routine of school exercises.

State Flowers

The question is often asked how can we become better acquainted with our "state flower," if we depend for such acquaintance upon the occasional glimpses of it which we get in our wanderings in the wild so to speak. Mr. Geo. H. Hazzard, well known by his work in connection with the establishment of the Interstate Park at the Dalles of the St. Croix, on the line between Wisconsin and Minnesota, has advised, in an editorial in the St. Paul Pioneer Press that Minnesota lovers of their state flower, the matchless white and pink-purple cypripedium or Mocassin flower, should transfer a

plant or two to their homes and give it the necessary attention to promote its continued welfare. It would then be at hand at all times in its season. It is a magnificent flower, very easily transplanted, and could be introduced in competition like roses, dahlias, etc., and would respond to proper care. This is a good suggestion for the popularizing of many other state flowers and would be an especially interesting method of diverting to some extent a little attention to the garden plot.

A Sense of Responsibility

We have always advocated the cultivating of a share of confidence in the children in the care and tidiness of such portions of the public parks as are devoted to their special comfort. Wherever a sense of responsibility has been developed, it is quite natural for a child to regard as a special privilege any tasks within its scope which will mean something. By making the children and young people the allies of the authorities in maintaining and improving the pleasure grounds devoted to their use, much effective care has resulted at no expense, and with the comforting assurance that no harm will come under the watchfulness of eager young eyes always on the alert to demonstrate responsibility.

Permanent Construction of Vaults and Large Monuments

The necessity of appropriating all that science and skill can afford us towards securing, so far as possible, permanency in cemetery vault and large monument construction has been the cause of much writing and regular discussions at the meetings of cemetery associations and others interested. It is a most important subject, and when brought before the recent successful convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, held at Providence, R. I., it elicited facts that astonished those present. The rules of "Greenwood" Cemetery, Brooklyn, prohibit the erection of any mausoleum or monument which has an uncovered perpendicular joint open to the air, and in the course of a discussion Mr. W. C. Grassau, of that cemetery, stated that "about seventy-five per cent of the mausoleums that were erected prior to the establishment of that rule require considerable attention at the present time." Some have become absolutely dangerous, due to action of frost forcing them out of position, and some have had to be entirely removed, and owing to the impossibility of locating owners the remains have had to be buried in the ground. Such conditions certainly demand attention and command that expense should be subservient to permanency, if the mausoleum is to maintain its position as a permanent burial monument. It is not alone in the covering of the vertical joint that care must be taken, but a mausoleum should be designed with as few such joints as possible, and these so well protected as to absolutely prevent the absorption or ingress of moisture. And care should be attentively observed in the choice of materials used for such buildings. The action due to the changes of temperature through the seasons, the alternate freezing and thawing of winter, and other forces of disintegration in nature, are constantly at work in greater or less degree, and materials for vault construction should be selected with these facts uppermost in the designer's mind. There is undoubtedly a great deal of poorly constructed work now going up that will need heavy repairs in comparatively few years, and cemetery officials should be at once active to adopt and enforce stringent rules concerning the construction and reconstruction of vaults and large monuments.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

PARK SUPERINTENDENTS MEET AT TORONTO, ONT.



THE ninth annual convention of the American Association of Park Superintendents which was held in Toronto Aug. 15-16-17 was the most successful in the history of the organization. The attendance was good, with many of the members coming from long distances. The headquarters of the association were at the Queens Hotel, but the business meetings were all held in one of the committee rooms in the city hall. Byron Worthen, the president, was unable to be present. Vice-president John Chambers, of Toronto, was elected president pro tem, and conducted the business at the different sessions in a very commendable manner.

It was rather late Thursday afternoon before some of the delegates arrived, the Boston party, for instance, getting in five hours behind schedule time. The afternoon was devoted to a drive of inspection through some of the public grounds of the city under the leadership of Alderman Vaughan of the parks committee, Alderman Graham of the reception committee, Park Commissioner John Chambers and other officials of the department.

The drive extended through Queens Park, University Grounds, Alexandra

Park and High Park. In the pavilion at the latter park lunch was served and the guests formally welcomed to the city by Alderman Graham. In the evening a business session was held, the time being almost entirely devoted to a paper on Band Concerts in Parks, by Theodore Wirth, of Minneapolis, and an interesting discussion of points suggested by the paper. Mr. Wirth spoke as follows:

Neighborhood Park Service

"I have often thought, of late years, that park work would at times become almost monotonous if it required only the attention and skill to make parks attractive and keep them in good trim. Yet it was, more or less, with such a confined idea of duty and requirement, that I assumed the administrative burdens of my first appointment as park superintendent.

"I entered that service as a landscape gardener. Today, I proudly claim to be more, because I have found out that our parks must be more than mere beauty spots in order to accomplish all the good they can in public life. I am finding, almost daily, new fields and openings for useful, beneficial service to the public, outside of the gardening profession, and all those innovations into the original plans and ideas of park work and park life, do not only not interfere or mar the beauty of the original picture and its conception, but on the contrary, in most cases they enhance its beauty and in all they many-fold increase the value of the work as a whole.

"Some twenty-five years ago, one of the leading park builders of the West was engaged in designing a park system for a very promising growing city, and in reading his report outlining the plans he then submitted, one can readily see that outside of the desire to preserve natural scenery and create additional beauty spots, the full, far-reaching value of parks as recreation grounds was at that time not fully recog-

nized, or at least did not receive due consideration. Let me quote him as follows:

"I strongly recommend an extended system of boulevards, or ornamental avenues, rather than a series of detached open areas of public squares. The latter are certainly desirable and always form attractive features, but they are comparatively local in their character and fail to impart such dignity and beauty as is conferred by a grand ornamental avenue, comprising a continual succession of pretty gardens enlivened by the constant passing of throngs of pedestrians and fine equipages."

"Now this man, at his time, was up-to-date, and the sentiment and opinion expressed in those few lines, show, if I interpret them right, a certain limit of the purposes and usefulness of parks, which in the last ten or fifteen years has almost everywhere been happily overstepped and widened. The local, district or neighborhood park, whatever we may call it, has come to the foreground as a most important factor to any complete park system.

New cities, in planning their system, give them from the beginning due consideration and thought, while older cities spend enormous sums to acquire comparatively small tracts of land for this very purpose and need, which, although always in existence, has been clearly underestimated, if it has not been totally unrecognized.

"By far the largest percentage of those neighborhood parks are or should be located in those parts of our cities where the population is or will become the most congested, and consequently they are the recreation grounds of the people who need them the most. Large parks are all right, but unless they are within easy reach of the poorer classes, they will be comparatively little benefited by them. Twenty-five or fifty cents are soon spent for car fare alone by even a small family for occasional visits, while they ought to be able to get the benefit of such a breathing spot at no cost, and at all times within easy walking distance.

"The up-to-date neighborhood park of today embraces more than well kept lawns, attractive flower-beds, screening shrubbery plantations, shady walks and



THEODORE WIRTH'S PORTABLE BAND STAND. Stand Ready for Use in a Minneapolis Park.



PORTABLE BAND STAND FOLDED FOR TRANSPORTATION Seats and Other Equipment Carried Inside.

rest-inviting settees. One of the most useful innovations are the playgrounds, in and outdoor gymnasiums, wading and swimming pools, etc., and in some systems of our larger cities we find libraries, reading, club and meeting rooms, indoor swimming pools, baths and shower-baths, etc., and the regularity with which they are visited by numberless thousands year in and year out, since their inauguration, shows convincingly that they fill a pressing demand and receive thankful appreciation.

"The larger parks of most cities are equipped with bandstands, and concerts are given at frequent intervals, if not every day, during the summer season. Those concerts ought to be free to everyone everywhere, but I want to go further than that and say that such concerts ought to be given at such neighborhood parks as often as possible. Of course it will be impossible, and it is by no means necessary, that such concerts be given every night, but if they

with which they have been conducted and the popular appreciation they have met with, induced me to say a few words about them at this meeting. We have constructed a band wagon which can be folded together and be set up by three or four men in a very short time. The stand is brought to the park an hour or so before concert time, and immediately afterwards is folded together and taken to the barns to be used again at the next occasion at another park. The stand is on wheels and is 20 feet by 30 feet, and accommodates a band of 45 musicians, with plenty of room to spare. The platform is 5 ft. above ground, has a railing and is equipped with 8 gasoline lamps of the ordinary gravity system. Lamps, chairs, music stands, the large musical instruments, in fact the whole paraphernalia, is easily accommodated inside the wagon after the sides are folded up, and one team of horses will take it wherever wanted. The whole outfit cost

true of those given in the outlying parks, in parts of the city remote from its center of entertainment, populated by people whose income will not permit the expenditure of much money for amusement, and whose undirected tastes would lead them to spend what little they might afford on entertainment of mediocre if not of debasing quality.

"The free concerts have temporarily depopulated the neighborhoods in which they were given. Everyone came to the park to hear the band—fathers and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers young men with their sweethearts and innumerable children in assorted sizes. Their attention to the music was closer than that of the more cultivated audiences at Lake Harriet, their applause more enthusiastic and their pleasure franker and more apparent. Sordid cares were forgotten under the spell of outdoor music on a summer night. The programs have been a combination of stand-



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PARK SUPERINTENDENTS IN CONVENTION AT TORONTO.

could be had one a week or so, it would give a lot of pleasure and untold happiness to a class of people who have not the time nor the means to attend such concerts in parks far from their homes.

Such musical entertainments bring together all the families of entire neighborhoods. They will come, young and old, and they will feel that in their neighborhood park, they have an institution that is worthy of their appreciation, support and care. They will look forward to those concerts as a large joyful family gathering and they will go home each time happier and elated, because we all are susceptible to the tender, inspiring influence of music and forget, under it, our cares and worries, and become happy and joyful. It will bring the love for music to every home and make them happier; it will mean musical education for the masses for the love of music itself.

"Such concerts in local parks do not call for an extra large expense, for it is not necessary that each park be equipped with a costly bandstand, in fact such structures may well be avoided, for they are, under the very best conditions, no ornament to any park. The main thing is a well organized band of good musicians who are willing to play wherever the bandstand is erected. The latter can be removed from park to park, and need not be very cumbersome. We have tried the experiment of such free concerts in our small parks in Minneapolis this season, and the success

less than \$300.00 and answers the purpose as well as a \$5,000.00 structure.

"We have met with so much success with our free concerts, that I cannot help but recommend to you fellow parkmen to do something similar, if you have not already worked along the same lines.

"One of the requirements of our many sided profession, is to anticipate and meet the desires, needs and expectations of the public. It calls for study and observation and an ever-ready spirit to meet and solve questions, which in their variations, are very interesting and fascinating. Besides the love for all that is beautiful in parks and park work, I know of no other pleasure that to me is so genuine, as to give pleasure to others, and the more the better.

"Permit me to quote the following letter received from Mr. C. W. Henderson, Jr., manager of these concerts:

"Referring to our recent conversation regarding the park concerts given this summer by the Minneapolis Park Band, let me say that I think nothing has been done by the Park Board, since the establishment of the parks themselves, that has been of greater benefit or a source of greater enjoyment to the Minneapolis people, than the free concerts given by the band in various parks during the past eight weeks.

"It has been a constant pleasure to me to observe the enthusiastic enjoyment of the music by the thousands who have attended every concert. This is particularly

ard and light music and many of the standard works have proved themselves favorites.

"The chief purpose of the concerts, of course, has been to impart pleasure, and in this alone they have repaid over and over again the expense of giving them. They will have, furthermore, two secondary or future effects, which cannot be calculated, but which may be considered as interest on the investment. One of these is their educational and refining influence, and the other is the popularizing of the parks by bringing to many people a first realization of their beauty and of their resources as places of recreation.

"Yours very truly,

"C. W. HENDERSON, JR."

The business session on Friday morning was the most important of the meeting. The secretary-treasurer, F. L. Mulford, of Harrisburg, Pa., presented his annual report, which showed a slight increase of membership and the finances in a satisfactory condition.

The following new members were elected: James W. Boone, Frederick Wessler, Chas. L. Seybold, Baltimore; W. H. Dunn, Kansas City; R. W. Curtis, Boston; Wm. Donaldson, Buffalo;

D. Henry Sullivan, Boston; H. W. Busch, Detroit; C. A. Bosan, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. C. Morley, Los Angeles, Cal.; Edward R. Mack, Wilmington, Del.; D. F. Roy, Malden, Mass.

Walter Hubbard, of Meriden, Conn., was elected an honorary member of the association.

The meeting place of next year was taken up and considerable discussion held on the matter; finally it was brought down to two places—Minneapolis and Harrisburg—but the former was the favorite by 8 votes.

The next year's convention will be held jointly in St. Paul and Minneapolis, the dates to be arranged by the executive committee.

The chairman appointed as nominating committee Theodore Wirth, John Henderson and Jas. B. Shea.

Friday afternoon the party visited Island Park, an island in the lake, which from a sand bar has been converted in a few years into one of the finest recreation grounds in the country. Luncheon was served in a tent on the lawn and the return made to the city in time for the evening business session.

At the evening business meeting John Dunbar, of Rochester, N. Y., read a very able paper on new or little known trees and shrubs suitable for park planting, which follows herewith:

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, New or Little Known for Park Planting

A considerable part of what we have to say will be a digression from the above title.

In a conversation we had a few months since with the manager of a large American nursery, he made the statement that there was a much less demand for choice and rare ornamental trees and shrubs for planting private estates and home grounds at the present time, than there was, say, from ten to twenty years since. The firm for which he was the responsible manager were eliminating from their nursery, and lists a number of choice subjects for which at the present time there was no demand. From a purely business point of view, they could not be giving space in their grounds for something which was seldom asked for, no matter how rare and valuable it might appear in the eyes of the horticulturist, and arboriculturalist.

Whether this condition obtains in most of the large nurseries of this country, or not, we do not know. Every devoted lover of hardy trees and shrubs of the north temperate zone, in so far as they are known, and under cultivation, cannot but regard a condition of affairs like this with profound regret, assuming that it is a correct diagnosis of the horticultural status of the country in regard to rare trees and shrubs at the present time.

We cannot help but believe, though, that the present system of nature teaching, common in most of the elementary and advanced schools in the country, will in the natural course of causes and effects, produce a deep-seated desire in the minds of large numbers of people, to have a specific knowledge of the trees and shrubs of this and other regions, and in some way the opportunity to meet this expression ought to take definite form.

It is true that in our country the law

that guides the division of estates and property among the children at the death of the owner, usually results in the sale of the estate, and a complete change in its management. If the previous owner was a lover and planter of hardy trees and shrubs, the new owner perhaps cares nothing about them, and may chop them out from mere caprice. This, then, is very unfavorable to the care and perpetuity of choice collections of trees and shrubs.

What is known as the law of primogeniture in the transmission of estates and landed property, is maintained in Great Britain in some modified form, from feudal days, and landed estates are passed down undivided in a family lineage through numerous decades. This accounts for the extensive planting of many beautiful collections of trees and shrubs on private estates in the British Islands. They are tended and cared for by the successive heirs, who will perhaps generally make a few additions.

The transmission of property in this way, justly and properly has no existence in American law, but it no doubt largely accounts for the lack of a demand in planting large estates for choice collections of trees and plants. The tendency therefore seems to be to plant some kind of a tree that grows rapidly and makes a semi-mushroom growth, for example, a Carolina Poplar; a White Willow; a Silver Maple, or similar fast-growing subjects and fill the grounds with them, and form rapidly-growing masses. There is no patience to wait and watch the beauties of choice subjects reveal themselves, because perhaps they may grow more slowly, and require more care.

It is plainly then to be seen that it is only in areas and lands devoted to public parks, where collections of trees and shrubs can be grown with any degree of perpetuity, and where the people, or those interested in studying them, will have ample opportunity to do so.

In parks, or portions of parks with purely rural aspects, many trees and shrubs from foreign climates would look incongruous, and only the native subjects are fitted to such scenes. There are, however, many situations in connection with buildings, and formal conditions, where the rural aspects are completely interrupted, and where important plantings of rare trees and shrubs could be properly introduced, for good educational advantages. It is not at all necessary to plant such things in what we call family or ordinal sequence, or to call any such collections, large or small, an arboretum, or make any effort to segregate them in one portion of the park system. The main point is to plant them where personal judgment, and the advice and experience of others say they will do well, and look thrifty. Then it remains to create enthusiasm about them; talk about them; call the attention of the people to them through the press and be sure and have them correctly labeled. And remember this, we are to blame as park men if at least some of the people take no interest in those collections.

The Arnold Arboretum, the largest and most complete living museum of hardy trees and shrubs in the world, which has done more to spread abroad the practical and scientific knowledge of trees than any other institution of its kind, is a fine example of what such an institution can do, on such a comprehensive and broadly organized basis.

Among a few trees and shrubs we will mention, we will deal with species entirely, taking no account of nursery or horticultural varieties in the meantime.

The Basswoods, or Lindens, are a most interesting genus, and some of the species are not well known, and are beautiful subjects. The Weeping Basswood, *Tilia petiolaris*, with its long-stalked leaves, silvery-white beneath, and its strong fragrant flowers in July, should be in all parks. I have noticed quite a few of it in the Boston parks and occasionally elsewhere. The

Crimean Basswood, *T. dasystyla*, with deep shining green leaves, and distinct upright habit of growth, gives promise of being a most excellent ornamental tree. The Manchurian Basswood, *T. Mandschurica*, has large distinct foliage, spreading branches and showy yellowish-white flowers in July and has every appearance of being an important addition to the list of foreign trees suitable for cultivation. The Mongolian Basswood, *T. Mongolica*, is a slender, compact, small tree, with small slender stalked leaves. The largest tree of this I know of in cultivation is in the grounds of the Ellwanger & Barry nursery at Rochester, and is from fifteen to eighteen feet in height and is a very pretty object. The Elm-leaved Basswood, *T. ulmifolia*, is, I am inclined to think, frequently mistaken for the much more common Dutch Basswood, *T. vulgaris*, which it resembles in some respects. The smallish thin leaves, with a peculiar steel-green lustre beneath, and its rather compact head, render it a most interesting tree. A hybrid Basswood, sometimes listed under the name of *T. argentea spectabilis*, is a beautiful tree with deep green leaves, pale beneath and spreading drooping branches which retains its leaves without loss of color until late in the fall.

Among the Horse Chestnuts, there are some beautiful objects that are not well known. The Chinese Horse Chestnut, *Aesculus turbinata*, with its handsome deep green leaves and dense compact head, makes a handsome foliage tree. The yellowish-white flower clusters are not as showy as in some other Horse Chestnuts. The Red Flowering Horse Chestnut, *A. carnea* (Syn. *A. rubicunda*), said to be of hybrid origin, is perhaps better known than any other tree I refer to, but it is so striking when in bloom that we must call attention to it, for it should be in all parks. Many individuals flowered so profusely at Rochester last June that they attracted particular attention. Another red flowering horse chestnut, *A. carnea*, Brioti, has flower clusters particularly brilliant, and handsome dark foliage. It forms a compact headed tree and in fifteen years' time grows from fifteen to twenty feet tall.

A small Horse Chestnut, *A. arguta*, recently introduced from the southwestern states, and more of the nature of an arborescent shrub than a tree, has lustrous green foliage, that unfolds remarkably early in spring. The yellowish flowers are not showy.

The *Phellodendrons* are native of Western Asia, with compound deep green leaves, and are interesting pungent aromatic trees. Of the three known species in cultivation, *P. Sachalinense* is the most ornamental and promising, and Dr. C. S. Sargent says that it "shows the power of adapting itself to the climate of the eastern United States, where it may be expected to become a valuable shade and ornamental tree."

The Chinese *Cedrela*, *Cedrela Sinensis*, is a graceful and handsome tree and the large compound deep green leaves have a tropical looking effect on a well-grown specimen. The Chinese *Cedrela* is occasionally seen in cultivation, but is not generally known.

The Hackberries are interesting trees and have a strong resemblance to elms, to which of course they are closely related. The Chinese Hackberry, *Celtis Sinensis*, from northern China, appears to be hardy at Rochester. The habit is somewhat spreading and the foliage is light green. The Sugarberry or Hackberry from the Mississippi Valley, *C. Mississipiensis*, judging by its appearance in nursery rows, will prove to be hardy in the northeastern states. The longish tapering leaves, conspicuously netted beneath, are attractive.

Perhaps the Birches are the most graceful trees we have in our parks, and a considerable number of species are well known in cultivation. A handsome birch from Japan, known under the name of *Betula Maximowiczii*, has broadly ovate leaves on long stalks, and reddish orange colored bark on the stems. The habit is ascending, and

partly spreading, and it gives promise of being a most important decorative tree. In twelve years, it forms a tree about eighteen feet tall. Erman's Birch, *Betula Ermani*, also from Japan, has slender branches, with deep green leaves, and forms a graceful head. The bark on the trunk is yellowish-white, with a tinge of orange on the branches. Erman's Birch has been in cultivation for a number of years, but it is far from well known.

Everybody likes walnut trees, from their bold angular habit of growth and handsome compound leaves. Siebold's walnut, *Juglans Sieboldiana*, has been long enough in cultivation to prove its hardihood and usefulness. The large handsome leaves are very attractive. I do not think that it has fruited at Rochester, as far as I am aware, but it fruits freely on the grounds of J. S. Woodward, Lockport, between Rochester and Buffalo. The Mountain Walnut, *Juglans rupestris*, from the mountains of Mexico, forms a small tree in cultivation and fruits freely in a small state. It appears to be hardy as far north as Rochester.

An interesting genus of trees closely allied to the walnuts, known under the somewhat barbarous name of *Pterocarya*, have several species that are rarely known in cultivation. The best and hardest is *P. rhoifolia*. It has large pinnate leaves, and breaks away near the ground into a number of stems. The distinguishing feature of those trees is in producing their winged nuts in long racemose clusters.

Perhaps there are no more distinctive American trees than Hickories, and several species are common in most of our parks. Ashe's Shagbark Hickory, which has unfortunately been afflicted with a very inconvenient specific name, *Hicoria Carolinæ-septentrionalis*, is a new important species recently recognized from the western and southwestern states, and is said to grow to a height of eighty feet. It should be an important addition to this handsome genus of trees.

The Mountain Ashes and Service Trees are always ornamental, where they do well, but unfortunately they are very capricious in some parts of the country. They do remarkably well in Ontario. It is not a question of hardihood with them. A Mountain Ash lately introduced from Asia, *Sorbus Thianschanica*, gives promise of being a most useful park tree. The Service Tree, *Sorbus Torminalis*, has long been in cultivation, but it is today little known. We had a few trees of this imported from Europe last spring. *S. latifolia*, a good deal like the last, has also long been in cultivation, but is little known. There is a fine specimen of this on the grounds of the campus, Rochester University, about forty feet in height and is very distinctive.

Several species of hazels are freely grown in parks, but the so-called Constantinople Hazel, *Corylus Columna*, from Southeast Europe and Asia Minor, is rarely seen, although long in cultivation. It is said to be tender in the north, but there are specimens in the Rochester parks thirty feet in height. The leaves are roundish and slightly lobed, and the branches are spreading and form a pyramidal outline. They are perhaps the best specimens in the country.

Several species of Alders are usually pretty well represented in most parks, two common native species, and a European one. The Japanese Alder, *Alnus Japonica*, is perhaps the most ornamental of all Alders. The long, smooth, deep green leaves are very attractive, and it does not take many years to attain a height of thirty feet. A *Tinctoria* is another Alder from Japan with large, coarsely toothed, deep green leaves, and promises to be a good park tree.

No trees perhaps produce such a pleasing and inspiring effect in landscapes as Maples and a considerable number of natives and foreign species are in cultivation in parks. There are, however, a number of species that are new, and others little known that should be in parks. The Oregon Maple, *Acer macrophyllum*, which is hardy as far

north as Long Island at least, and which we have under trial at Rochester, is a very handsome tree and it certainly should be included in parks south of New York. The White-barked Maple, *Acer leucoderme*, recently introduced from the Carolinas and Georgia, a small tree with pale or whitish bark on the main stem, and leaves somewhat convex-crempled, appears to be hardy in cultivation, although its natural climate is southern. The Sugar Maple from the western side of the Rocky Mountains, *Acer grandidentatum*, looks like a smaller form of our common eastern Sugar Maple. It is a very handsome small tree and appears to be quite hardy in cultivation. Although known for some time, it is seldom seen. Miyabe's Maple, *Acer Miyabei*, from Japan, has leaves resembling the common Sugar Maple, from five to six inches long, and branches and stems with corky bark. It is quite hardy. Trautvetter's Maple, *Acer Trautvetteri*, from the Caucasus, has heart-shaped deeply lobed leaves and it seems to do well in cultivation. One of the most interesting of Asiatic Maples on account of its peculiar foliage, is the Hornbeam-leaved Maple, *Acer carpinifolium*. The plants of this interesting Maple in Rochester are very small, but it does well in the Arnold Arboretum, where there are good-sized small trees. The Japanese Striped Maple, *Acer rufinerve*, is almost a counterpart of our native Striped Maple. The leaves of the two species are very similar. It is doing very well in Rochester.

No oaks have yet been found in foreign lands that compare in majesty and beauty with our American oaks, and most of the best American oaks are familiar, in most of our parks. There are, however, several species of small Japanese Oaks that are interesting and ornamental in parks, namely *Quercus variabilis*, *Q. dentata*, *Q. glandulifera*, and *Q. crispula*. They are rare in cultivation.

Among the Ashes there are several useful ornamental species that are not well known. The Biltmore Ash, *Fraxinus Biltmoreana*, is a handsome new Ash from the Carolinas. The Oregon Ash, *Fraxinus Oregona*, appears to be quite promising in the east. Among the Japanese Ashes, *F. rhyneophylla* and *F. Bungeana*, look like interesting trees for parks.

A very handsome Japanese tree without any common name, *Cercidiphyllum Japonicum*, has been in cultivation a good many years, but is still rare. The leaves resemble those of the Red Bud, but are smaller. It is a highly ornamental tree in cultivation.

The different "flowering" crab apples are beautiful objects in parks and gardens and no park should be without an assortment of them. Two species introduced a few years since from Japan, *Malus Zumi*, and Sargent's Crab, *M. Sargentii*, are beautiful flowering objects. Sargent's Crab is a low-growing shrubby species.

Among what are known as "flowering trees" the Magnolias take first rank, and the various hybrids and varieties of the Chinese Magnolias are of course the most showy. The Magnolias are usually pretty well represented wherever they prove to be hardy. *Magnolia Kobus* in an introduction from Japan, a few years since. In about ten years' time it forms a small tree about fifteen feet tall, and thirteen feet across. It flowers very sparingly, but has handsome bold foliage and is hardy at Rochester.

The Iron-tree, *Parrotia Persica*, from Asia Minor, has long been in cultivation, but is very rare. The oval lucid deep green leaves, which turn to a most attractive orange-red color in the fall, render it very ornamental. In fifteen years' time at Rochester it forms a small tree, twelve to fifteen feet tall, and eight feet across.

Euptelea polyandra is a new introduction from Japan, without any common name, that is doing remarkably well with us. It seems to be an arborescent shrub or small tree with handsome large oval deep green leaves, on long stalks. In about

seven years' time it grows from ten to twelve feet tall. The flowers are of no ornamental account.

The different species of American dogwoods are used extensively in park planting. The Kousan Dogwood, *Cornus Kousa*, from Japan, resembles a good deal our native White Flowering Dogwood. It forms a dense arborescent shrub with handsome foliage, and flowers later than *Cornus floridus*. *Cornus brachypoda* from Japan, and *C. Macrophylla* from the Himalayans, give promise of being hardy at Rochester. They are both characteristic shrubs or small trees.

Symplocos crataegoides is a beautiful hardy shrub or small tree, without any common name, from Japan. It has showy white flowers in spring and attractive blue fruit in autumn. It is quite hardy and does well in Boston. We have failed entirely with it at Rochester. Something in our soil does not suit it. It is perhaps a question of symbiosis.

The *Viburnums* are a beautiful genus of shrubs for park planting and the American species are quite largely used in parks. The three Japanese species, *V. dilatatum*, *V. Wrightii*, and *V. Sargentii*, are hardy ornamental species, and are not well known.

The Japanese Witch-hazel, *Hamamelis Japonica*, although in cultivation for a good many years, is seldom seen in parks. It has foliage much like the American Witch-hazel, roundish and deep green, and turns to a pleasing yellow in the fall. Its attractive feature is the numerous yellow flowers in spring, and if the spring is early it will be in bloom about the first of March.

We have said nothing about varieties of any kind, but the pure white flowering form of the Red Bud, *Cercis Canadensis*, sent out, I believe, by C. Teas & Sons, promises to be a fine addition to small "flowering trees."

One of the most remarkable revelations of the past ten years in the horticultural and botanical worlds, is the discovery and description of an immense number of new species of American Hawthorns, which have been found distributed over large areas from Quebec to Texas. The work in identifying these Hawthorns in the field, and finally describing them, and collecting the seeds of all the species, and sowing, raising, and planting them, and distributing them to various points throughout this country and Europe has been herculean, but it has been accomplished by Dr. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum, and his able assistants. The American Hawthorns are most excellent small trees and shrubs for the ornamentation of parks. In their showy flowers in spring, attractive foliage in summer, conspicuous fruit in autumn, and bold branching habit, so noticeable in winter, and absolute hardihood, there are few things that can compare with them. Park superintendents are sometimes perplexed in the planting of parks about whether this or that is the right material to use in certain places. The planting of American Hawthorns in large numbers in parks need cause no embarrassment, for they give dignity to any situation where they are planted. These American Hawthorns are easily transplanted, and plants of considerable size can be easily moved from copses and woods, and if pruned back a little, will start readily.

The question is sometimes asked about these new American Hawthorns if they are really distinct species. The writer has given considerable attention to American Hawthorns during the past eight years and has observed and collected them throughout western New York; the Niagara river and Ontario from London to the Valley of the St. Lawrence, and has become acquainted with about two hundred species and they all show specific characters in the same sense as do the different Maples and Elms.

I append a short list of some of the

most showy species: *Crataegus Arnoldina*, *C. pedicellata*, *C. Durobrivensis*, *C. Pringlei*, *C. foetida*, *C. coccinoides*, *C. Dunbari*, *C. ferentaria*, *C. formosa*, *C. beata*, *C. Holmesiana*, *C. Laneyi*, *C. spissiflora*, *C. Deweyana*, *C. opulens*, *C. Arkansana*, *C. Champlainensis*, *C. anomala*, *C. Canadensis*, *C. Canbyi*.

This paper brought forth quite a discussion as to hardness, etc., of many varieties of trees and shrubs. Dr. Frank Baker, of the Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., introduced the subject of "Some Ways of Making Parks More Popular," and this broadened out into quite a lengthy discussion. Dr. Baker advocated the use of parks along more utilitarian lines than is at present the case in many cities, and that more attention and room be given to out-door games, school gardens, and zoological collections. The suggestions regarding games, play-grounds and school gardens, were most favorably received by all present. The suggestion regarding zoological collections was not so well received.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, John F. Cowell, Buffalo, N. Y.

Vice-Presidents: John Chambers,

Toronto, Can.; G. X. Amrhyn, New Haven, Conn.; John Dunbar, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Thompson, Seattle, Wash.; Jackson Dawson, Boston, Mass.

Secretary-Treasurer, F. L. Mulford, Harrisburg, Pa.

Saturday morning was devoted to an automobile ride through several sections of the city. Visits were made to the Riverdale Zoological Park, the Rosedale Ravine Drive, Reservoir Park and the Upper Canada College grounds.

A short business session was held on return to the city, when votes of thanks were passed to the officials of the City of Toronto, and especially to the Park Boards and Entertainment Committees and to Park Commissioner John Chambers and his assistants for their efficient arrangements and for the many courtesies shown the delegates during the convention.

The new president, John F. Cowell, has been a constant worker for the welfare of the association. He has served on many committees and has been several times a vice-president.

He has been connected with horticultural pursuits all his life, and for the past eleven years has been Superintendent of South Park and Director of the Botanical Garden of Buffalo.

F. L. Mulford has made an able secretary the past year, and his reelection will be a gratification to all the members of the association.

Those attending the convention were:

John Dunbar, Rochester, N. Y.; W. M. Shepardson, Naugatuck, Conn.; G. X. Amrhyn, New Haven, Conn.; J. S. Pearce, London, Ont.; H. W. Busch, Detroit, Mich.; Chas. A. Whittet (and wife), Lowell, Mass.; Dr. Frank Baker, Washington, D. C.; Theo. Wirth, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fred Nussbaumer, St. Paul, Minn.; C. E. Keith, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. Pinoteau, Montreal, Que.; J. Henderson, Montreal, Que.; Henry Frost (and wife), Haverhill, Mass.; John Chambers, Toronto, Can.; W. L. Cukierski, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John F. Cowell (and daughter), Buffalo, N. Y.; E. H. Perry, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Isaac Kelly, Lawrence, Mass.; John W. Duncan, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Rodgers, Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. H. Donaldson, Buffalo, N. Y.; Arthur Hay, Springfield, Ill.; J. G. Morley, Los Angeles, Cal.; F. L. Mulford, Harrisburg, Penn.; E. A. Kanst, Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Adams, Omaha, Neb.; Alderman Robillard, Montreal, Que.; J. Crepeau, Montreal, Que.; A. G. Chambers, Toronto, Ont.; John Chambers, Toronto, Ont.; Edward R. Mack, Wilmington, Del.; A. Herschede (and daughter), Mr. Wiggins, Springfield, Ill.

IMPROVING SOIL IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK

The appointment of the new superintendent for Central Park, New York, as noted on another page, promises well for the park and suggestions are being made for renovating the worn out soil.

Four years ago an expert commission thoroughly tested the soil and examined the conditions of the vegetation in Central Park. They found many things not as they should have been, and recommended a thorough remedial course of treatment. To carry out these suggestions the commissioner asked for \$50,000 for renovating the land and \$50,000 for cleaning the lakes. Neither sum was forthcoming and the period of ruinous neglect was continued.

Since then no comprehensive plan for restoration has been formulated, and four years more of drain upon the soil, with nothing to offset it, has greatly aggravated the conditions reported by the Willcox commission. Dr. N. L. Britton, of the New York Botanical Garden, who was a member of that commission, now roughly estimates that the work of renovating could be done for about \$50,000.

Dr. Britton in a local interview tells of the work as follows:

"The soil in Central Park is all

right, mechanically, but it is greatly lacking in plant food. That want must be supplied, and the drain on the food should be lessened. In the course of our test we dug 137 holes in various parts of the park, so as to get a comprehensive idea of the soil conditions. The depth of good loam mixed with organic matter, that is, decayed vegetation—which forms the plant food—averaged ten inches. But that was four or five years ago. In the meantime nothing has been added to that soil, and a great deal has been drawn out of it by the growth of trees and shrubs. A lawn should have a heavy top dressing of natural fertilizer at least once in five years, but as the park lawns have not had that nourishment, something more helpful is needed now.

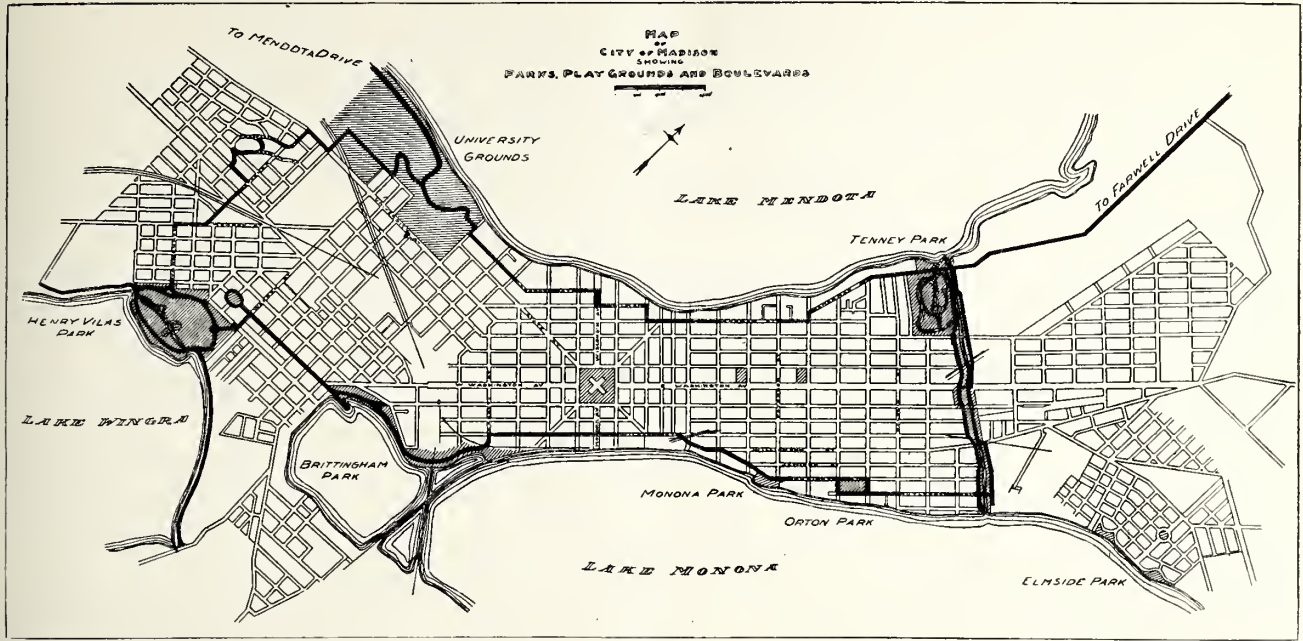
"If it were my work I would handle that park now just as a prudent farmer would handle a lot of worn-out acres that he wanted to make productive. I would plough up all those great areas of greensward and seed them down with crimson clover. Then I would plough the crop under and put the ground back to grass. That would put the lawns, as such, out of commission for a year, but I think the public would approve.

"Crimson clover takes comparatively nothing from the soil. It lives on the nitrogen which it takes out of the atmosphere in great quantities, and when the crop is ploughed under, all that nitrogen, together with the great mass of fibre in the plants, is given to the soil. Nothing will do as much for worn out land as such a crop. That treatment would put the lawns in shape for ten years more, providing they had at the end of five years the top dressing.

"There are 853 acres in the park. After subtracting the roads, building areas, lakes, rock ledges, and forest, there must be about 450 acres which require soil renovation. Of that 200 acres are in large lawns. It is on those that I would put the clover crop. A hundred acres, perhaps, are split up into lawns and scattered grass plots too small for farm treatment. They should receive a liberal top dressing. The one hundred and fifty acres left, we will say, are covered by the shrubberies and trees other than those of the forest areas.

"More top soil should be added in many sections where the rocks come too near the surface to allow sufficient room for the storage of plant food and for root growth.

PUBLIC SPIRITED PARK WORK IN MADISON, WIS.



MAP OF MADISON, WIS., SHOWING PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

The rarely public-spirited and successful work of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association has been noted in these pages each year on the appearance of its handsome annual report. The report for 1907 recently issued marks the fifteenth anniversary of the association's work, and is even more inspiring and just as beautifully illustrated as its predecessors. Final plans have been made and contracts let for the improvement of most of the important tracts, which will give to the people of Madison 150 acres of parks and 25 miles of drives, conveniently arranged in a connected, well planned system to utilize the shores of the three beautiful lakes that border the city. The most remarkable fact about this work is that it has been accomplished chiefly by voluntary contributions amounting to \$180,000 from the members of the association. This sum is in addition to about \$75,000 in cash and much valuable land contributed for special purposes. More remarkable still, these sums have not come solely in large gifts from a few wealthy citizens. The list of contributors this year numbers 895, of whom 521 gave \$5 or less. The large gifts, too, have not been wanting, as shown in Senator Vilas' contribution of valuable land, and \$35,000 in cash for Henry Vilas Park; in Hon. D. K. Tenney's gifts of land and \$10,500 in cash for Tenney Park; in Halle Steensland's \$10,000 for the Steensland Bridge, and many other substantial sums for various purposes.

The association's work was last year

placed on a practical professional basis by the engagement of a superintendent, Mr. Emil T. Mische, whose services are highly commended in the report. The improvement of a recent addition to Tenney Park is a typical example of the thorough, businesslike management which has marked this association's



IN TENNEY PARK, MADISON, WIS.

work throughout. Mr. Tenney deeded to the association twenty building lots adjoining the park. Through the efforts of one of the directors these lots were sold for \$1,000 each, netting enough to complete the dredging and filling of the new addition, and leave a balance of \$3,500. Mr. Tenney has added to this \$2,500, making a fund of \$6,000, which it is expected will be enough to top-soil, seed and plant the addition of sixteen acres. This park will then comprise 33 acres, and form one of the most interesting small parks in the country.

The work of construction on the Yahara River Parkway has been completed and the planting of this fine river drive finished this year at a total cost of \$89,788 the land on both sides of the river between Lakes Mendota and Monona having been donated to the association, in trust solely for park purposes.

Henry Vilas Park, the largest in the system, contains 64 acres. The construction work has been completed at a cost of \$56,809 and the planting, for which 40,000 trees and shrubs are required is under way this year.

The association has always worked in harmony with the city officials and the Common Council has made small appropriations as requested from time to time. Its budget included \$5,800 for the work this year, a comparatively insignificant sum for a city of 25,000 to expend on its parks. The association, now justly feels that the city should assume the maintenance of the parks, and President John M. Olin in his admirable re-

port recommends that a $\frac{1}{2}$ -mill tax be levied which would give an income of about \$10,000. It seems hardly possible that a city of Madison's size and wealth should refuse to maintain a fine park system that the generous and unselfish efforts of its citizens have secured and improved, and its officers cannot fail to realize how fortunate it is in having the opportunity to take over a park system ready made, where other cities have had to do with public funds what private generosity has done here. It is estimated that the work of the association has added no less than \$2,000,000 to the assessed valuation of the city, which produces an increase in taxes of \$28,000, more than double what the city is asked to raise for maintenance. When the city voted a bond issue of \$19,500 two years ago to aid in the improvement of Brittingham and Henry Vilas parks, Mr. Olin predicted that the park improvements would add \$300,000 to the assessed valuation in that sec-

tion of the city. The prediction was more than verified for the actual increase as shown by the assessor's books in 1906 was \$454,220, and when the parks are fully completed an even greater increase will undoubtedly come. Lots near Henry Vilas Park which sold in 1904 for \$300 to \$350 each, have since sold for \$1,200 and \$1,500 each, a striking example of the actual value in dollars and cents of park improvements. The work of this association has been unique, and has been praised by experts in all parts of the country. The city can do no less than continue in the same spirit the work its citizens have begun with such signal success and such zealous, well directed public spirit.

Much of the success of the work has been due to its able and enthusiastic president, Mr. John M. Olin, and the other officers who have rendered faithful service are: Vice-president, Andrew S. Brown; secretary, Charles N. Brown; treasurer, Frank W. Hoyt.

NEW PARKS AND IMPROVEMENTS

The grounds surrounding the jail at Cairo, Ill., are to be made into a public park. Settees, swings and a sand pit are to be features of the equipment.

A small public park is to be established on the site of the old City Hall in Minneapolis, and the city clerk has advertised for bids for demolishing the building.

An immense natural arbor to be covered with honeysuckle vines is being built in Alum Rock Park, San Jose, Cal.

Two elaborate stone entrance gates are to be erected at Budd Park, Kansas City, Mo.

The United States government is to turn over to the city of Baltimore, for park purposes, the grounds of Ft. McHenry near that city.

J. W. Hollenback has donated a seventy-five acre track to the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for a public park.

Olmsted Bros., Brookline, Mass., are revising the plans for Grant Park, now being completed on the Lake Front in Chicago. The new plans make a more substantial provision for athletics and will include grounds for base-ball, tennis, golf and well-equipped play-grounds.

The city council of Milwaukee has finally decided to purchase the Lindworm farm for a public park. The tract will be known as Jefferson Park and will cost \$112,000.

The annual appropriation recently passed by the commissioners of the

Pleasure Driveway and Park District of Peoria, Ill., calls for an expenditure of \$147,000.

Extensive plans are being made for the improvement of Langdon Park, Portsmouth, N. H. A landscape architect is to be employed to plan this park as a part of a system extending on both sides of the South Pond from Haven Park to the hospital.

Minneapolis is considering, according to a suggestion by Park Superintendent Wirth, to run a canal, fifty feet wide, between the Lake of the Isles and Lakes Harriet and Calhoun to be spanned by five or more bridges.

It is proposed to make a public park of the site now occupied in Philadelphia by the Potters Field, the Dog Pound and Municipal Hospital.

John H. Beatty has been appointed Superintendent of Parks for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, New York City, in place of Frank Joyce, who was removed, as noted in our last issue. The chief cause of the dismissal was the bad condition of Central Park. The new superintendent has been employed in the park department for twenty years, and at times has been the acting superintendent. He is said to be thoroughly familiar with the work and is expected to reform the management of the parks. He will have charge of 1,000 men and draw a salary of \$3,000 a year.

The City Council of Saginaw, Mich., has accepted a gift of \$50,000 from

Ezra Rust for the improvement of Rust Park on condition that the city appropriate the same amount.

The Park Board of Kansas City, Mo., has started condemnation proceedings to secure the grounds of the old Guinotte Homestead for a public park. The tract contains 14 acres and will cost \$120,000.

The Board of Public Works of Holyoke, Mass., has turned over to the park commissioners a small tract to be converted into a park.

The Lincoln Park Board of Chicago has purchased ground for a new small park at Orleans and Sedgwick streets at a cost of \$85,000.

A new aquarium containing twelve large tanks has just been opened at Silver Lake Park, Akron, O.

A new heating plant is to be installed in the Palm House at Glen Oak Park, Peoria, Ill.

The Northern Pacific Railway has offered to donate to Stillwater, Minn., portions of its land between the Union Station and the St. Croix river for park purposes, on condition that the city will improve this tract and the steamboat landing.

Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., one of the unique parks of the country, is built entirely on a hill. A new cement walk 1,175 feet long recently constructed in that park involved the building of nineteen flights of steps at various points.

The city of Moline, Ill., will purchase a tract of thirteen acres for a public park at a cost of \$8,000.

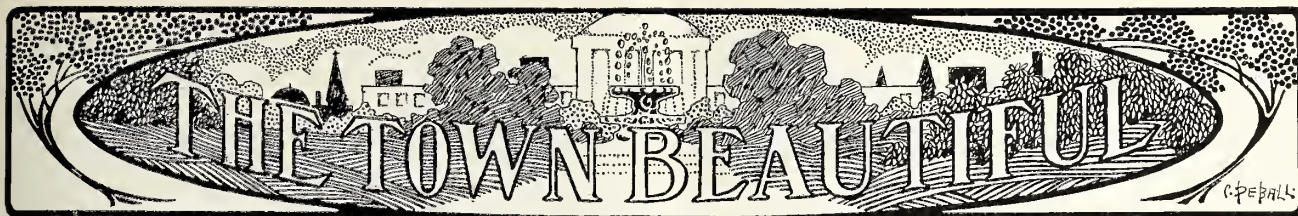
A new park to be known as Yeatman Square is to be laid out on the site of a former quarry at St. Louis. Plans are to be prepared for it by Geo. E. Kessler, of Kansas City.

Olmsted Bros. are preparing plans for a new addition to Carroll Park, Baltimore, Md. The new part includes 115 acres.

Lawrence Park, a new public service park modeled after the successful ones in Chicago, is soon to be opened at Pittsburg. It is controlled by the Play Grounds Association and is located on Butler street.

Yonkers, N. Y., is to get a park of 163 acres as a present from the city of New York in connection with the Catskill water supply system now under construction. The new Water Commission is to improve the tract into a handsome park.

The Park Commissioners of San Francisco and the Outdoor Art League are endeavoring to induce the supervisors to purchase Telegraph Hill for a public park, one of the city's landmarks that is being destroyed by quarrymen.



CONTINUED PROGRESS OF BILLBOARD CAMPAIGN

Crux of the Billboard Question

Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Secretary of the American Civic Association, contributes to the Independent of August 15, the following interesting account of the methods of fighting the billboard used by the North End Improvement Society of Tacoma, Wash., to which reference has been made in these pages:

Tacoma, Wash., has a vigorous local society known as the North End Improvement Society. It is "dead set" against billboards, and it has adopted a plan of campaign which is rapidly proving effective. In essence it involves the principle of the boycott.

The society has made a list of billboards in its district, and it writes to each advertiser that uses them asking him to abstain, as the boards are objectionable. If the first letter does not bring results, a second and stronger letter is sent, and this is followed up until something happens, the last step in the procedure being a rising vote at a public meeting, at which the members pledge themselves to abstain from purchasing articles that are advertised by billboards in its district.

Here are the results of the society's efforts to date:

The billboard people have stopped extending their available space and have curtailed their working force.

The tax against the boards in Tacoma has been doubled. Most of the old advertisers have ceased to advertise, and not very many new ones are appearing. Several large boards have been taken down. One immense billboard near the University of Puget Sound is down. This was a very large double-decker. Mount Tacoma, a beautiful mountain about three miles high, covered with snow and in plain sight from many parts of this city, was actually cut off from the view of the residents of the North End.

The society's correspondence with advertisers has been most illuminating and instructive, and the following letter and reply contain, in my judg-

ment, the crux of the whole question:

"We have yours of the 21st ult., advising us that you do not approve of billboards in Tacoma, some of which contain our posters. We do not agree with you that our posters are ugly and unattractive, although the putting up of posters generally does not tend to beautify a city. We do not know how we can help you at the present time, as we have let a contract with the bill posters to post your city for two or three months' standing. After that has expired we may not place any more. But we think the best way to get at this would be for you to have a law passed in your city prohibiting billboards from disfiguring the city.

"It is natural for a manufacturer to advertise his wares in every possible way, and you could not expect us to have much concern for the beautifying of cities. That is, we might individually, but not as advertisers."

This is a very frank avowal of the attitude of the advertiser, who "is not in business for his health." The reply of the improvement society, however, is most effective. Here it is in full:

"If you will read out letter again carefully you will see that we did not say that your posters were 'ugly and unattractive,' but that the billboard system of advertising is.

"You state that you 'do not have much concern for beautifying cities.' That is, we might individually, but not as advertisers." The people whom you are trying to reach are 'individuals' and take pride in beautifying their city and 'have concern' in so doing. It appears to us that you as 'advertisers' must take note of this feeling of the people of a city in opposition to billboards that disfigure the city, because if a system of advertising is distasteful to people it is not a good system, is it? Your object is not to offend people, but to attract them, is it not?

"You, possibly, would not desire to have billboards placed near your own home. Other people feel the same way.

"How many goods would you buy of a traveling man who came into your office and presented his wares to you in an offensive manner? The manner of your advertising strikes other people the same way.

"If you will cease to have your posters placed here you will oblige and receive our thanks."

When advertisers appreciate this position fully and realize that 300 live, vigorous heads of families are ready to back it up by their personal co-operation, it will not be long before all the billboards in the North End district of Tacoma will remain unused.

A good suggestion comes from Buffalo, where the Courier proposes that the names of all persons who rent their vacant lots for billboard purposes should be published in the

paper. This for two reasons—so that the tax assessors may take such rentals into consideration in assessing the property, and so that the people may know who are selling their civic pride and patriotism for cash.

Mr. Woodruff also contributes a more extended account of the campaign against billboards to the September issue of the Review of Reviews.

Prosecution Active in New York

Judge Hendrick, in the Supreme Court of New York, has ruled that the advertising sign on the roof of a building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, New York City, is up in violation of the law and granted an order compelling its removal. Closely following the rendering of this opinion, which is a striking victory for the crusaders against signs which violate the law, Julius M. Mayer, attorney for the O. J. Gude Company, which owns the sign, applied to Judge Dayton for a stay pending an appeal from Judge Hendrick's decision. The advertising companies, while admitting that the city is dotted with signs two and three times as big as the building code permits, are determined to take the test case now pending to the Court of Appeals on the ground that the ordinance is unconstitutional. While ultimate victory seems reasonably certain for the city authorities who are pressing the case against the Gude company, it is not likely that final decision will be obtained before late in the autumn. John P. O'Brien, Assistant Corporation Counsel, has carried the test case along as speedily as possible and it is his intention to hurry it on to final decision. One of the interesting facts which developed during the argument was that the O. J. Gude Company pays \$8,400 a year for the use of the roof on which the objectionable sign at Forty-second street and Broadway stands. Should the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals sustain the ruling of Judge Hendrick, hundreds of signs,

(Continued on page VII)



IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

When such an unpromising field as a coal yard can be transformed into a "bower of beauty," there certainly seems little excuse for civic ugliness in any business building or factory. And this is the appellation given by the News of Salem, Mass., to the coal yard of Colbert Bros., in that city. The News continues its description of the premises as follows: "At the left of the scales near the entrance is a handsome lawn, closely cropped and splendidly kept. Two interesting features in regard to this lawn are that the soil is street sweepings and the grass came from hay seed thrown out of the stable loft. Around the sides of the fence enclosing a part of the property are dahlias, marigolds and zinnias, while against the barn, almost covering it, is a mass of morning glories. The office is surrounded by another lawn, extending clear to the wood pile. The fences and the office are lined with sweet pea vines in full bloom, covering the unsightly woodwork, while other flowers form a bed effect in front of the peas. It looks like an oasis in the desert to strike into a coal yard and find such fragrance and beauty there."

* * *

For some time past there has been a purpose to work the destruction of what is known as the "Armstrong Grove" of 800 acres of giant redwoods, in Sonoma county, Cal., near Guerneville, on the Russian river, and not far from the famous Bohemian Grove. Recently an immense public mass meeting was held at Guerneville. Addresses were made by many prominent speakers, and initiatory steps were taken toward preserving this magnificent tract of virgin redwood to the public. "Armstrong Grove" contains some of the finest and largest timber in California. For years it has been a great attraction to tourists from all parts of the country, and is one of the features of the Russian river region.

* * *

The Board of Education of St. Louis is planning to use one of the vacant lots owned by it as a nursery to propagate trees and plants for beautifying the school yards. The building department of the board already propagates plants in the conservatories at Central and McKinley High

Schools and employs two gardeners. Wm. B. Ittner, commissioner of school buildings, estimates that the nursery can be established for \$500, and that trees and plants can be obtained much cheaper than by buying them.

* * *

The city beautiful department has grown to be a regular feature of many newspapers, and articles by experts on topics pertaining to civic improvements are frequent. The Knoxville, Tenn., Tribune has a weekly column for the furtherance of beauty, cleanliness and civic pride that is edited by the Park Association. The Nashville, Tenn., American also has a weekly department containing from one to three columns of interesting matter that is edited by Ada Scott Rice.

* * *

In the annual spring flower distribution by the Civic Improvement League of Richmond, Va., over nine thousand children received a packet of seeds, together with a printed card of instructions for the planting and care of flowers. Every child receiving a package of the league flower seeds pledges as follows:

1. I promise to plant these seeds myself, and take care of their product.
2. I promise to help keep my back yard clean.
3. I promise not to throw any paper or trash in the streets of our city.
4. I promise (for boys) not to spit on the sidewalk.
5. I promise to do all in my power to make my city more beautiful and attractive.

* * *

The West End Business Men's Association of St. Louis, offered a prize of \$25 for the best answer to the question: "If you owned St. Louis, what would you do to improve it and better the condition of its people?" Some of the suggestions made by the prize winner follow:

"Have the Government appropriate sufficient money to improve the river for a deep-waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf.

"Lower rents for business houses, dwellings and flats.

"Build more small parks in the crowded districts and more playgrounds for the children.

"Place public drinking fountains all over the city for both men and beasts.

"Place public toilets for women and men throughout the city, as in New York City.

"Put red electric lights at night over each fire-alarm box.

"Let all property owners keep weeds cut on vacant lots; also where there are flats and tenements, owner or agent to engage janitor or housekeeper to see that tenants clean the yards in turns.

"Improve the river front with respectable buildings. Tear down all old buildings and replace them with modern business buildings and factories.

"Build public baths all over the city for both sexes.

"Open a park on Market street facing Union Station."

* * *

When a stranger moves into a town there are certain problems which at once confront him, such as what to do with his ashes and garbage; what public school his children should attend; what taxes he should pay, and when and where, says The Municipal Journal and Engineer. There are certain ordinances also which he should observe, such as that requiring cleaning the snow from his sidewalk within a certain time after each storm, not using a lawn sprinkler during certain hours, etc. Too often the citizen is informed of such an ordinance only when its penalty is enforced against him. We do not know of any way in which a greater general benefit could be conferred by a citizens' society than by the compiling, publishing and general distribution of a pamphlet, giving in the briefest possible form the information suggested above, in connection with which it would be desirable to give the names and office addresses of the various city officials, and a statement as to what particular function of the city government and maintenance appertains to each. We would also suggest that a certain member of the Society, or possibly one for each ward or other subdivision of the city, be named as a committee on complaints, to whom any citizen may report what he considers a dereliction of any official or city employee, or, if it would seem too great a burden to impose upon one citizen to make him the mouthpiece for universal complaint, he could act as an information bureau, and instruct citizens concerning what department or individual of the city government complaints should be made to.

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

SEPTEMBER FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS

Nearly every tree has fulfilled its work of flowering by the time the month of September comes. It is not a month of flowers with trees but one of fruit. Still, many of the August ones are still with us, notably the *Aralia* and the *Dimorphanthus*. But there are two elms presenting the unusual sight of their flowers now, the *Ulmus crassifolia* and *U. parvifolia*. True, the flowers of an elm make no display, but the fact that they flower now, when other elms bloom in the earliest days of spring, is surprising to many and interesting to all. The *Ulmus crassifolia* is a native of Texas and adjoining states, and becomes a beautiful small tree, so, too, does the *parvifolia*, which comes from Japan.

There are two other trees, or small trees, to better describe them, flowering in September, the *Gordonia pubescens* and *Clerodendron trichotomum*. The *Gordonia* is a rare and

beautiful tree. It has long ceased to exist where originally found wild, in Georgia, and has never been found elsewhere. The first plants of it coming to Philadelphia through the efforts of the Bartrams—among the first of the original botanists of the country—it is natural that there should be found some of the plants today, a very large specimen only; but nurserymen there are propagating it of late years, and young plants of it can again be had. The flowers are cream white, with a large cluster of yellow stamens in their center, looking like a large single white camellia, and possessing a delightful fragrance. It commences to flower in late August and continues until late October. I regret to add that this lovely small tree is not reliably hardy much further north than New York City.

Clerodendron trichotomum is a Japanese species, often seen as a shrub, but it can be grown as a tree

if kept to one stem from the start. The flowers are produced freely, in September. They are cream white with rose colored calyxes, and are gratefully fragrant. This small tree is fairly hardy in the middle states, and deserves extensive planting.

The Mt. Ash should be admitted to the September list because of its beautiful clusters of red berries at this season of the year. There is really but little difference between the native one, *Pyrus Americana*, and the European species, *P. Aucuparia*.

Among shrubs, *Spiræa Anthony Waterer* is again a charming sight, its second crop of flowers clustering its shoots; in fact it has never been without flowers all summer, but those of today are from the young shoots that started in early spring.

Buddleias are good shrubs to plant. They continue flowering for a long time. *B. curviflora* is in its prime now. Its flowers are of lilac color



CLEMATIS PANICULATA.



VIBURNUM DILATUM.
Bright Red Berries.

and are produced in long drooping spikes. Left to itself the bushes become of open habit, but they bear pruning in spring very well and it makes them more shapely; and all buddleias are really worthy subjects.

Lawns would be bare of flowers to a great extent were it not for the Rose of Sharon, or *Althæa*, *Hibiscus Syriacus*. This fine September flowering shrub exists in dozens of beautiful varieties, double and single, and though classed as a September flowering shrub, taking the earliest to the latest bloomers the season from late July to late September is covered. Either as a hedge or as a single specimen it is indispensable; and it is in its favor, too, that the harder it is pruned in spring the better it flowers, and flowers come nearly the whole length of its young shoots.

Clematis paniculata is in flower now, and this splendid vine is admired and planted by all who have a place for it. According to locality its



HIBISCUS SYRIACUS.
Rose of Sharon.

flowering period is from late August to late September. At Philadelphia its first flowers expand in the last week of August, its prime is reached towards the middle of September, and when its flowers fade its clusters of seeds are interesting, though the sweet odor of the flower is gone.

A shrub, so called, and a handsome one it is too, is the commonly called *Desmodium penduliflorum*, the proper name of which is *Lespedeza bicolor*. It is, really, of herbaceous nature, but making such a shrub-like growth it is planted as a shrub. The shoots are of a rather drooping tendency and this is made more pronounced when loaded with its rosy pea-shaped flowers.

There are many *Viburnums* displaying their beautiful berries now, some of those having red or scarlet ones are particularly handsome, and may be mentioned in later notes, *dilatatum*, *Lantana*, *opulus*, *Sieboldi* and others.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

SYSTEMATIC TREE PLANTING IN RIVERSIDE, CAL.

One of the most important additions made to the municipal government of Riverside, Cal., under the new charter was the creation of a park commission.

The first work of the new commission will be the systematizing of the care and planting of street trees, and the care and improvement of the city parks. It will be an ambition to make of Riverside in its entirety a great and beautiful park, with every block of its miles of streets planted to evergreen shade and ornamental trees,

and every foot of its frontage kept clean and attractive. Laws will be framed and proposed by the commission to enable it to carry out this great work, and even now ordinances governing the care of street frontages and other important features are in process of formation.

An excellent idea of what the commission desires to overcome, and what it hopes to accomplish, can be seen in the two street views shown herewith. Riverside boasts of miles of tree-lined, shaded streets which are

rapidly being improved under the able direction of Mr. J. H. Reed, the city Tree Warden. When the tree planting committee was organized by the Chamber of Commerce some three years ago, there were, as nearly as could be ascertained, about 30,000 trees on the streets. Since then this committee has planted about 3500, besides some 1500 planted by property owners, making a total of about 35,000 shade and ornamental trees now within the city limits.

This is believed to exceed the num-



PHOTO BY BROWN, RIVERSIDE

CHESTNUT STREET, RIVERSIDE, CAL., TYPICAL WELL-SHADED RESIDENCE STREET.

ber of street trees in any city in the country approximating the size of Riverside, and is exceeded in very few of the much larger cities.

Under the control of the new board of Park Commissioners street tree planting will go on more systematically and rapidly than ever before, until all vacancies on the old streets are filled, and newly laid out streets are promptly planted, thereby securing uniformity.

Mr. Reed, the Tree Warden, writes as follows of this work: "The view of Chestnut street is a fair sample of our common shaded residence streets. Our aim has been to beautify our city as a whole rather than to secure show parts, and we have not many bare streets left. The frontage photo is of one of the older planted streets. Since our systematic planting commenced, we are producing an entirely different type of pepper tree, (the most favorite shade tree with us). The pepper is a biddable tree, and easily trained to a straight stem and shapely top, if intelligently handled from the first.

"Until three years ago, our street tree planting and care was for the most part left to the abutting property owners. Each followed his own taste and convenience as to varieties, etc., with the usual unfortunate results of unintelligent or unsystematic work. About that time the city authorities were persuaded to create the office of Tree Warden—and the street trees were placed in his care. But he had no control over planting, nor could the city appropriate funds for planting. Our Chamber of Commerce interested itself and raised a fund for planting, which it placed in the hands of the Tree Warden. By some special effort interest was aroused and property owners quite generally consented to the Tree Warden's advice as to planting, and uniform planting was gradually secured, some sixty blocks having been lined with uniform varieties during the planting season just closed. The public sentiment favoring systematic street tree planting and care, enabled us to have embodied in a new charter just adopted, the right of the city to control all street tree management, including planting. While to secure permanent success, this authority will need to be judiciously used, since public sentiment must be behind all such movements, I am convinced that the ornamentation of our American cities will never be satisfactory till the tree margins are as effectively under the control of a city official as are the roadbeds and



PHOTO BY BROWN, RIVERSIDE
A DRIVEWAY IN RIVERSIDE, CAL.

sidewalks of all of the city's streets.

"In securing this the lack of suitably trained men available for Tree Wardens or Foresters will prove a serious obstacle. In a recent tour through the middle west and eastern cities for the purpose of studying parks and street ornamentation, I was much surprised to find so few towns with satisfactory street tree supervision. The lack of available trained men doubtless has much to do with this condition. It seems to me that the importance of street tree management in our rapidly growing towns would justify a department for special training for this purpose, in some of our colleges and universities. The

training in ordinary forestry as provided for in one or two institutions, does not meet the needs. In the meantime I see no better way to meet the demands than for patriotic, public-spirited citizens, with some fitness for the work, to give time and effort to systematic beautifying of their home towns, even at the expense of their money making or other occupations. I'm sure it would be as creditable to be the means of securing a permanent foundation for beautifying a young growing city, by general and suitable street parkings, as to leave to it money for an expensive monument, or grand memorial building."

THE SHAW BANQUET IN ST. LOUIS

The eighteenth annual banquet given by the trustees of the Missouri Botanical Garden, under the will of Henry Shaw, to the Gardeners, Florists and Nurserymen of St. Louis, was held August 14 at the Southern Hotel. In addition to the guests from the Garden, and prominent gardeners and florists, were many of the members of the "American Apple Growers' Congress," who were special guests. The banquet opened at 8 p. m. with over 150 persons at the tables. At the close of the dinner the speakers of the evening were intro-

duced by Dr. William Trelease, Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden. H. M. Dunlap of Illinois, President of the American Apple Growers Congress, talked on the subject, "The Practical Man," giving an outline of the work of the American Apple Growers Congress. The chairman called on P. C. Scanlan, Park Commissioner of St. Louis, who spoke of the value of parks to a large city, in response to a toast, "The Park and the Citizen." "Gardening as a Study" was responded to by Walther Retcher

(Continued on page VIII)



CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS IN ANNUAL MEETING

The twenty-first annual convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents held at Providence and Newport, R. I., August 20, 21, and 22, 1907, will take its place in the annals of that organization as the most unique in some respects of any meetings that have been held or are likely to occur in many a year.

With the many attractions of these historic and picturesque cities it was natural to anticipate an attendance that would outnumber all former gatherings of the association and the results were fully up to expectations. There were more than one hundred cemeteries represented and the guests on the third day at Newport exceeded three hundred, making the meeting by far the largest ever held. Answering a demand for fewer papers than have been customary at these meetings in the past the local committee of arrangements made bold to practically eliminate that time-honored feature. The only addresses on the program, aside from the president's, were historical sketches by officials of the several cemeteries visited, which left abundant time for inspecting the grounds and exchanging ideas on such subjects as might be suggested by environment. It is the opinion of many that this plan affords the greatest opportunity for getting practical information most helpful to cemetery

men, but be that as it may the outings at the convention were not only enjoyable and interesting but must have been in great measure instructive.

Headquarters were at the Narragansett Hotel and the opening meeting was held in the spacious parlors of the Masonic Temple nearby, where Hon. Patrick J. McCarthy, Mayor of the city, extended the visitors a very cordial welcome to "the beautiful city of Providence." President J. C. Cline responded for the association. Sid J. Hare, Kansas City, Mo., in behalf of Dr. R. N. Kesterson, President Mt. Greenwood Cemetery Co., Knoxville, Tenn., presented the association through its president with a gavel made of highly polished light gray Tennessee marble from the Knoxville quarries. A silver plate on the end of the hickory handle is inscribed "Greenwood Cemetery Co. to A. A. C. S., Aug. 20, 1907." Greenwood Cemetery has the distinction of being the only one in the country whose roads are made of crushed marble, which suggested the happy idea of the presentation.

President Cline thanked the donors and then read his annual address, in which he gave a brief historical sketch of the association. He said in part:

President's Annual Address

I shall not burden you with a lengthy enumeration of the many accomplishments

our Association has attained in the twenty-one years of its existence. No doubt you recall them in greater numbers than I might mention, but I cannot refrain from calling attention to some ideas so strongly advocated and to me most impressive.

First, the lawn plan, which now is nearly universal in cemeteries, has been so strongly favored and urged by this Association that it may be truly considered a direct result.

The subject of records has been given much consideration, although we can hardly claim that there is a universal system throughout our cemeteries. Still many of us have altered and improved our methods of records directly through suggestions and discussions in our yearly meetings.

The abolishment of Sunday funerals is another result in many instances of the impressions which have been taken home from our conventions.

Personal observations and expressions from representatives of other cemeteries have justified our stamp of approval. Sunday visitors to cemeteries are of the better classes, and order has improved.

The perpetual care of lots is the most important of our societies' accomplishments. In general it does not admit of much other than a uniform plan, but it is such a radical change from other methods that its popularity alone proves it commendable.

No doubt many of us have met adversity and discouragement in presenting to our people new ideas which we have carried home from our meetings, and we have had to fight long and hard to have them established.

It has been said "The best work done is done by people who do not know its greatness."

Human nature seems to prompt us to stand off and criticize public men, and to almost hunger for the opportunity to show them how their work might be rightly done; but as soon as the layman becomes the preacher or the citizen takes the public office he begins to see in the wider field of work, a more difficult situation or problem



PHOTO BY R. D. HOWELL

RECEIVING VAULT, NORTH BURIAL GROUND.



PHOTO BY R. D. HOWELL

VINE CLAD ENTRANCE, NORTH BURIAL GROUND.

to solve, and a larger chance to serve than his wildest dreams ever portrayed.

With a trial he soon concludes that he has made a "poor fist" of it.

That sense of imperfection grows on us in any sphere of life or labor in proportion to the sincerity and fidelity with which we seek to do our work.

Let us enter into our Twenty-first Convention with the spirit of attentiveness and submission. Let discussions and argument be indulged in solely for the benefit we might derive.

Secretary and Treasurer Lawson's baggage had failed to arrive, which necessitated deferring his report until a later meeting. He announced the death of Wm. Stone, Lynn, Mass., and David Woods, Pittsburg, Pa., two widely known and highly respected members of the association who had passed away within a month.

The President appointed the usual sessional committees and the remainder of the morning session was devoted to the "Question Box." The discussion of the construction of vaults and mausoleums brought out a statement by Supt. Grassau of Greenwood, Brooklyn, to the effect that a very large percentage of the vaults erected in that cemetery prior to 1893 were in bad condition; quite a number had to be taken down as a result of improper construction.

The afternoon was spent very pleasantly at North Burial Ground whither the party was conveyed in special electric cars. This is one of the oldest burial places in New England, the inscription on a huge boulder at the entrance indicating that it had been in continuous use for 207 years. The quaintly lettered and carved tombstones, weather-worn and in some instances almost illegible, in the older sections, greatly interested the visitors. After a tour of the grounds the party congregated in a shady spot on one of the broad lawns and listened to an address by Mr. William K. Reynolds, Chairman of the Commissioners of North Burial Ground, in which he gave an interesting historical sketch of the cemetery. The grounds originally comprised forty-five acres and the first burial of which there is record was made in 1710. For more than 100 years they remained little more than a sand hill and not until 1842 did the city fathers take cognizance of the needs of the cemetery. The first rules were enforced in 1846 and the first deed passed two years later. In 1861 the legislature authorized the commissioners to establish a perpetual care fund which now amounts to over \$200,000. The aim of the commissioners is to make the cemetery second to none and in the words of Mr. Reynolds this is

"probably the oldest burial place that is up-to-date in this country." Although a city cemetery under the direction of the city council there is an entire absence of political influence. Supt. Warren has a free hand and no one in the city council would undertake to dictate to him in regard to hiring or discharging his men. Mr. Reynolds cited an instance clearly demonstrating this fact, which was loudly applauded. The cemetery now covers 126 acres of beautifully undulating land, and is conducted on the lawn plan. One of the latest improvements, a substantial side hill receiving vault, was illustrated in a recent issue of this journal.



OFFICE BUILDING, ISLAND CEMETERY.
Newport, R. I.

At 4:30 p. m. the guests departed from the cemetery in special cars and an hour later were on an excursion steamer on the way to Fields Point, a well known resort where the waters of the Providence river mingle with those of Narragansett Bay. The car and boat ride had whetted the appetites for the New England shore dinner that was served here on the arrival of the steamer, and ample justice was done the bountiful meal. The menu consisted of clam chowder, baked clams, clam fritters, baked fish, green corn, sweet potatoes, watermelon and coffee. The return trip by steamer brought the first day's delightful outing to a close.

On the morning of the second day special electric cars conveyed the party to Swan Point Cemetery. On leaving the cars at the picturesque entrance the group photograph illustrated in this report was taken. A business session was held in a tent on the lawn adjoining the office. President Cline introduced Mr. Alfred Stone, President of the Swan Point Cemetery Association, who, in an interesting address, extended cordial greetings to the visitors and gave a resume of the origin and development of what is now admitted by cemetery men and landscape gardeners generally to be one of the most beautiful cemeteries in this country. The experiences recounted by Mr. Stone were by no means peculiar to Swan Point, but all boards of trustees have not acted as wisely in adopting modern methods; and some may even yet find food for thought in contemplating what has been accomplished here. Mr. Stone said in part:

History of Swan Point

The sixty years corporate life of Swan Point Cemetery is divided very sharply into two equal parts. The first thirty years were pioneer years in which road-making and lot selling were actively entered upon.

Unfortunately the prevailing taste and ambition for display found expression in the early years by the erection of curbing; often offensively obtrusive and extravagantly vulgar in design, and the fancied necessity of separating one's lot from those of his neighbors by fences of cast iron, stone or stone posts and chains with supposed funeral urns dangling therefrom, or by less offensive hedges, and little care was taken to see that the roads were kept free from weeds, that the borders were neatly trimmed, that shrubs were planted and cared for, and twice a year was quite frequent enough for mowing the grass.

This cemetery was in this condition in 1876, when a few who longed for better things turned up at the annual meeting and elected some new directors who had a notion that there was a need for and room for improvements.

The new board made a careful survey of existing conditions, physical and financial, and without undue haste made some changes, the result of which I will in part outline and you will, in going over the cemetery, perceive what has been accomplished in its physical development. As to the wisdom and taste of that which has been done it is more proper, as well as more modest, for us not to pass upon, but to leave you free to judge in approval or disapproval as your wide experience and trained judgment may dictate.

I have spoken of the presence of curbings, fences and hedges of which we once had our full share, but they were under the control of the individual proprietors, and of the unkempt condition of the grounds for which the directors were responsible; it was, therefore, our first duty to find a superintendent who not only knew what ought to be done, but had the energy, will and determination to do. We heard of a young man at Forest Hill, an assistant superintendent, who we were told, had the stuff in him for the making of a full-fledged superintendent and so we set about to capture him and finally succeeded

in bringing him from the sacred precincts of Boston (for although Forest Hill was not then legally within the municipality, it was de-facto a part of Boston) to make his home. He came here a young unmarried man; he is here with us now, the father of ten living children, but he is as young, as active, and insistent and creatively aggressive as the first day he set foot within our grounds and took command. I will not in his presence say more than to ask you to look about and see what he did, for it is his work, and I know, for my service as director precedes the period of his superintendency about two months, that he cannot say that the directors have thwarted him or forced him to do that which his judgment did not approve. They have in the development of the cemetery been silent partners, while he has been the untrammelled executive head. No lots have been sold for more than twenty-five years not under perpetual care, the price of the lot invariably including 40 cents per foot which is put into the perpetual care fund. This fund, with bequests, on the first of January, 1907, amounted to \$387,773.15.

In 1880 the directors saw the necessity of establishing a permanent fund for the care of those parts of the cemetery not used for burial purposes, including roads, paths, etc., and thereupon voted to put aside 13 cents a foot for all lands sold in the cemetery and for that thrown out into avenues and paths, which sum has since been increased to 15 cents a foot. This permanent fund, on the first of January, 1907, amounted to \$97,571.67.

It is intended by the directors, though there has been no corporate vote on the subject, that this sum shall accumulate until it amounts to \$500,000.00 before any part of it—principal or interest—shall be used, and thus make sure that even if all of the lots within the grounds have been sold there will be funds to take care of those portions not under perpetual care.

By legislative enactment the perpetual care fund is safe-guarded by very strict limitations as to the class of securities in which it can be invested. The same restrictions have been placed around the Permanent Fund, as it can be easily seen that special demands may make it necessary to use temporarily portions of the fund to meet unforeseen emergencies—but it is believed that the fund will be as carefully conserved in the future as it has been in the past.

The absence of gravel paths has not only reduced the labor of caring for them, but we think that the beauty of the landscape has been enhanced by sodding, while their slight depression sufficiently defines their location.

Especially care has been taken to plant shrubs, vines and trees of every variety that will stand our climate, which is more vigorous than in the cities south of us, but is, with the exception of Newport, much less severe than in any other part of New England, and to limit to the minimum the use of bedding plants, annuals and other flowering plants which are destroyed by the first killing frost which may befall early in September, leaving an aching void of bare ground for two months or more during which period Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed as these trees, vines and shrubs are in their brilliant autumnal hues.

This address was followed by a most impressive memorial service for William Stone and David Woods, who had been members of the Association since 1888 and 1890, respectively. The report of the Memorial Committee, consisting of George W. Creesy, Wm. Falconer and H. Wilson Ross, was read by Mr. Ross and trib-



PHOTOS BY SID J. HARE

1. Office Building, Swan Point.
2. Shelter House, Entrance Swan Point.
3. Group of Charter Members (See Note).
4. Shrubbery Background, Swan Point.

utes were paid the departed members by Mr. Creesy, Mr. Falconer and Mr. John R. Hooper, and the service concluded with a vocal solo by Mr. John C. Dix, who sang with much feeling "The Vacant Chair," the members joining in the chorus.

The afternoon was devoted to inspecting the cemetery. In groups, the party numbering more than one hundred and fifty, traversed the grounds which comprise 200 acres. The unique boulder wall and entrance; the new office building with its maps and records, and the new receiving vault, well lighted and thoroughly ventilated; the fine specimen trees and shrubs, the river drive skirting the Seekonk river and overhung with a variety of native trees and flowering shrubs were a few of the more noteworthy attractions that held the attention of the admiring visitors until they were invited to luncheon. A roomy tent had been pitched on the river bank for this occasion and one of the city's leading caterers served a buffet luncheon that was pronounced fit for a queen's taste. After another stroll over the grounds to the tent near the office a business session was held. Secretary-Treasurer Lawson having received his baggage read his annual report in which he stated that 21 new members were enrolled at the Detroit meeting, 18 having joined since that time, 2 have died, 6 resigned and 11 were dropped for non-payment of dues. The total receipts were \$718.60 and disbursements \$683.10, with no outstanding indebtedness.

The committee appointed at the Detroit meeting to perfect arrangements for having this association represented at the convocation of horticultural and kindred interests to be held at the Jamestown Exposition, reported that it was impracticable to make such arrangements. They suggested that members of the Association who expected to attend the Exposition at the time of the convocation be appointed as a committee. Roll call by the Secretary showed the attendance of members to be the largest ever present at a convention of the Association, to-wit, 117, which included 22 new members.

The report of the Membership Committee and subsequent discussion brought out the fact that the association has been widely advertised during the past year and much good seed has been sown. As shown by the Secretary's report results were accomplished and the committee was continued.

Nominations for officers for the ensuing year were next in order. Fred R. Diering, Woodlawn, New York, and James Currie, Forest Home, Milwaukee, Wis., were nominated for the offices of President and Vice-President, respectively. Bellett Lawson said he had held the office of Secretary-Treasurer three years and thought some one else should try it. Charles B. Jefferson, West Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, T. H. Little, Mount Hope, Chicago, and Frank Eurich, Woodlawn, Detroit, Mich., were placed in nomination for the office and the two former withdrew, leaving only Mr. Eurich's name before the convention.

It was resolved to notify the Secretary of the decease of any of the members of the association, and that he be empowered to see that a floral design be furnished at the expense of the association.

While in California recently President Cline was impressed with the oiled roads and at his request Mr. C. Ohnemuller, Superintendent Evergreen Cemetery, Los Angeles, presented the following paper:

Oiled Roads in California

The dusty roads of Southern California made it necessary to find a means by which the dust might be effectually laid without too great an expense. Water was scarce, and the cost a great deal, so that process had to be abandoned, at least to some extent.

In the spring and summer of 1898, six miles of highways were oiled by Los Angeles County and in 1899 the same roads, with an additional seven miles were oiled. This experiment proved to be very satisfactory and in 1900 fifty miles were oiled, most of this being oiled twice.

The process, as now in use, took some time and experimenting to perfect. At first oil was sprinkled on top of the road, just as water is used. Although this laid the dust, to some extent, yet it was not very satisfactory, because the oily particles, flying around in the air, stuck to everything they came in contact with and left grease spots on the clothes. The best and most used process of today consists of first plowing up the road to the depth of about one foot. The clods are then broken up if not too large by harrowing, but sometimes sledge hammers and mallets must be used. After the soil is thoroughly pulverized, a road grader is used to make the road even, and shape it so that it will shed water. After being again harrowed and rolled crude oil is sprinkled over it, after being heated to a temperature of from one hundred and seventy to three hundred degrees Fahrenheit. From one hundred twenty to three hundred barrels per mile, depending on the width of the road are used. If the road has very heavy traffic, sometimes as many as four hundred barrels per mile are used. In a few weeks, a second coating is applied and then coarse gravel or sand, usually river sand is the best, is sprinkled over the top to absorb the surplus oil. After the road has been used a few weeks, it becomes as solid as macadam, the oil having mixed with the fine soil and thus forming a solid mass. The color of the road is from dark brown to black. The oil has little or no effect on rubber and does not hurt rubber-tired vehicles to any extent.



PHOTOS BY SID J. HARE

1. Monument by St. Gaudens, Island Cemetery.
2. Monument by Oscar Lenz, Island Cemetery.
3. Box Hedge Around Above Monuments.
4. Box Trees, Island Cemetery.

After a few weeks no oil stains are left on tires and the dust is effectually laid for one and sometimes two years.

California oil contains mostly asphaltum and petroleum. The asphaltum being hard and brittle forms part of the road and the petroleum absorbs the dust. About one thousand miles of oiled roads have been completed in California and the oil costing from sixty-five cents to one dollar per barrel. In Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, four and one half miles of a thirty-five foot road were oiled at a cost of one dollar per barrel applied and six thousand barrels were used. The road was much better than before and the Park Commissioners estimated that about five hundred dollars per month and seventy thousand gallons of water per day were saved.

Many private corporations are using oiled roads and they are especially valuable in parks and cemeteries, because there is not only a lack of dust, but also a lack of weeds. The roads also dry off very quickly and there is never any mud to be seen.

The following description of how the roads are prepared and the oil applied was also written at the request of Mr. Cline by Doran, Brouse and Price, contractors:

The roadway is brought to a finished grade, then thoroughly harrowed to a depth of two or three inches. It is then given an application of oil at a temperature from 150 to 180 degrees (applied from an ordinary tank wagon with special gates for spreading the oil) of about one gallon to the square yard. This is allowed to stand for 48 hours, then thoroughly harrowed and a further application of a similar amount given, then allowed to stand for at least 72 hours and enough sharp sand spread over the surface to keep the roller from sticking.

It is then thoroughly rolled with a heavy roller and any spots that show too much oil have more sand applied, and any that show too little oil have more oil applied. Traffic should be kept from the roadway for ten days or two weeks to give the oil a chance to oxidize.

This work is preferably done in the summer when the earth is hot and the oil will penetrate further. It is frequently the case that after a road is completed the hot sun will draw the oil to the surface so that it may need a further application of sand.

We use thirteen to fifteen gravity oil which carries from forty-five to sixty per cent liquid asphaltum. The cost, with oil at 75c per barrel of 42 gallons, is from a cent to a cent and a quarter per square foot.

Mr. G. F. Standley, Beverly, Mass., President of the New England Cemetery Association, made a brief report for his association which began with nine members in 1903 and now numbers sixty or more; meetings are held four or five times a year at different cemeteries and much good is being accomplished.

At 5 o'clock the special cars were taken for headquarters where, after a brief stay, the party boarded the excursion steamer Squantum for a ride to a pleasure resort known as Vanity Fair on the shores of Narragansett Bay, where they devoted the evening to amusement.

Thursday's program provided a variety of attractions that filled the day in a manner that more than sustained

the committee's desire to have something doing all the time that would add pleasure to the occasion. An early start was made for the steamer Warwick which had been chartered expressly to take the visitors to that famous home of the nabobs—Newport—and incidentally to enjoy a sail down picturesque Narragansett Bay. The weather could not have been more propitious and the roomy decks afforded a delightful place from which to view the country on either side of the bay. A feature not on the programme was the almost simultaneous arrival in the harbor of the Swedish cruiser Fylgia with Prince

Plymouth, Mass., twenty years. Many distinguished men are interred in the smaller burying places throughout the city. Especially noteworthy of these places is the Jewish Cemetery near the heart of the city, a little spot luxuriant in foliage and flowers. Here rest the Touro's whose bequests for the care of this cemetery and to Newport and New Orleans will keep alive their memory to remote posterity. Island Cemetery Corporation was chartered in 1847. The grounds comprise twenty-one acres, under control of trustees chosen annually by the lot owners. Andrew K. McMahon has been Superintendent for twenty-four

try; it passes nearly all the elegant residences in modern Newport and affords at least a passing glance of many of the fine gardens for which Newport has an enviable reputation.

On the return to the steamer the final business session was held. The officers nominated at a preceding session were elected and Kansas City was chosen as the next place of meeting with Chattanooga, Tenn., as a close competitor. Resolutions were adopted thanking the officials of North Burial Ground, Swan Point and Island cemeteries for their instructive historical addresses, the members of the Executive Committee for their courteous attention and untiring efforts to make the occasion one long to be remembered and to Newport Horticultural Society for their kindness and courtesy. President-elect Diering announced the following members of the Executive Committee for Kansas City, 1908: L. B. Root, Mt. Washington; S. M. Hyer, Elmwood; H. S. Cook, Forest Hill, and Sid J. Hare. A buffet lunch was served on the steamer on the return sail by moonlight up Narragansett Bay. The evening passed pleasantly interspersed with vocal and instrumental music and at 10:30 p. m. the Providence dock was reached and the twenty-first annual gathering of the A. A. C. S. was at an end.



ENTRANCE TO "FAIRLAWN," NEWPORT, R. I.

Wilhelm and our own steamer. The Prince was kept in ignorance of the nearness of a boatload of cemetery men lest he might regard it as an omen of uncertain outcome.

Island Cemetery was reached after a short car ride and walk through a street so narrow that it could afford but one scant sidewalk. An inspection of the interesting old cemetery with its tall grave markers, iron inclosures and historic monuments was followed by an address by Hon. Robert S. Franklin, President of Island Cemetery Corporation, who extended a cordial welcome to "our fair city by the sea." Mr. Franklin said there were fifteen or more cemeteries in Newport, the most representative being the old or Common Burying Ground adjoining Island Cemetery. It has been in continuous use from the middle of the seventeenth century up to the present time. "There the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep." The oldest monument bears date 1660, ante-dating the oldest on Burial Hill,

years and was commended by Mr. Franklin as "a faithful and conscientious official to whose energy and skill the excellent condition of the grounds is due in great degree."

The Belmont Memorial Chapel with its handsome art-glass windows, and elaborately carved altar of foreign marbles, beautiful monuments by Saint Gaudens and his pupil Oscar Lenz and other memorials by American and foreign artists elicited favorable comment. From the cemetery the visitors were escorted to the Masonic Hall where a fine luncheon was served to about three hundred persons. The Newport Horticultural Society joined with the local cemetery officials in providing the entertainment for the day and many of their members participated in the delightful ride through the city and over the famous Ocean Drive. Twenty or more conveyances, described locally as "barges" or drags, formed quite an imposing procession. This is one of the best known drives in the coun-

In the Newport Gardens

Our association had a happy day at Newport, but I heard some members remark, "Oh how I wish we could stop a little and have a walk through some of these magnificent gardens." But our time that afternoon would not permit of this, besides, access to most of these Newport home grounds is denied absolutely to the public. I was most fortunate, however; my daughter and I staid over. We were the guests of the Secretary of the Newport Horticultural Society, and through our host had an entry into the grounds of many of the grandest of Newport's palatial homes. As much of what we saw and learned would not be of general interest to our cemetery people, I'll restrict myself to what I think you would care to know.

Our association and the Swedish prince Wilhelm entered Newport the same day. Our boat passed close by the cruiser that brought him hither and we all admired the Scandinavian battleship. Blue and yellow were the Swedish colors. The Prince was the social lion of the season. In the evening a grand dinner was given in his honor by Mrs. Fish. The decorations were purple and gold. Gorgeous orchids (*Cattleya gigas*) were the purple and a profusion of allamanda blooms the gold. I did not get back in time from our carriage ride and final business on the boat to see these. After dinner the Prince and his company were entertained at a ball at the Berwind mansion. By prearrangement, about 9:30 that evening, the courtesy of viewing the reception rooms, ball room and supper rooms was extended to us. What a spacious, beautiful, artistically and richly gotten up mansion this is, and the floral work throughout was superb—rich, tasteful, elegant, graceful. Allamandas, roses and orchids pre-

vailed, and the festooning was of airy asparagus. The Prince's table stood forth in a shower of sprays of golden orchids (*Oncidium varicosum*) set in Farleyense ferns. Killarney roses were the center pieces on the other seventy tables. American Beauty roses alone decorated the great ball room.

Riding along the main driveways or avenues we were impressed with the seemingly endless number of splendid residences set back in spacious grounds thickly wooded towards the street, and where the trees were not enough to give them privacy, high thick hedges were used, also vine covered walls and fences. Our principal peeps into these grounds were at the entrance ways and over the hedges. But the lawns or gardens fronting the sea were open. As the roads and street drives are oiled they were free from dust.

It is occasionally asked, What trees and shrubs will thrive by the seaside? Newport answers this. Any kind of tree or shrub that will thrive inland will prosper along the seacoast providing it has shelter from prevailing fierce winds and salt water spray.

First, let us note the trees. Many of these Newport gardens, old and new, were designed by eminent landscape gardeners who knew no stint of money, hence it is that the grouping and massing as well as isolated specimens are oftentimes composed of rare and expensive plants. English oaks are frequent, purple, fernleaved and plain European beeches prevail, but the American one is seldom seen; American basswoods are not uncommon, but in poor favor, the Europeans being greatly preferred, and surely of the white Linden (*Tilia argentea*) and the white weeping one (*Tilia petiolaris*) some of the most perfect specimens I ever saw were here. The last named is one of the most elegant trees in existence. Our yellow wood (*Cladrastis tinctoria*) occurred in many gardens and fine specimens too. Why don't we plant more of this lovely tree? Then there were tulip trees, Kentucky coffee trees, horse chestnuts, elms, maples, birches, willows and many others. For quick shelter, plane trees, soft maples, Norway maples and sycamore maples were largely planted, and too as street trees. Sam Parsons, of New York, once told me he'd like to hang a man who would plant street trees closer than 50 feet apart; in Newport lots and lots of street trees are not a fourth of that distance asunder! And many of them, bordering the avenues, notably sycamore maples have been headed down into the dumpiness of Norways for view and utility's sake.

All manner of lesser trees like dogwoods, magnolias, crataegus, pyrus, Japanese maples, and the like are freely used in massing and fronting the larger groups. Among these Pissard's plum is the most favored of crimson-purple leaved plants as it retains its deep color all summer.

Coniferous trees thrive beautifully in early life at Newport, but when 30 or 40 years planted many of them get naked stemmed. In the earlier days Scotch and Austrian pines had been planted extensively, evidently for shelter, so had Norway spruces, but the latter are now very poor. For ornament Nordman's fir had been more freely used than any other. For shelter belts and next to the sea now our native white spruce takes precedence over other evergreens. In one princely garden I saw belt thickets of superbly blue Mount Atlas cedar (*Cedrus Atlantica glauca*) 16 to 20 feet high! Sacrilege, I thought. Such trees—only one or two of them—if set out as isolated specimens, would have given a richness and dignity to the estate.

Among lesser conifers the Japanese retinosporas prevail, occasionally as specimens, but more frequently massed or grouped together, and sometimes sheared into shape or line. English yews, too, got the same treatment. In one garden where the golden variegated yew was massed alongside of the typical green one, the variegated one proved the

thrifter and hardier of the two. The Japanese umbrella pine (*Sciadopitys verticillata*), 10 to 12 feet high and dense to the ground, was quite plentiful, and again it often pained me to see it chucked into thickets of other evergreens. Considerable use is made of tree box.

All my life I have been a tree man and many, many years of practical experience have taught me that transplanting large trees is often very disappointing, but at Newport I found that the gardeners thought little more of transplanting trees 4 to 8 inches caliper and 16 to 20 feet high or over than they did of those of 2 inch caliper and 8 to 10 feet high, and with capital success. I saw hundreds of such trees. And what much astonished me was that these included oaks, beeches and silver firs. In the case of lindens, buckeyes, elms and maples this wouldn't be so surprising. But they take the greatest pains with them. Wide circles are cut around the trees, every root is secured, the branches are cut in (except in the case of conifers) in proportion to the mutilation of the roots; when out of ground the roots are covered from wind, sun and frost and never allowed to get dry;

mixed into the soil is what is used. In two or three places I did see intensely blue flowers, but in every instance the plants were outdoor grown, in somewhat hard ground and faintly shaded, in fact they were rather neglected plants, and the deepest blue of all was somewhat under the edge of pine trees. The tub plants are brought indoors over winter into frost proof, cool sheds, cellars or pits, much the same as we in other places treat them. But how those Newport gardeners treat their hardy specimens is interesting. We all know that planted out of doors the hydrangea will live and grow as far north as Boston, but the shoots die down to the ground in winter like a herbaceous plant, and the next spring fresh sprouts, strong and many come forth, but they seldom bear a blossom. The flowering shoots are borne from old wood. Now these big Newport hydrangeas have hundreds of heads of bloom apiece, and this is how they do it:

On the approach of winter the plants are completely stripped of all foliage and the stems or branches tied closely together and a boxing erected around them, and inside of this box is filled with common earth or



ENTRANCE TO THE MRS. ASTOR ESTATE, NEWPORT, R. I.

holes had already been prepared to receive them, and they are planted at once. The holes had been made wide and deep and the earth still further unfastened. For a year or two after, the roots are never allowed to get dry, and if the trees are conifers they are sprinkled overhead two or three times a day in dry weather the first spring.

The shrubbery in the Newport gardens was much the same as we have at home. Here and there there were magnificent groups of hardy rhododendrons. These included such varieties as Everestianum, Roseum elegans, Alexander Dancer, Album grandiflorum, Charles Dickens, H. W. Sargent, Kettledrum and Caractacus.

The great floral glory of the Newport gardens in summer are the hydrangeas; the finest in the country are said to be there. You saw they were pink, bluish, and blue, also "single" and "double" and they occurred as enormous specimens in tubs set here and there around the mansions, or they were gigantic masses as hardy shrubs in the garden. The varieties are the same as we grow in our greenhouses, that is Hortensis or Otaksa, and the "single" one is the form known as Japonica. The coloring—pink or bluish, is simply as it happens to come. I was not told of any attempt to blue them artificially. When artificial means are employed, finely broken alum

dirt, and a hood of boards is put on to shed snow and rain; oiled canvas would also do. In the event of a hard winter a mulching of tree leaves could be heaped on the ground outside of the boxing. Or, in the case of plants that can be handled in such a way, the branches are denuded of all foliage as before explained and then laid down to right and left in a row as we sometimes do with raspberry and grapevine canes in winter and heavily covered over with earth.

Shrubs Prevail Close by the Sea

The trees occur a little way back from the salt water. Matrimony vine, red color, wax myrtle, swamp rose, button ball bush, sea elder and some others thrive fairly well in the teeth of the wind and under occasional spray, but they are slow growing, hence the California privet is used instead, massed in belts and thickets. *Rosa rugosa* is not infrequently used in the same way, but it is losing favor, the people claim it looks a little seedy as the summer advances.

Hedges—Did you ever see so many hedges. Almost every garden was hedged in or fenced in as high as one's head or higher, and hedges intersected and separated the different compartments of the gardens as well as formed division lines be-

tween estates. The California privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*, a Japanese plant and not at all a native of California) is the hedge plant of Newport, with occasionally a piece of buckthorn or European beech, and in Island Cemetery there is a piece of oak hedging. The privet hedge is pruned into shape just before it starts into growth in spring, and again in June, and still again about the middle of August. While we were there several gardeners were clipping their privet hedges.

The English Ivy is very extensively used, both as belts and borders on the ground and covering walls.

Fruits—Does your mouth water? In many of these gardens there are villages of greenhouses devoted to the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables. Black and white house grapes were in perfection, the finest nectarines you ever laid your eyes on were there, and Persian melons whose whetting odor met you long before you saw themselves, tasted better than anything of their kind I had eaten for the last ten years. There are two things our esteemed brother Boice of Geneseo, Ill., loves; they are luscious musk melons and church stories. Oh, Robert, how we wished you had been with us that day. We had to stand up and exclaim. "For mercy's sake, stop picking, we cannot eat another one;" and our pockets were not empty.

WILLIAM FALCONER.

ECHOES

There may never be another convention at which there are no papers but there is not likely to be another convention of cemetery men very soon at which there was so much of historic interest.

North Burial Ground is a good example of what can be accomplished in transforming an old-fashioned grave-yard with mounds, paths, railings, copings, etc., into a modern lawn plan cemetery.

Some of the drivers of the Newport sightseeing conveyances are as loquacious as the guides at the National Capitol. One of them afforded his party a running comment on people and places along Ocean drive that

was as amusing as a continuous vaudeville.

Ten of the charter members of the A. A. C. S., were photographed in Swan Point, and are shown in picture No. 3, on page 183. They are, reading from left to right: H. A. Church, Urbana, O.; John Reid, A. W. Blain, Detroit; J. C. Cline, Dayton, O.; Frank Eurich and wife, Detroit; Geo. W. Creevy and wife, Salem, Mass.; O. C. Simonds, R. J. Haight, Chicago; all present at the first meeting at Cincinnati twenty years ago.

There is a strong sentiment in favor of holding the 1909 meeting in Chattanooga, Tenn. In all probability there will be a well organized association of southern cemetery officials before that time who will be anxious to have the association meet south of Mason and Dixon line.

Swan Point has some remarkably fine specimens of Colorado blue spruce, umbrella pines and other choice varieties of evergreens, including many of the broad-leaved kinds. Mr. McCarthy's collection of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants elicited many favorable comments.

Twenty or more superintendents went from Providence to Boston where they visited Forest Hills, Mt. Hope, Newton and Mt. Auburn cemeteries where they were royally entertained by the superintendents of the respective cemeteries. A special car took the guests from Newton to Mt. Auburn.

The increasing attendance of ladies at the conventions and the regularity with which so many attend prompts the suggestion that the ladies be encouraged to organize an auxiliary.

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION MEETS

The Michigan Cemetery Association held its third annual meeting at Lansing, Aug. 13-14. The convention started with an auto ride to the city cemeteries at which place a good thorough discussion was held pertaining to many phases of cemetery management. The first meeting was held in the office of the City Clerk, who is also Secretary to the Board of Cemetery Commissioners.

The meeting was called to order by J. W. Burns and the regular order of business transacted. Mr. Eurich declined to serve as President another year on account of his inability to give it the necessary time and attention. J. W. Burns of Port Huron was elected President, Dr. Douglas of Lapeer Vice-President, and E. V. Goebel of Grand Rapids Secretary and

Treasurer. After adjournment, Mr. Gray escorted the members to an interesting play at one of the local opera houses, which everyone enjoyed immensely.

On Wednesday the Agricultural College grounds were inspected. W. J. Beals, Professor of Botany and Forestry, gave the members a good deal of his time explaining fully the different objects of interest to them. The time spent here every one present agreed was worth many times the expenses involved to attend the convention. After leaving the grounds a final visit was paid Mr. Gray to express appreciation for the excellent treatment the convention received under his guidance. Adjournment was taken to meet next at Port Huron in 1908.

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS

At the recent annual meeting of Lake View Cemetery Association, Jamestown, N. Y., the completion of the handsome new chapel was noted and the secretary urged the building of a system of storm sewers. The report of the treasurer showed receipts of \$16,966 and expenditures of \$9,595. Perry W. Goodwin, assistant superintendent, was elected secretary and superintendent, and L. L. Mason, former secretary, was elected president.

Since the present superintendent, Theo. E. Anderson, took charge of Springhill Cemetery, at Danville, Ill., some years ago, a gradual change to the lawn plan has been carried on. Graves have been levelled and the alleyways filled in even with the lots. The association is about to open up thirty acres of additional land and have engaged Howard Evarts Weed, of Chicago, to make the plans.

J. Y. Craig, superintendent Forest Lawn Cemetery, Omaha, Neb., visited Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, and Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, for the purpose of investigating the crematories in those cities. It is the intention to build a combined chapel and crematorium at Forest Lawn in the near future. There is none nearer to that city than Davenport, Ia., to which place bodies are frequently sent for incineration.

The Greenwood Cemetery Association, Dallas, Tex., is raising a fund of \$5,000 for improving the grounds and erecting a new fence and gateway.

Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn., has purchased a large addition of adjoining land for \$10,000.

The trustees of Grove Cemetery, Belfast, Me., have let the contract to Hutchins Bros. for a new receiving vault. It will be of Mt. Waldo granite, 27x23 feet in ground dimensions, and will have sixty catacombs.

The White Earth Cemetery Company, of White Earth, N. D., has been incorporated by J. P. Semrud, C. E. Shepard and others.

A new cemetery is being laid out in W. Tarboro, N. C. It will be known as Greenwood.

An addition of six acres has been purchased for the Catholic Cemetery at Hudson, N. H.

The Riverview Cemetery Company, of Weldona, Colo., has been incorporated by H. C. Gilmore, Justine Wallace and others.



Tarvia

The Dust Layer

Park Drive, Wilmington, Delaware, made dustless with Tarvia

THE DUST PROBLEM SOLVED

The problem of suppressing road dust is now receiving the attention of the best engineers and road makers in all civilized countries. The suppression of this nuisance has become a necessity, for not only does it damage crops and decrease real estate values but it is a menace to health itself.

Various methods have been tried for suppressing dust including sprinkling roads with fresh water, treating them with calcium chloride, impregnating the road surface with crude oils of various kinds, etc., but all of these methods have fallen short of their purpose.

Within the past two years, following some experiments by French engineers, this company introduced Tarvia, a special tar preparation. The results from this treatment have been unusually successful. Some 800,000 yards of macadam roads were treated in about thirty different cities. This included work at Jackson, Tenn., under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture and work on New York roads under the supervision of the State Boards. It was absolutely demonstrated that Tarvia not only suppresses dust but adds materially to the durability of the road. It has been demonstrated that its use reduces the wear on the road itself about one-half, and in this way the treatment practically pays for itself.

To anyone interested we will gladly send booklet showing numerous roads which have been treated with full data covering the subject.

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TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

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Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

- Bronxville, N. Y., and Its Village Hall. Illust. M. J. E., 23:192-3. Aug. 14, '07.
 Billboards, The Crusade Against, by Clinton Rogers Woodruff. Rev. of Revs., 36:345-7. Sept., '07.
 Billboard Question, The Crux of, by Clinton Rogers Woodruff. The Independent, 63:390. Aug. 15, '07.
 Cities, Orchard, by F. A. Morgan. 19th Century, 61:961-8. June, '07.
 Civic Improvements, by H. Croly. Arch. Rec., 21:347-52. May, '07; Reply by Chas. Mulford Robinson, Arch. Rec., 22:117-20. Aug. '07.
 Garden City and Its Units. Illust. International Studio, 32:64-5 sup. Aug., '07.
 Niagara Preservation Number of the Chautauquan. Aug., '07. Price 25c. Chautauqua, N. Y.
 Niagara Campaign, Summary of, by J. Horace McFarland. Chaut., 47:279-86. Aug., '07.
 Niagara Falls Subject to Federal Control, by ex-Atty. General Griggs. Illust. Chaut., 47:295-311. Aug., '07.
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 Sculpture for Boston's Old Home Week. Illust. M. N., 19:661. Sept., '07.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

- London Botanic Gardens. Illust. Nature, 76:199-200. June 27, '07.

- Rose Garden of Bagatelle at Paris. Illust. Revue Horticole (French), 79:346-8. Aug. '07.
 Society of American Florists, Annual Convention of F. R. 20:17-31. Aug. 22, '07. Hort. 6:204-9. Aug. 24, '07. F. E., 24:264-75. Aug. 24, '07.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

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 Bridges, Concrete, by G. S. Webster. Illust. G. R. M., 8:261-2. Aug., '07.
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 Object Lesson Road on Grounds of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, by M. O. Eldridge. Illust. G. R. M., 8:257. Aug., '07.
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 Wisconsin's First Governor, Monument to, Lancaster, Wis. Illust. M. N., 19:660. Sept., '07.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

- Conifers, Ornamental, by A. Hans. Illust. Hort., 6:161. Aug. 10, '07.
 Doctoring Valuable Garden Trees, by Phebe W. Humphreys. Illust. F. L., Sept., '07.
 Forest Schools, German. Rev. of Revs. 36:121-2. July, '07.
 Forest Fires, Saving the Waste of, by B. E. Fernow. Illust. C. L. A., 12:414-17. Aug., '07.
 Hardiness; Can We Breed it Into Trees and Plants? by C. G. Patten. Illust. M. H., 35:321-5. Sept., '07.
 Perennial Flowers, Propagating, by G. W. Strand. M. H., 35:355-7. Sept., '07.
 Reforestation of the Allegheny and Monongahela Valleys. Engineering Mag., 33:623-4. July, '07.
 Shade Trees, The Best Twelve, by Leonard Barron. Illust. G. M., 6:68-70. Sept., '07.
 Wild Flower Horologe, by B. B. Smith. Illust. C. L. A., 12:329-30. July, '07.
 Wild Flowers of England. The Dial, 42:364-5. June 16, '07.

BOOKS, REPORTS, Etc.

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The Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden No. 17 of Volume V contains reports of secretary and director-in-chief, superintendents of grounds, scientific directors, the treasurer and other officers.

Woodlawn Cemetery, Detroit, Mich., has issued a handsomely printed little illustrated book showing many beautiful views of the grounds.

The New England Cemetery Association sends a little book containing a history of the association and accounts of its different field days and meetings.

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OBITUARY

David Woods, aged 75, superintendent of the Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburgh, died August 14 at his home after an illness of eight weeks. He was born May 12, 1832, near Belfast, County Down, Ireland, and came to this country in 1850, settling in Allegheny county. In 1866 Mr. Woods located in Pittsburgh and has lived there since. In the same year he became connected with the Allegheny Cemetery and remained there until 1874. In April, 1881, he was appointed superintendent of the Homewood Cemetery, and held that office until his death. During the 26 years of Mr. Woods' incumbency, Homewood Cemetery has undergone many changes, and it was through his efforts that it has been transformed into the beautiful burying ground it is today, being recognized as one of the leading cemeteries in the country. He was one of the originators of the plan for abolishing Sunday funerals, which met with the approval of the ministers and undertakers of Pittsburgh. He was a member of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church, of McCandless Lodge, Masonic order, and one of the oldest members of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, at whose meetings he was a regular attendant. He is the last member of his family and leaves five children, his wife, Mrs. Nancy Speer Woods having died in 1902. The surviving children are Mrs. G. A. Schnabel, Oakmont; David R., Wilmington, Cal.; William S., formerly state senator and a well-known attorney of Pittsburgh; Samuel, secretary and treasurer of the Lincoln Fire Brick and Shape Company, and Miss Margaret Woods. He also leaves 25 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. The interment was in Homewood.

David Robinson, aged 69, for sixteen years Secretary and Treasurer of the Homewood Cemetery Association at Pittsburgh, Pa., died recently at the office of the Homewood Ceme-

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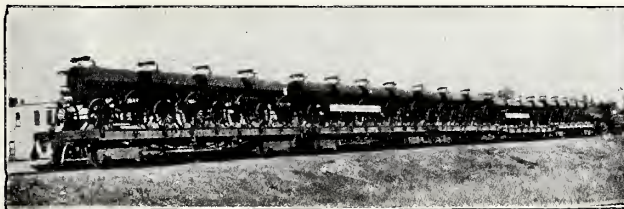
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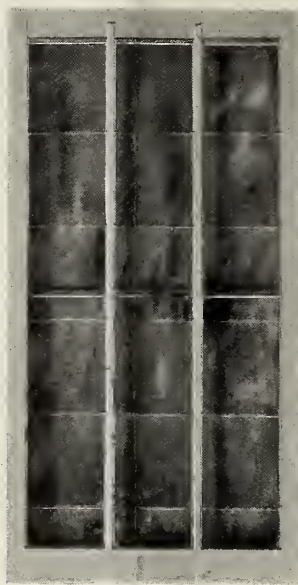
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CHICAGO, ILL.

tery, from heart failure. He was a native of Saltsburg, Pa., and came to Pittsburg about twenty-five years ago and became associated with Thomas Wightman, President of the Homewood Cemetery Association. He was one of the best-known residents of the East End, having a large circle of friends among business men.

James J. Hagerty, formerly Superintendent of St. Mary's Cemetery, Salem, Mass., is dead. F. J. McMahon succeeds him as Superintendent.

John C. Teas, the veteran nurseryman of Carthage, Mo., died at his home there on July 29, 1907. He was 80 years of age, and had shown an unusual amount of vitality until the last few months. He became ill during the unfavorable weather of the spring planting season and had since been ailing. For the last two weeks he was confined to bed, and his death had been anticipated for several days. Mr. Teas was born in Philadelphia in 1827, of Quaker parentage. He went to Carthage, Mo., in 1867. He had previously been in the nursery business at Richmond, Ind. His technical education was obtained in New York, where he first learned the principles of plant growth and management. He it was who originated Teas' weeping mulberry, a shrub that has been sold the world over under his name. He also put on the market the white Judas tree. His life was one of devotion to his calling, his family and his friends, and to his untiring efforts were due important improvements in the fruits and ornamental flora of the great Southwest.



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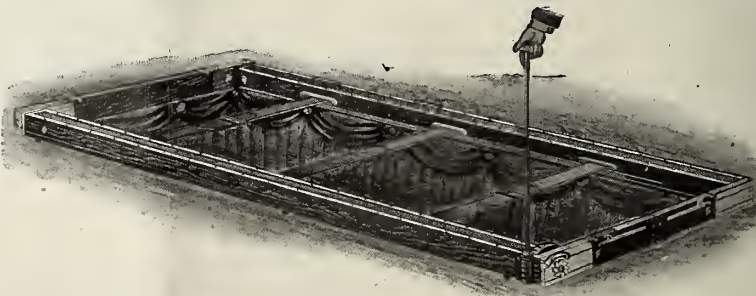
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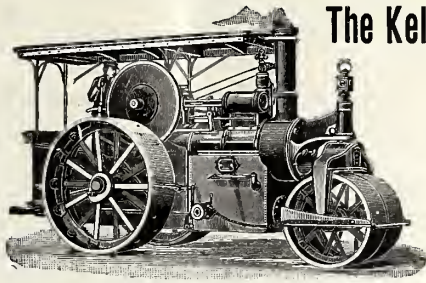
some of which cost several thousand dollars each, will have to come down. Meanwhile, some of the advertising companies are putting up new ones without obtaining permits from the Building Department and with no fear, apparently, of the result of the pending litigation.

St. Paul Investigates Violators

The Dayton's Bluff Commercial Club of St. Paul, Minn., has had the report of a committee appointed at a joint meeting of several commercial bodies concerning the relation of billboards to present or future city ordinances. The club also took action looking toward the collection of data of billboards that do not comply with present laws. The club recommended to its board of directors that a man be employed to measure the billboards in town and prepare statistics of those that are not ten feet from the sidewalk.

Salem Razes Illegal Boards

Salem, Mass., has begun to get rid of billboards that are illegally erected, or occupying locations where they have no right to be. The advertising billboards of the city's land on West street are being removed, under orders of the city property committee.



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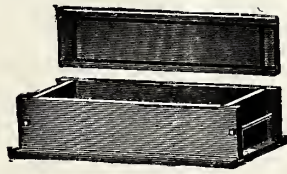
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SHAW BANQUET

(Continued from page 180)

of St. Louis, a graduate of the Missouri Botanical Garden. He expressed the wish that the day might soon arrive when the garden would be able to accommodate 50 or 100 students a year, and not be limited to only six as at present. The next toast, "Science in Horticulture," was responded to by Professor M. B. Waite, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The next toast on the "United States Department of Agriculture," was responded to by Norman J. Colman of St. Louis, the first Secretary of Agriculture at Washington. He gave an outline of the growth of the department and told of his active work when connected with it as its secretary.

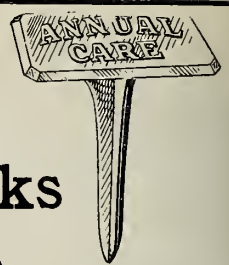


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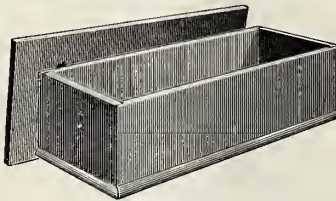
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1st Vice-Pres., Geo. M. Hine, Mayor, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
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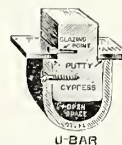
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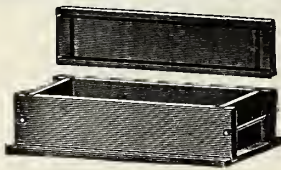
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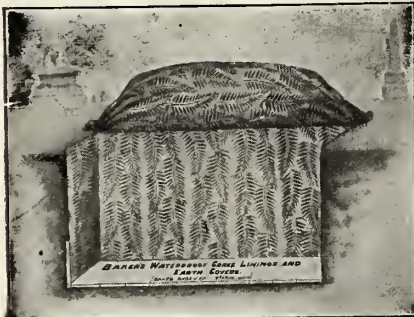
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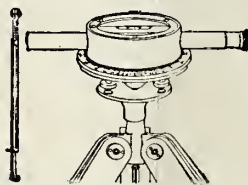
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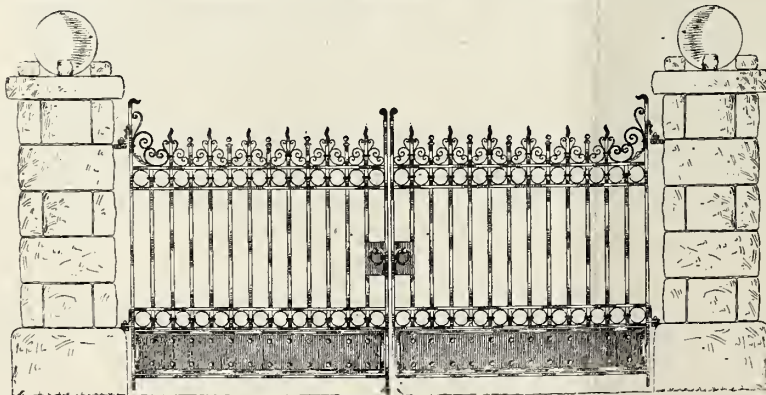
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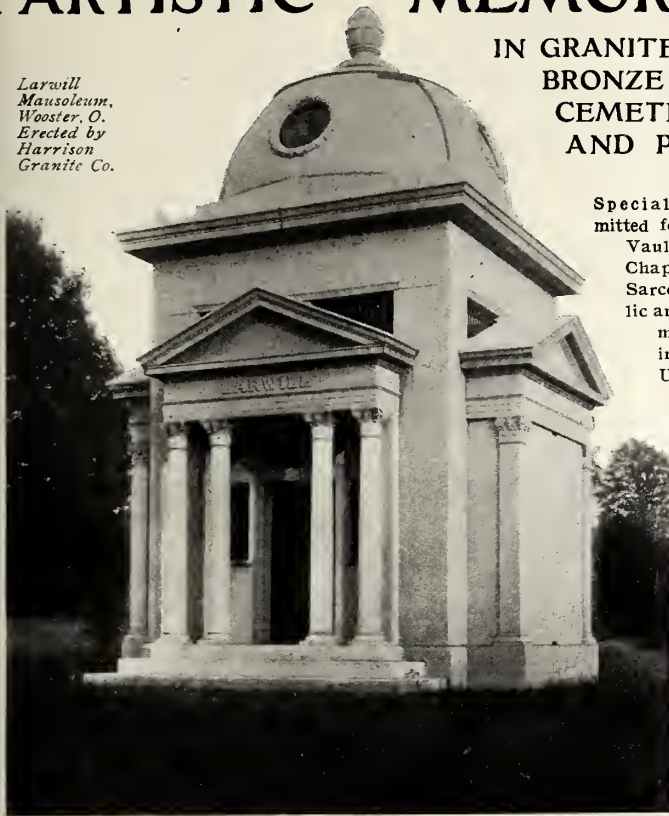
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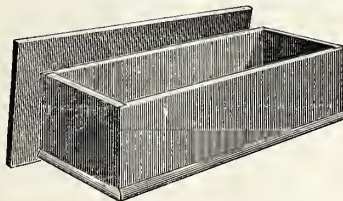
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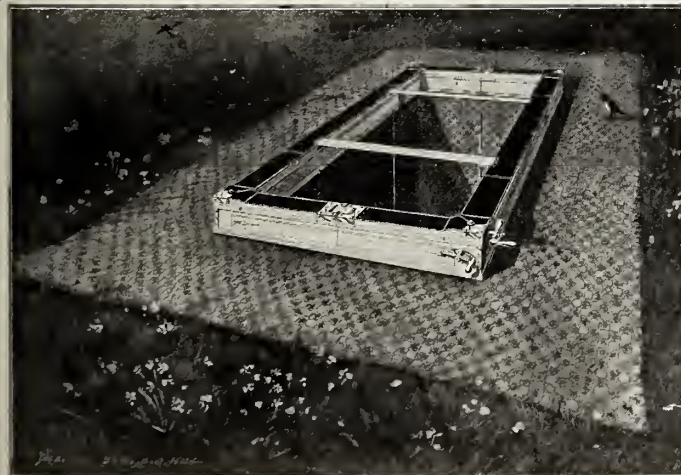
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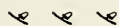
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Chicago, October, 1907

No. 8

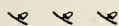
National Flowers and Flower Shows

The National Flower Association of the United States, an incorporated organization, is renewing the movement to bring about the adoption of a national flower, and is encouraging a vigorous campaign to attain this end. The Society of American Florists is also undertaking an excellent work. At its recent Philadelphia meeting considerable attention was given to the matter of a national flower show which may be expected to be held in the fall of 1908. With the backing of so influential and successful a national organization, such a show is sure to be a success in attaining the objects sought, one of the chief of which is to bring to notice deserving novelties and rare plants, and medals or certificates will be awarded. An annual national flower show would result in wider public interest in flowers and plants, besides accomplishing a great educational benefit.



The Joint Convention of the American Civic Association and National Municipal League

The third annual meeting of the American Civic Association is to be held in Providence, R. I., November 19-22, in conjunction with the National Municipal League. Rhode Island's invitation to these associations was so broad and attractive that we shall expect the coming convention to reciprocate by being a record-breaking meeting, and one that makes a further stride in the great works of improvement that the associations have been encouraging and assisting. Every member of the association should feel inspired to attend, if possible, for a large gathering is always conducive to better work, more conclusive discussions, and to a more decided and progressive spirit. While at time of writing no set program has come to hand, it is quite certain that, with its numerous departments, the A. C. A. will provide work for the convention that will afford ample entertainment for all those participating in the proceedings; and the National Municipal League has done so much to bring about good city government, and has in its membership so many active prominent men, that the two associations meeting together will surely result in directing a more intense public interest to their efforts. Plans for the extension of the campaign against billboards will be one of the important subjects to be discussed at the meeting. The association is now collecting data as to how visitors to Niagara are affected by the huge advertising signs about the falls and will have some interesting matter on this point to report. It is to be hoped that there will be a very large attendance.



The Niagara Falls Campaign

The vast amount of labor bestowed upon the cause of the preservation of Niagara Falls by the American Civic Association can hardly be realized without studying the comprehensive report of the work so far accomplished, and which forms the chief matter of the August "Chautauquan." Apart from the official hearings before Secretary Taft, which, by the way, eminently displayed the logic of commercialism, a most interesting feature of the work was the arousing of public interest which resulted in the War Secretary being overwhelmed with communications from all parts of the country urging him to save the Falls. The unanimity of senti-

ment was remarkable, and it came in largely from the solid citizenship of the country, with no uncertain ring in the demand. It is not to be assumed, however, that the Falls are as yet safe from the assaults of commercial interests, so that it is necessary to maintain an alertness until pending negotiations between Canada and the United States are completed, and positive limitations peremptorily imposed upon the power companies that they will be bound to implicitly obey. Corporate wealth has come to have such far-reaching possibilities and corporation lawyers such wonderfully elastic consciences, that practically nothing is safe until the government itself controls the situation. The American Civic Association should be warmly seconded and assisted in every necessary manner so that it may continue its campaign for the rights of the people in our wonderful cataract of Niagara.



Technical Secondary Education

The Hon. Charles Davis, of Minnesota, introduced a bill in last Congress to meet the needs of a large class of our citizens who want education of a grade higher than that of our primary schools. The bill therefore contemplates building up a large number of people trained in courses combining industrial and general education, and should it pass, is expected to promote higher standards of scholarship and of a more practical bearing. An appropriation is asked to assist the States in the work, which also might encourage them to make larger appropriations themselves for the practical and general phase of the public school system. The particular reason for the appropriation is that the Federal government can initiate in every district in each state popular education relating to the industries and home making. The bill is, in a sense, a supplement to the many acts passed since 1862 in the great cause of national education.



Some Wholesome Criticism

As a people we are inclined to resent criticism, due perhaps to the marvelous size and resources of the country having developed a conceit which leaves us blind to possibly better methods and conditions existing in other civilized countries. For instance, we are quite prone to regard our park systems and manner of controlling and maintaining them unexcelled anywhere else on the globe; but from interviews with Mr. Vacherot, chief gardener of the city of Paris, France, who is now visiting this country, we may understand why Paris, so far as outdoor improvements go, holds the palm for beauty among the cities of the world, and we may easily take lessons from the Paris park authorities. In that city the freshness of the verdure attracts much attention as well as the health, beauty, and vigor of the trees; to attain this every tree is carefully watched and tended and the hose is kept pretty generally in use during dry spells. Furthermore, the soil of the Paris parks and boulevards never has the barren and worn-out look that characterizes even portions of our most noted parks. No expense, either of labor or money, is spared to keep up fertility in the soil, and consequently there is always that garden-like appearance so refreshing and healthful to those to whom the park is indeed a recreation spot. The suggestions conveyed in Mr. Vacherot's remarks emphasizes the idea which should be constantly in the minds of our park makers and keepers, that the actual establishment of a park does not by any means complete their duty. Maintenance in a constantly improving ratio is, after all, perhaps as important as their creation.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

MANY NEW STRUCTURES FOR BROOKLYN'S PARKS

The public service idea in modern park making, seen in its finest development in the South Park System of Chicago, is rapidly making itself felt in the parks of all the larger cities. Nowhere has this modern development resulted in the erection of finer park structures than in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens in Greater New York, of which Commissioner M. J. Kennedy is in charge. The shelter house in Prospect Park, formerly illustrated in these pages, is a model of architectural beauty, and a number of other fine structures, planned on equally elaborate lines, have been erected and plans made for others by Architects Helmle, Huberty and Hudswell, of Brooklyn.

One of the finest structures of its kind in the country is the new boat house in Prospect Park illustrated herewith. The structure is in Italian Renaissance style, with exterior finish of cream-white terra cotta, and cost over \$50,000. The first floor is divided into a loggia and waiting room of huge proportions with massive stairways leading to the mezzanine floor and terraces above. The ground dimensions of 105x45 ft. indicate the extent of the principal floor spaces. The interior finish is largely of terra cotta, although white glazed tiles are freely used for wainscoting and for ceilings. The great barrel arch of the central space is entirely lined with these tiles. The walls of the various rooms where not tiled are white enameled. Relief is afforded in the tiling by using mahogany tinted tiles for borders and figuring. Passage to the terraces from the second floor is through French casement windows, the openings all through the structure being plain Roman arches. The mezzanine floor is a great refreshment hall, and the kitchens and serving rooms used in connection with it are so arranged as to be screened from the view of patrons. The boat landings stretch along the front of the building by the piers supporting the lake front loggia and beyond the structure to the northward.

A new flotilla of boats has been provided for the lake and over 200 are now in service there. The majority of the new boats are of the now popular cedar build lapstreak model from the well known boat builders at Racine, Wis. Nothing better in the matter of model as regards ease of propelling and safety has ever been designed, and boats of this character and model are in popular use in many of the largest parks of the country. About half of

bled in size, has been erected a new clubhouse, a spacious building of handsome appearance, very much like a private country residence.

Plans have also been prepared for a new tennis house for Prospect Park, to be erected in a grove of trees near the West Drive, at the northern end of Long Meadow. The building will cover a ground area of 95x52 feet, and will contain 500 lockers and 400 net racks. In each end of the main floor will be comfort stations



NEW BOATHOUSE, PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

them are double enders, which obviates to a considerable extent the dangerous practice of changing seats.

Recently completed, also, is the Athletic Club House and Park Police Station, which is of Colonial architecture of monumental proportions and 50x200 feet in ground dimensions exclusive of the great portico which forms the principal ornament of the facade fronting on the big playground. Exterior walls are all of Harvard brick, with white stone trimmings and white painted cornice, entablatures, columns and capitals. The roof is of copper.

On the public golf links in this park, which have recently been dou-

for men and women, together with waiting and attendants' rooms, while the balance of the first floor will be occupied by an open shelter and loggia. The walls of the loggia and shelter will be of brick and stone, to correspond with the general exterior of the building, and ceilings will be of glazed colored tile, arched and vaulted so as to reflect the exterior colonnade.

After numerous attempts the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has finally secured the recommendation of the city officials to the establishment of an astronomical observatory and a botanic garden and arboretum in Prospect Park, the city

to appropriate money toward the establishment, equipment and maintenance of these departments. The astronomical observatory will probably be erected on Observation Hill, which is to the northwest of the greater of the two lakes in Prospect Park.

Plans for shelter and comfort station structures have also been prepared for Winthrop, Sunset and Fulton Parks, and the New Lots Playground.

The one in Winthrop Park will be 30x150 feet, and will consist of pavilions of white brick connected by a peristyle of limestone columns. The plan will be curved, following generally the curved lines of the elliptical plaza in the center of the park at the intersection of the various paths.

The ground level of the structure in Sunset Park will overtop the roofs of buildings on adjoining streets, and will afford a magnificent view of New York harbor, including the Statue of Liberty and the surrounding City of New York, with Staten Island in the distance. The plan of this building is unique in park work, forming a hollow square of 70 feet, with the front open. This hollow square will be laid out as a formal garden with gravel walks and a towering Lombardy poplar at each of the four corners.

The building for Fulton Park is to be of picturesque Spanish architecture, of white brick and Roman stone with low overhanging cornices and brown tile roof. Extending from pavilions at either end will be a semi-circular

pergola 44 feet in diameter, formed of fluted Doric columns supporting cornice and open roof of wood rafters, which are to be overgrown with vines. It will contain the usual rest and service rooms, well-equipped.

The comfort station in the New Lots Playground is to be 13x42 feet in French Renaissance style, with walls of light brick and stone and copper roof with overhanging cornice.

The designs of all the above buildings in accordance with the charter requirements, were submitted to the Municipal Art Commission and approved on the first consideration with no alterations suggested. The latter four buildings and the tennis house in Prospect Park are to cost \$200,000.

PLANNING AND PLANTING A GREAT PRIVATE PARK

(Translated from Revue Horticole)

In a recent issue of the *Revue Horticole*, the editor of that journal, Edouard André describes as follows the laying out and planting of the park des Rozais, one of the great French private estates, which he and his father were employed to plan and improve:

Situated on the slope of the Montagne de Reims and surrounded by large forests, the castle des Rozais dominates the rich level tracts of La Champagne, near the valley of the river Vesle. Built by the late Madame Pommery, the castle is an immense irregular mansion of a picturesque form which perfectly harmonizes with the surroundings.

The park, which originally occupied only about a dozen hectares, was designed by Vare, whose ideas can easily be discerned in the general plan. But unfortunately the artist, having at his disposition only a very limited space, was unable to plan an easy ascent but was compelled to draw the main approach at fourteen degrees, which made it practically useless. Therefore, a change being necessary, the real owner, Mr. Louis Pommery, bought some adjoining forests, and charged my father with the job of joining these to the existing old park. This was in the year 1895. A new roadway constructed at an angle of not more than 50 degrees, running partly in excavations and partly on embankments, and crossing a ravine on a bent bridge of iron, made a charming and varied promenade.

This first experiment being very

satisfactory, the proprietor added some more land to his property; a great number of strips adjoining or encircled and a part of the woods of the Montagne des Reims, which was acquired from the government in exchange. So the park des Rozais contained about 175 acres, not including the hunting park which adjoins the pleasure park.

The work took from 1895 to 1905. There was no interruption except during the summer season and it was executed according to a plan carefully and methodically set forth.

The territory on which the park was established has a very peculiar geological formation in different strata and even in the same stratum. Here we find, under a very thin stratum of a vegetable soil mixed with limestone, the very best earth of the Champagne. There again you see the granitic soil of the Montagne des Reims with pockets of the soil *bruyère* and the table-land of a lignite clay mixed with big pieces of flint. Some hillocks are formed by quartz sands, called "Sands of Rilley," the layer of which reaches 12 meters in depth. These sands are sometimes entirely white, often purple or rose, with an understratum of fine gravel. They are worked out in panels and the old excavations, now encroached upon by the vegetation, are an excellent basis for the laying out of the new park. In the dales, where the rivulets from the woods flow in, the peat moss is rich and deep.

A geological chart and the topographical map of the ground were the foundations of the general plan of the park. The principal "effects" were designed according to the nature of the ground. The plantations took into consideration the requirements of the different soils.

As if to meet the middle line of the river coming from the woods a lake was dug in the marshy land, surrounded by plants growing in similar parts of North America and also of Asia, namely: Cypress trees, red maple trees of Virginia, *Fern-oaks*, ferns of different kinds, *Liquidambar*, *copal*, *Iris Kaempferi* and *sibirica*, etc.; also, *Bambusa nidularia*, *Ligustrum Quihoui* and *Regelianum*, and on the declivity: *Hypericum calycinum* and ferns taken from the woods des Rozais. Two streams brought their waters into the lake. There were built swift currents, cascades, small sandy beaches, executed with minute detail on two and a half acres of area and on twelve yards of embankment some Alpine effects.

To the selection of the flora the most careful study was devoted. Among the Alpine flora there were the most interesting and most decorative specimens of the following genera: *Achillea*, *Aconitum*, *Alchemilla*, *Androsace*, *Anemone*, *Anthyllis*, *Aquilegia*, *Armeria*, *Artemisia*, *Aster*, *Campanula*, *Centaurea*, *Corydalis*, *Cyclamen*, *Dianthus*, *Echinops*, *Edelweiss*, *Gentiana*, *Geranium*, *Helianthemum*, *Iberis*, *Lychnis*, *Oenothera*, *Papaver*, *Parnassia*, *Phlox*, *Polemonium*, *Primula*, *Ranunculus*, *Rhododendron*, *Saxifraga*, *Sedum*, *Sem-*

pervivum, Silene, Valeriana, Veronica, Viola, etc., etc.

From the perennials not of the Alpine species were selected: Aster, Galatella, Gillenia, Iris, Lysimachia, Pentstemon, Spiraea, etc.

In order to frame these small plants shrubs were added of picturesque forms with borders of native trees, as: Amelanchier, Berberis, Betula nana, Cotoneaster, Cytisus alpinus and triflorus, Daphne, Genista, Pinus Cembro, P. montana, P. pumila, Pyrus arbutifolia, Salix helvetica, S. reticulata, S. retusa, Sorbus Chamemespilus, etc.

The bright colors of these combined with the surrounding white fences presented a smiling picture contrasting with the dark masses of the mountain de Reims.

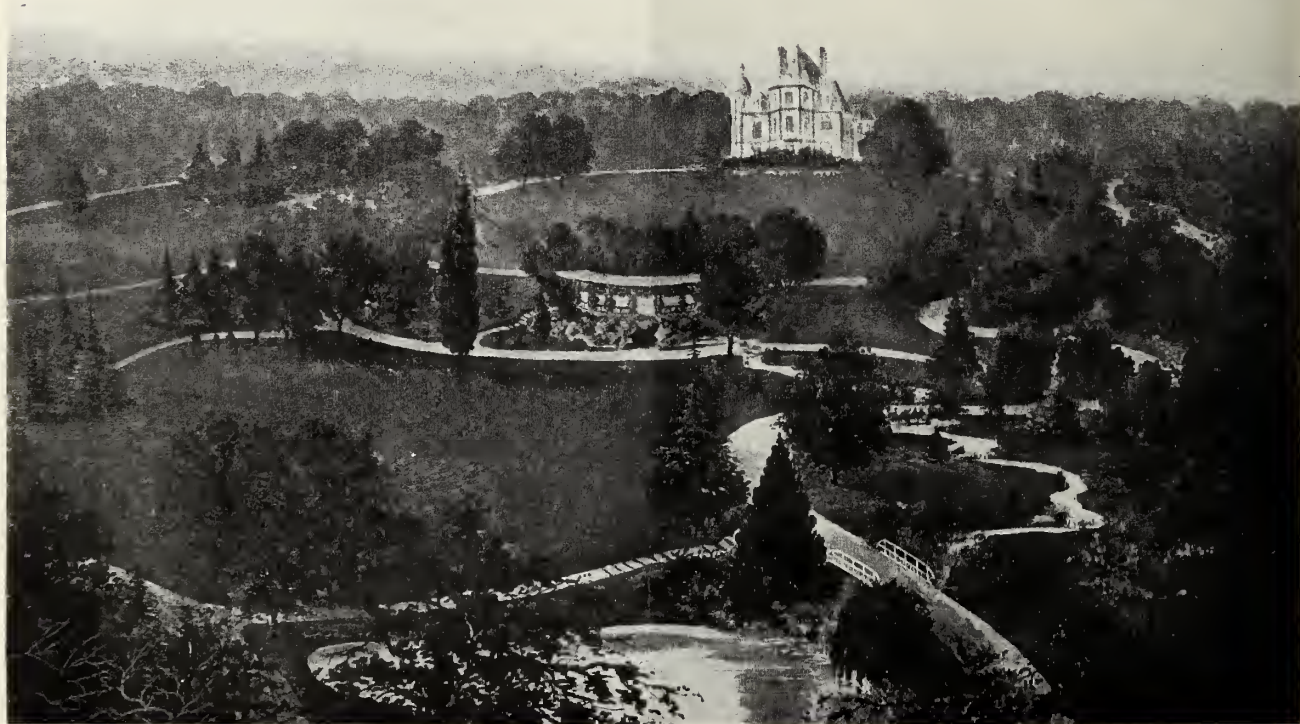
In the other part, where there were quarries of rocky stones, a long narrow pass was built, in which runs the alley of the great belt and which is crowned with black Austrian Pines, thus still more accenting the picturesque effects. Above hangs a peculiar Indian bridge, the daring forms of which were noted by my father while on the Rio Paila, during his trip to the Andes.

the most characteristic of them.

At Rozais my father put together the same botanic specimens from which the horticultural varieties originate. On the embankments of the Rozais are: Rosa laevigata, nitida, rugosa, blanda, pomifera, Watsoniana, serices, moschata, arvensis, bracteata, palustris, Beggeriana, lutea, Regeliana, villosa, ferruginea, etc., etc.

In the middle of this mass of floral beauty an elegant pavilion rises above a mass of white rocks.

At the foot of the palace a spring arises from a hillock sustained by



THE PARK DES ROZAIS, A FAMOUS FRENCH ESTATE.

There were planted 1,437 plants representing over two hundred species, in this alpine garden where the borders, the variations of the ground, the color of waters, the manner of planting, all added to the illusion of a natural scene. By planting "colonies" of ten to twenty plants of the same kind most of the groups were formed. It is the system established by our friend Mr. Robinson which is being applied very successfully in making Alpine scenic effects.

On the upland where meadows could be established on the clayish, well drained soils, there was built a Norman cattle-house and a sheep-pen.

The estate owes its name des Rozais to the predilection which the rose has always shown for its soil.

The extreme variations of the soil formations compelled giving to the Rosery the irregular picturesque plan. On a sharp declivity is the Rose Garden with its labyrinth of capricious footpaths and terraces. The rocks, holding the sloping ground, support the cascades of climbing varieties, among which the splendid capucines, rose and yellow, throw their beautiful colors above a bed of mongrel specimens of the R. Wichuraiana. Nearly the whole list of climbing hybrids are represented, at least

rocks, on which there is a glass pavilion.

The small part of the park was built at first on very uneven ground. The palace adjoining the park dominates a valley of vineyards extending to the forest near Ardennes. The original plan has been changed by the adding of big plantations of Coniferae and Caduceae mingled.

Space is lacking to describe many of the individual beauties of the park. The thorough co-operation of the proprietor, a man of high artistic taste, with the landscape architect, has resulted in one of the most interesting examples of landscape work in France.

COUNTY PARK COMMISSIONS FOR WISCONSIN

The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a bill providing for the organization of county park commissions as follows:

Every county in the state having a population of 150,000 or more may have a non-partisan county park commission, consisting of seven members. The chairman of the county board shall within sixty days after this act shall take effect appoint such commission. The commissioners first appointed shall hold office for the term of one, two, three, four, five, six and seven years respectively. Thereafter one commissioner shall be appointed to hold for the term of seven years.

When the commissioners shall have been appointed, they shall convene at the courthouse within thirty days after such appointment and perfect an organization and thereupon such park commission shall have the usual powers of such bodies in addition to those hereinafter enumerated. It may also appoint such other officers and employes not members of the board as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. Every such board shall have suitable offices which shall be provided by the county where

maps, plans, documents and records shall be kept subject to public inspection at all reasonable hours and under such reasonable regulations as such board may prescribe.

Every such park commission shall first make a thorough study of the county in which it is appointed with reference to making reservations of lands therein for public uses and laying out ample open spaces, roads and boulevards, the whole to present a comprehensive scheme for a county park system. The commission shall make plans and maps of the proposed park system and shall gather such further information in relation thereto as it may deem expedient; all of which maps, plans and information shall be included in a report which said park commission shall make to the county board as soon as may be, but not later than two years from the date of the appointment and qualification of such commission. Subject to the approval of the county board the park commission shall proceed in accordance with its plans to acquire, maintain and make available to the people, as well as to care for, lay out and improve, reservations, parks,

parkways, roads, and all kinds of open spaces for public resort and recreation.

To acquire land for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act, every such park commission shall have the power to acquire land in the name of the county and subject to the approval of the county board in fee or otherwise by gift, purchase, or lease with the privilege of purchase.

Such park commission may incur expenses with the consent of the county board, not to exceed \$5,000 for all purposes during the preliminary period of making the study of the county and getting out the report or reports to be made to the county board, although the county board may upon request from such park commission, authorize the expenditure of additional money. All authorized expenses of such park commission, after bills therefor have been regularly audited by the county authorities shall be paid out of the general fund of the county.

Counties are authorized to appropriate money to carry out the provisions of this act.

The usual provisions for the repeal of conflicting acts, are provided in the bill.

USE OF TARVIA ON CHICAGO PARKWAYS IN 1906

During the season of 1906 the South Park Commissioners of Chicago treated with Tarvia the surface of more than 106,000 square yards of the most heavily traveled boulevard streets in that city, in an endeavor to overcome the excessive cost and difficulty of properly maintaining those streets under the traffic to which they are subjected and to suppress the dust which was damaging property values. This board has charge of the construction and maintenance of the extensive park and boulevard system on the South Side of Chicago, embracing 2,228 acres of parks and 45 miles of park drives and boulevards. These drives and boulevards are almost entirely surfaced with limestone macadam, which, under normal conditions, produces one of the most satisfactory roadways for light traffic that can be secured. Since the advent of the motor car, however, and particularly during the past two or three years, these macadam drives and streets have been extremely dusty and have been maintained in many places only at an unwarranted expense, while in some instances it has even been prac-

tically impossible to keep their surfaces in good serviceable condition during the spring months.

The treatment with Tarvia was undertaken on a small scale early in May of last year in an experimental way, in an endeavor to find a method of suppressing the dust and insuring the surface of the macadam against the exceedingly detrimental pulverizing effects of automobile traffic.

The first tarviating work that was done embraced 3,160 square yards of street surface on Michigan Avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

Michigan avenue is a boulevard, 50 feet between curbs and 5.73 miles long, and is the only street used exclusively by light-weight vehicles leading from the extensive residence districts on the south side of the city to the central business district.

It is also a boulevard connection between the drives and boulevards of the park system on the south side and those of the park system on the west side of the city. Besides, it carries toward its northern end practically all of the light traffic between the South and North Sides. The

amount of traffic on this boulevard has always been proportionately very heavy, but since automobiles have come to be used so extensively for business as well as for pleasure, the traffic passing along it has increased greatly over the former volume.

This increase in the volume of traffic is largely automobiles, and at the same time many of the horse-drawn vehicles which formerly used this boulevard have been replaced by automobiles. The result of the comparatively recent change in the nature of the traffic over Michigan avenue has been to convert the surface of the latter from the smoothest and most uniformly good macadam drive in the city, and, in fact from one of the best that could be built, to a surface that can scarcely be kept free from pits and loose stone.

On holidays, when automobiles were numerous, it was extremely difficult to keep down the dust.

The results obtained with this experimental block were so satisfactory that the tarviating was continued south on Michigan avenue to Thirty-ninth street, with a total of 47,110 square yards, and to other streets.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS

Howard Evarts Weed, Landscape Architect, of Chicago, has prepared a report for the Common Council of Battle Creek, Mich., on the development of Willard Park in that city. It is a book of sixteen pages, illustrated with a number of photographic views and two maps to emphasize the recommendations made, which are brief, practical and to the point. Mr. Weed lays particular stress on the acquiring of more land before city growth makes prices high, and recommends buying 50 acres adjoining before other improvements are made. The present Willard Park consists of a 16-acre tract, two and one-half miles from the city, bordering on the south shore of Gouge Lake. For the most part, the land is thickly covered with native

level in this marsh, as ascertained by the City Engineer, is two feet lower than the water level of the lake. A canal to connect the marsh with the lake would raise the water level of the marsh and allow boating facilities there, so that what is now simply a marsh would become a delightful lake.

The town of Ashland, Mass., has accepted the proposed gift by Col. Charles F. Homer of New York City, of land in Ashland for a public park.

The city council of Little Falls, Minn., has agreed to furnish \$360 to make up what was lacking of the purchase price for a pine grove of fifty-five acres to be used for a public park.

The town of LaPorte, Tex., will sue to recover possession of a tract known

sex Fells parkway northward by Spot pond with a double roadway.

The park board of Omaha, Neb., has accepted the proposition of S. D. Mercer to deed to the city a tract of land for park purposes on condition that about \$17,000 in past due taxes be cancelled.

Harvey J. Blackledge has offered to Anderson, Ind., a pretty tract of wooded land containing twenty-seven acres for park purposes. The conditions of the gift are that the grounds be named "Blackledge Park" in memory of the donor's wife, and that the city improve and beautify the tract.

The Weyerhaeuser lumber interests have transferred 4,760 acres near Superior, Wis., to the State Forestry Commission for a state park on condition that the state maintain it as a park and also remove all dams from the Brule river, along which the land is situated.

The city council of San Pedro, Cal., has accepted twenty acres donated by Mrs. Rudecinda F. S. de Dodson, on condition that the city spend \$5,000 in improving the land within a year.

The borough board of Torrington, Conn., has accepted the plans by Landscape Architect Thomas R. McClunick of Hartford for the layout of Coe Memorial Park, which was presented to the borough by the heirs of the late Lyman M. Coe.

A concrete peristyle which cost \$15,330.20, has been completed in the city Park at New Orleans and a new deer pen erected. A greenhouse to cost \$12,000 has been begun, and filling done in Orleans street costing \$3,999.57.

Meadowbrook park, San Bernardino, Cal., is to be enlarged by an addition of about half an acre, which will add 300 feet of river bank to the park.

Members of the Auburndale Village Improvement Society, Auburndale, Mass., have raised \$3,600 for the purchase of a public park and the Board of Aldermen have added \$2,400 to this sum for the immediate purchase of the land.

Mrs. James Stewart has offered to the city of Aberdeen, Wash., forty or eighty acres of land near the present water works as a park in honor of her late husband, on condition that the city spend \$1,000 a year in developing the property for the next ten years.

William Elliott Smith has promised to give to the city of Alton, Ill., a tract of 60 acres of land as a public



MARSH IN WILLARD PARK, BATTLE CREEK, TO BE MADE INTO A LAKE FOR BOATING.

forest trees, mostly oak and hickory. The present entire park area of the city is but twenty-eight acres, including the sixteen acres in Willard Park. This means one acre of park land for over a thousand people. Mr. Weed says: "It is thus a good thing that some of the people do not take advantage of the parks at all, for otherwise the sign 'standing room only' would have to replace that of 'keep off the grass.'" A comparison of other cities of about equal population to Battle Creek is also given in this connection. One of the interesting recommendations is for the construction of "Willard Lake" out of a marsh which it is proposed to make a part of Gouge Lake by the digging of a canal as shown in one of the maps accompanying the report. The water

as Sylvan Beach Park on which J. Lo-bit who claims ownership, has paid taxes to both the city and county. The property is worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000. It is claimed by the city that the property was dedicated by W. B. Lawrence as a public park.

By the will of the late Eunice M. Gerrish, the city of Springfield, Mass., is bequeathed land at the junction of Walnut and Ashley streets for a public park. The land covers an acre and is valued at \$15,000.

The park commissioners of Holyoke, Mass., will purchase the hospital property opposite the city hospital for park purposes.

The Metropolitan park commission of Massachusetts is completing arrangements for extending the Middle-

park, on-condition that the Alton Granite Co., and St. Louis Traction Co. will give to the city Rock Springs Park to be used in connection with his own gift. The entire tract will comprise about 120 acres.

Jersey City, N. J., is to purchase a site for a park on the west side of the Palisades, comprising one hundred city lots, and commanding a fine view of the Hackensack and Passaic rivers. The purchase price of \$46,000, and a sum for improving it the coming year has been appropriated.

Hogg Memorial Park Lake Association of Austin, Tex., has been incorporated to acquire a tract of 21.58 acres of land, Austin, and to establish thereon a public park and erect a monument to the memory of former Governor James S. Hogg. The incorporators are General William R. Hamby, W. M. Imboden and W. D. Shelley.

The Billings estate has agreed to donate to Superior, Wis., eighteen acres of land for park purposes. The estate some years ago gave forty acres to the city.

Superintendent Charles A. Whittet of the Park Department of Lowell, Mass., in charge of the work of exterminating the gypsy moth in that city, is sending out the following notice to property owners: "You are hereby required on or before Nov. 1st, 1907, to destroy gypsy and brown tail moths on all your property in this city. This notification is in accordance with chapter 381, acts of 1905, as amended by chapter 268, acts of 1906, which requires cities and towns to destroy eggs, caterpillars, pupae and nests of the gypsy and brown tail moths under heavy penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of the law. If a property owner fails to destroy such eggs, caterpillars, pupae and nests, then the city or town is required to destroy the same, and the cost of the work, in whole or in part, according to the value of the land, is assessed upon and becomes a lien on the land. (See section 6, chapter 381.) The mayor asks owners and tenants to co-operate with the city in its work on highways and other public grounds by doing effective work on their premises. Citizens who have cleaned their premises of the moths, but find their trees endangered by the neglect of owners of adjoining estates, should make complaint to the Superintendent. The infestation of a residential neighborhood by the neglect of a few will not be tolerated." Then follow directions for proceeding against the pest.

PARK NEWS.

Samuel Parsons, Jr., for forty years Landscape Architect and Superintendent of the Parks of New York, was appointed Park Commissioner for the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond. The appointment is only temporary, however, as Mr. Parsons consented to accept the position only until the Mayor can find a suitable man. Mr. Parsons succeeds Moses Herman, who was recently appointed a City Magistrate. Mr. Parsons and John H. Beatty, the new Superintendent of Parks for Manhattan and Richmond, are compiling an estimate of the amount of money required to remake Central Park. New York will be asked to spend \$863,570 for the items of "labor, maintenance and supplies" in the administration of the parks of Manhattan and Richmond during 1908. Mr. Parsons in speaking of the repairs necessary to Central Park in a local interview said:

"The water supply should be modernized. This year they gave us \$100,000 for this purpose, which was fine as far as it went. But it will take from \$150,000 to \$200,000 more to install an adequate water supply system. The old pipes, laid forty or fifty years ago, are now virtually useless, breaking constantly and compelling the tearing up of the park in many spots. Then comes the subject of soil. Central Park lies on a barren foundation of rock. The condition of the soil has deteriorated into almost complete uselessness since the earth was laid fifty years ago. Much of it has been washed away. It must be remembered that south of Ninety-sixth street pretty much all of the park is artificial. The soil that remains is impoverished to the last degree by the crowds that throng over it and the draft made on it by vegetation. The heart is worn out of it. The remedy lies in the cultivation of the park with pick and plough where feasible, the laying of a coat of healthy new mold not less than a foot thick and preferably eighteen inches, and then the liberal use of fertilizer. While serving the purposes of a generation ago, the roads are unfit for present uses. Since the automobile came into such wide use the roads have gone to pieces rapidly. We have not enough gravel for even repair purposes. It is becoming a question

as to whether the driveways should not be relaid in asphalt blocks to withstand the heavy automobile traffic, but this is to be avoided if possible, for artistic reasons. The shrubbery needs rearrangement, retreatment and fertilizing. Some of it should be cut out and new shrubs planted. The one item of rustic wood work is a large one in rehabilitating the park. They have been patching the rustic arbor near the dairy for twenty years, and it is still almost a wreck. The stables and machine shop are in a state of absurd dilapidation. The bottoms of the lakes need cleaning. Paint is needed everywhere. The walks nearly all need repair or replacement. In short, as I said, the park needs remaking."

* * *

The 47th annual report of the Park Board of Hartford, Conn., for the year ending April 30, 1907, contains detailed financial statements and itemized account of the work of maintenance and improvement, and the report of Superintendent George A. Parker, telling of the year's work in each of the parks. The expenditures for improvements were \$14,343.74 and for maintenance \$43,671.38. The school garden in Colt Park, maintained by the Civic Club, is reported as successful, and one of the illustrations shows the children at work in it. The rose garden in Elizabeth Park is also illustrated, and it is estimated that 215,000 people visited this park during the year.

* * *

The Report of the Metropolitan Park Commission of Massachusetts for 1906 shows that this park system is maintaining the high standard which made it famous and is gradually extending its limits. The system now includes 10,081.98 acres located in 39 towns and cities about Boston. About 493 acres of this are in the city limits of Boston.

Part of Revere Beach Parkway from Charles Eliot Circle, a total length of three and one-half miles, was last year treated with Tarvia, by day labor under supervision of the Engineering Department of the Commission. The following is a detailed account of the cost and the materials used:

(Continued on page 213.)



A CONGRESS OF HORTICULTURE AT JAMESTOWN

An interesting and unique gathering was the Congress of Horticulture held at the Jamestown Exposition, September 23-27, under the direction of the National Council of Horticulture. In addition to the regular meetings of the American Pomological Society, American Nut Growers' Association, The Society for Horticultural Science, and the Federation of Horticultural Societies, the program included a wide range of topics of a general character covering the entire field of horticulture.

Among the speakers whose names are familiar to our readers were Messrs. Warren H. Manning and John C. Olmsted, landscape architects; Dr. B. T. Galloway of the Department of Agriculture at Washington; J. C. Vaughan, of Chicago; and W. N. Rudd, Superintendent of Mt. Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago.

The complete program was as follows:

First Session.

Mr. J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn., chairman.

Cultural Problems.—Soils, Professor F. H. King, Madison, Wis.; Plant Diseases, Dr. A. F. Woods, Washington, D. C.; Insects Enemies, Mr. A. L. Quaintance, Washington, D. C.

Breeding and Propagation.—Horticultural Variation, Dr. H. J. Webber, Ithaca, N. Y.; Principles of Seed Growing, Mr. J. Otto Thilow, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vegetables, Dr. Walter Van Fleet, New York, N. Y.; Ornamental Woody Plants, Hon. M. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; Florists' Flowers, Mr. W. N. Rudd, Mt. Greenwood, Ill.

Second Session.

Professor S. B. Green, St. Anthony Park, Minn., chairman.

Commercial Growing.—Nuts, Professor W. A. Taylor, Washington, D. C.; Garden Vegetables, Mr. W. W. Rawson, Boston, Mass.; Ornamental Plants, Mr. Wm. H. Taplin, Holmsburg, Pa.; Cut Flowers, Mr. F. A. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Forest Trees, Professor F. W. Rane, Boston, Mass.

Local Horticultural Conditions.—Canada, Professor W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, Canada; East, Mr. John K. M. L. Farquhar, Boston, Mass.; Central West, Mr. L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Mo.; Pacific Coast, Professor E. J. Wickson, Berkeley, Cal.; South, Professor F. H. Burnette, Baton Rouge, La.

Third Session.

Professor S. A. Beach, Ames, Ia., chairman.

Civic Horticulture, Mr. Warren H. Manning, Boston, Mass.; Our National Forests, Mr. W. L. Hall, Washington, D. C.; Landscape Gardening, Mr. John C. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.; Schools and Experiment Stations, Dr. A. C. True, Washington, D. C.; Horticultural Press, Mr. Leonard Barron, New York, N. Y.; Government Aid, Dr. B. T. Galloway, Washington, D. C.; Federation and Co-operation, Mr. J. C. Vaughan, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Manning's paper follows herewith, and Mr. Olmsted's will be found on another page:

CIVIC HORTICULTURE AND CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

Civic improvement is the work that organizations and individuals plan and execute to improve their surroundings and civic horticulturists are they who so cultivate ornamental plants in public or private grounds as to give pleasure and benefit to the public as well as themselves. Ornamental plants become in the hands of the civic horticulturists the garments of civic improvement, for they clothe parks, buildings, lawns, streets and landscapes.

The broadest aspect of the civic improvement movement, however, lies in permanently preserving and improving the natural beauty of a region and securing convenient and attractive access thereto for all citizens. Toward this end vast numbers of powerful interests have been unconsciously working while they have at the same time been destroying nature.

Railroads are now the national

Read by W. Warren H. Manning before the Congress of Horticulture at Jamestown Exposition.

parkways to nearly all sections having special landscape interests and they recognize very clearly the value of such interests as an asset in the extension of their lines in the acquirement of the land adjoining their right of way to protect beautiful outlooks and in the almost universal improvement of right of way and station grounds; they often being the only attractive objects in unattractive outlooks. Their rails have now largely superseded the river and canal with all their charm for the traveller, but having a limited outlook, as compared with the rapidly shifting vistas and broad panoramas of the train.

Electric roads, State roads, merging into National roads are opening up regions of even greater beauty and variety and electric cars and automobiles are making the range

of pleasure driving so wide now that a fraction of a day's ride only is required to cover a City Parks system, although some cities have included therein as much as one-sixth of their total area and the average park area of the fourteen cities above 300,000 population is one in twenty-eight acres.

City systems have broadened to county systems as in Essex county, New Jersey, and the Boston Metropolitan system extends into four counties. There are also many state parks, water supply, irrigation and forestry reservations of a thousand acres more or less, national military reservations of various kinds, some of six thousand acres or more, and the National forest reserves of over 140,000,000 acres.

The engineers, civil, railroad, hydraulic, army and others, the forester, the landscape designer, industrial

concerns, real estate men and many men in business and professional life, who have urged or directed movements for public reservations have been responsible for much of this.

The horticulturists have generally taken an interest in this work and the professionals who have been especially identified with the development of public reservation systems, such as the designers of landscapes and foresters, have been quite largely recruited from the horticulturalists' ranks. Dr. John A. Warder, who first warned against forest destruction and organized a First National Forestry Association, was a horticulturalist. The Hon. J. Sterling Morton, who established Arbor Day, was a farmer. Frederick Law Olmsted, who established the modern practice of designing landscapes, went from his farm to plan and build Central Park in New York.

I have indicated progress already made toward a national system of public reservations, that will include and connect the present isolated holdings, as well as a large share of land having great natural beauty, but from which little revenue can be produced from crops or industries under private ownership. It is such land of little value that should be improved in public reservations, rather than that having a high productive and taxable value.

The permanent value of such work in any locality is greatly enhanced if the town and if individuals direct their efforts toward the ultimate completion of a comprehensive plan that has been carefully studied out in advance.

Such a plan ought to be made to fit the surface, that is to take advantage of the natural beauty of surface contour, rock outcrop, water and vegetation, transportation lines, drainage, buildings and other artificial structures and provide for the future development of such features in a way that will gain for the community the maximum of convenience and beauty, with a minimum of expenditure in construction and maintenance. Such a plan should of course be sufficiently elastic to provide for the contingencies of time.

Generally in such a plan upon an irregular surface, roads would follow valleys, gradually climb the slopes on curving lines and easy grades with a minimum of cut and fill, while on flat lands they would be straight with diagonals running from centres on lines of greatest travel.

This outline of the broader aspect

of civic improvement should lead to a greater appreciation of the importance of civic horticulture. Each horticulturalist—and you will note that my definition includes about everyone who can control a piece of land or a window box—should be vitally interested in and help to advance the civic improvement movement of his own locality. The work of landscape and ornamental gardeners, employed by towns and commissions, is planned and executed for the public benefit and many owners of private land do consider the public interests in the arrangement and planting of their own ground; this even to their own disadvantage when they throw their own grounds wholly open to public gaze.

If this civic horticultural work could be directed toward the ultimate execution of the preconceived plan referred to above, very much more effective results would come from the same expenditure of effort and money. In such a plan after main subdivisions the means of inter-communication, park, garden and play ground reservations, the location of civic and other centres, are prepared to cover the town site and its future extension, there should follow detailed plans and estimates. Of these the civic horticulturalist would be especially interested in:—

The treatment of natural vegetation to develop its greatest beauty and usefulness and the treatment of artificial plantations. Upon such details would be indicated roads, trails, vistas, thinning, the selection of trees and shrubs and the additional plantations of exotic trees, shrubs and herbs.

Street plans, showing trees, best suited to each street and an arrangement of trees that will give desirable uniformity, but not necessarily a uniform spacing that disregards egress and outlook from private places.

Suggestions for the treatment of front lawns that in residential sections are so often kept open through the length of the street. This gives greater breadth and openness and distinguishes the street in a manner that is distinctly American. The objection, however, to this, is that the owner has no privacy in his home grounds.

Suggestions to owners to cover the above objection by establishing screening plantations between the front lawn, that is held open for the pleasure of the public and the back

lawn and gardens made private for the family.

Suggestions regarding the use of enough of one plant in these private plantations to give each street a special distinction; one street for example having lilacs at intervals throughout its length, another magnolias, another hydrangeas, etc.

It is such suggestions to the general public backed by an efficient organization and a definite plan that will help to make the whole town a park and secure the active interest and assistance of all citizens. I concede it to be the duty of village improvement societies and park superintendents to direct their attention to the preparation of such an organization and plan rather than to expend all their efforts and money on a small area or other minor improvements at haphazard, or upon general clearing up operations, street lighting, and the like, that should be executed by the town officers, through their regular appropriations.

There is now a rapid trend toward the ideal I have outlined. Not only in cities, but in many small towns. My own experience is that with such plans and public interest, the whole aspect of a community will be transformed in from five to eight years. There must of course be a leader in the movement, however, who is big enough to grasp the whole conception and persistent enough to hold fast against criticism until it is well under way. It always means self-sacrificing effort on the part of the few, as does any advanced movement for the general welfare, but the results and the ultimate general approval of those whose opinions are of value, will well repay this effort. I believe it is not necessary, however, to place the work on a sentimental ground, for almost invariably the execution of a well considered plan leads to increases in land values that make it a good business proposition.

No body of men are in a better position than the ones before me to advance such work, for many of you are educators in charge of parks, experiment stations, schools and large horticultural establishments frequented by many people of influence and education. You can help advance the school garden and vacant lot farms, one of the most potent new agencies for the development of efficient civic horticultural knowledge among the mass of people. You can lead in the preparation of such plans as I have outlined. You can supply a vast

amount of useful information through bulletins and catalogues to those that you reach directly.

There is need in the promotion of the work of civic horticulturists a better class of material for plantations. We need pedigree trees of various species. I need not describe to you the numerous forms of the American elm. Some with upright trunks and branches and a graceful canopy of foliage form ideal street trees. Others are round and symmetrical; others drooping to the ground. These forms of the American elm are not cultivated. We only have forms of European trees propagated at high cost by grafting and offered in small quantities.

We need also the various marked forms of the Red Cedar, some very narrowly fastigate, others broad and spreading, for our formal gardens.

Those who know how many of the nursery purple beeches and Weir's cut leaf maple are raised from seed and who have noted the predominance of a special form of native trees about the parent will recognize the practicability of raising pedigree trees.

More care is needed to secure hardy forms of native trees. For example trees of the Douglas spruce from the Oregon and California coast range are not hardy in the East, whereas those from the Rocky Mountains are. Back walnuts, red buds, calycanthus and other Southern plants from Southern seed are tender, whereas seedlings from plants

further north are found quite hardy.

There is need of a more general knowledge of the value of native collected plants in artificial plantations and the success which attends the collection of many species if done in a proper manner. It opens the way for pleasure outings in which the family may secure material for the decoration of their home grounds and wild gardens. When you know that practically all the trees, shrubs and hardy perennials planted upon these Exposition Grounds are natives collected on or near these grounds, that many of the ground cover plants were collected in the beginning at the cost of thirty cents per thousand, the deciduous shrubs, collected and planted as low as \$20 per thousand, you will recognize that the natives may fill a place both as regards cost and immediate effect that nursery plants cannot fill.

Nurserymen should grow more well furnished specimens of shrubs and trees, more large and well trained vines, more formally trained shrubs and trees for gardens and pots and they should recognize that there is a growing demand for the healthy vigorous forms that are easily propagated and can be sold at a low rate in large quantities and a declining demand for abnormal horticultural forms that are difficult to propagate and expensive.

In closing let me call attention to the statement of the morning's session regarding the need of a greater unity of action of all the various occupations represented by this congress.

has been graded nearly level for athletics, the cost of the latter being contributed by Mr. Chas. S. Bird. The town's superintendent of schools, Mr. Kingman, is in hearty sympathy with the movement for school gardens and more nature studies.

* * *

Justice John W. Linck, of Tacoma, Wash., recently took militant action against some billboards that had been erected on vacant property owned by him. When the board was erected he promptly notified the advertising firm to take it away as unsightly. The firm paid no attention to his protests and the judge armed himself with an ax, cut down the board and smashed it to pieces. The next day the owners of the board carted away the debris.

* * *

The Street and Sewer Committee of Wilmington, Del., has put into effect the following ordinance to prevent the littering of streets:

Section 1. If any person shall cast or place or cause to be cast or placed in any street, highway, lane or alley of the city of Wilmington, or on the sidewalks or footways thereof, or upon the porches or steps of any dwelling or other building within the limits of the said city, any paper, advertisement, handbill, circular or waste paper, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a common nuisance and shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding ten dollars nor less than two dollars.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to apply to the distribution of the latest issue of newspapers, addressed envelopes, or regularly published periodicals.

Section 2. If any person shall place or cause to be placed on any public street in this city any ashes, dirt, rubbish, offal or other thing, except as prescribed and allowed by the ordinances of the city, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a common nuisance and shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding five dollars and an additional fine not exceeding five dollars for every twenty-four hours that such nuisance is continued, provided, that persons in removing an article or substance from their premises may place the same on the street between the curb lines, temporarily, if such article or substance be not offensive, and shall remove it therefrom before night of the same day on which it was placed on the street; provided further, that this resolution does not alter or affect the ordinances concerning nuisances affecting health.



The splendid success attending the distribution of flower seeds through the public schools in the spring has encouraged the Civic Improvement League of Denison, Tex., to undertake a similar work in the interest of trees during the winter. Plans have not been fully matured, but Secretary T. W. Larkin is figuring on the purchase of several thousand trees which he hopes to buy at a very low figure and in a general way the plan will be to furnish these trees to the school children at actual cost and to arouse them to an understanding of the value of trees. About a year ago the Board of Trade, of which Mr. Larkin is also secretary, and the Civic Improvement

League of Denison united in an effort to improve civic conditions in that busy town and the results have been highly gratifying and the effects far-reaching. There has been a wonderful awakening among the people and young and old have been stimulated to action in the improvement of the streets and home grounds.

* * *

Last year Mr. Geo. R. Plimpton, proprietor of "Lewis Farm" of Walpole, Mass., made a gift to his town of a beautiful 20 acres tract of land to be used for high school purposes. A new brick building costing upwards of \$40,000 is nearly ready for occupancy, and a field of about 3½ acres



TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

THE BROAD FIELD OF THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Landscape Gardening is the art of improving grounds for use and enjoyment with due regard to beauty.

Landscape gardeners should be educated in architecture, civil engineering and horticulture; in architecture, because all works of landscape gardening should be designed or planned in a way analogous to that in which buildings are planned to combine utility with beauty; in civil engineering, because to plan the improvement of ground involves surveys, topographical maps, draughting of plans, profiles, cross sections, drainage and masonry plans, specifications and other technical training such as civil engineering; in horticulture (including arboriculture), because almost every landscape gardening design calls for either trees, grass, shrubs, vines, hardy and tender plants or some or all of these.

To many it seems unreasonable to place, in the education of landscape gardeners, a training in architectural design ahead of a knowledge of civil engineering and of horticulture. It is true that most of the time of architectural students and practitioners is taken up with matters that would be of comparatively little or no use to the landscape gardener, but in the absence of adequate means for thoroughly educating landscape gardeners in the aesthetic side of their profession, a training in architectural designs is at present the best available for the purpose. It must not be inferred that architects can easily practice landscape gardening. The fact that they appreciate certain fundamental aesthetic principles, no more fits them to practice landscape gardening than landscape painting or any other art to which those principles apply. It is certainly better that most architects should confine themselves to architecture.

Civil engineers should not be too much elated by the statement that a good knowledge of and experience in certain branches of civil engineering is more important in the education of landscape gardeners in the ability to design well than horticultural

(Read before the Congress of Horticulture, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va., September 23, 1907, by John C. Olmsted, Landscape Architect, Brookline, Mass.)

knowledge. Indeed such a claim may seem paradoxical when we call to mind how many obtrusively ugly works of civil engineering there are in all parts of this country, and on the other hand how much horticulturists are concerned with beautiful flowers and garden plants.

The reason why a certain kind of engineering knowledge is more important to the landscape gardener than horticulture, as a means of developing his general designing ability, is that it has to do with larger and more complex problems of fitting land for human use.

The ability required to successfully design important municipal, railroad, river, canal and harbor works and other extensive plants involves a capacity for investigating physical and human and financial conditions, requirements and limitations and for evolving a logical solution of each problem which is similar in a general way to the capacity possessed by successful architects. Engineering schools do more to educate that capacity than the ordinary methods of educating horticulturists do.

The most essential aesthetic requirement of conspicuous works of civil engineering is that they should accomplish their purposes in an appropriate, pleasing and satisfactory way—not that they should be made pretty by means of ornament applied as an after thought.

The main object of this paper is to call the attention of horticulturists to that particular idea—the importance of the aesthetic and beautiful in their general form and main features before they are ornamented with mere decorative detail.

Aesthetic ideas are difficult to explain without illustrations.

Among large constructions, we find a general regard for good appearance has always controlled ship builders. They made many mistakes, from a scientific point of view; they did not

always make fast ships; they compelled sailors and passengers to submit to unnecessary inconveniences; but they strove always for such beauty of form and outline of hull and fittings, rake of masts, taper of spars, cut of sails that sailing vessels have always been the delight of artists. And how conspicuously absent is all surface decoration and applied ornament!

It is shocking to imagine the hideous job the engineer of an elevated railroad would make of an order to build and rig a steel sailing ship, if he should entirely ignore the traditions of ship building and use stock dimension rolled steel beams, bars, angle irons, tubes, rods, and so forth, as he uses them in his elevated railroad trusses and columns and brackets! How much simpler and cheaper it would be for the deck of a ship to be straight from bow to stern and to pitch straight from center to sides like a flat tin roof! Yet all the demands of the shrewd owners for economy, and all the power of competition were unable to make shipwrights for countless generations build a ship that way. They knew it would be ugly and they wouldn't do it.

The beauty of the typical sailing vessel is a good illustration of the superiority of beauty of form and proportion, of graceful adaptation to useful purposes over a purely scientific and economical but ugly general form superficially decorated. Let us hope that investors and public opinion will more and more encourage civil engineers to take to heart this great aesthetic principle that visible structures should be beautiful in form whether there is superficial decoration or not.

If a knowledge of horticulture and its allied crafts and sciences is to be regarded as less essential to the landscape gardener than a training in general architectural designing and in certain selected branches of civil engineering, it is not intended thereby to belittle the importance of a practical knowledge of hardy trees and

other plants used in landscape gardening works and of their cultivation, cost and aesthetic qualities. Such knowledge is absolutely essential.

The point sought to be enforced is that the landscape gardener should be educated to design first the general plan for a given work, then its constituent parts and details in such a way that they will produce a consistent, well balanced, harmonious whole and to always keep in mind that the inherent, essential beauty of the whole, and its obvious and graceful adaptation to its main purposes, are far more important than its superficial ornamentation.

Horticulture is the art of the cultivation of garden plants as distinguished from farm crops. Those horticulturists who raise or sell plants for their beauty are florists. Most florists advise as to or direct the use of ornamental plants. Many florists also branch out into the practice of landscape gardening because their technical knowledge enables them to do well enough to satisfy those who employ them. Similarly druggists sell drugs without prescriptions of physicians, dealers sell spectacles without prescriptions of professional oculists.

Nevertheless all who can afford it should get advice on matters of landscape design from the best available professional landscape gardener, just

as they should get advice as to matters of health from a competent physician. Florists should therefore avoid competing with competent landscape gardeners.

This principle of specialization of knowledge and its application to human affairs is well known to florists, but for one reason or another they do and will continue to practice landscape gardening, and it must be acknowledged that to a certain extent and under certain circumstances they are justified in doing so.

The direction in which the work of florists in the field of landscape gardening is usually most open to criticism is in its aesthetic qualities.

The mind of the florist is usually occupied either by practical details or in considering the beauty of particular flowers or plants. This tends to unfit him as a landscape designer. If he is to practice landscape gardening, he should subordinate beauty of plants to the beauty of the composition or design as a whole. In doing so he cannot succeed unless he studies first the requirements of the case, the utilization of its opportunities for landscape beauty, its financial limitations, and so on. Then he must form in his mind, or on paper, a general plan or solution of the problem embodying such qualities as fitness, harmony, contrast, simplicity or intricacy, proportion, relation of masses,

colors, and so on to other details.

But even if he refrains from designing landscape the florist should be an artist.

The very existence of florists depends upon the public demand for beautiful flowers and garden plants. If the florist is to succeed in the aesthetic side of his business he must be endowed with certain aesthetic faculties and cultivate them to the point of efficiency. A mere love of flowers is not sufficient, any more than an ear for music would indicate the existence of the qualities required for a successful musician. There must be the power to observe and study, to imagine combinations and modifications of things seen or learned of, to mentally test them by various standards and rules and by the known effects of similar things, that have been or can be seen. There must be the critical faculty, the weighing of advantages and disadvantages, the power to curb impulses and first impressions until reason has passed judgment. Perception, selection, memory, imagination, reason, application, patience, and above all, will power, are some of the more important qualities required for a successful designing florist. All these faculties gain by experience and training and by a favorable environment.

(Continued on page 213.)

BEAUTIFUL TREES AND SHRUBS OF OCTOBER

When the month of October is reached the number of trees, shrubs and vines in flower begins to lessen perceptibly, but in a measure they are not missed, for the ripening berries on many of them and beautiful Autumn foliage are then being displayed, and day after day some fresh attraction is presented to us. There are today attractions of some nature on all of the following sorts: *Calli-carpa purpurea*, *Caryopteris Mastacanthus*, *Crataegus coccinea*, *Eleagnus umbellata*, *Dolichos Japonicus*, *Gordonia pubescens*, Honeysuckles, *Lycium Chinense*, *Celastrus scandens*, *Vaccinium corymbosum*, *Vitex agnus-castus* and *Vitis heterophylla variegata*.

The *Calli-carpa* is an exceedingly pretty shrub. It flowers earlier than this, but in this month the flowers have passed to berries, which are now clustered along slender shoots two feet or more in length. Towards the close of the month the berries be-

come of a purple color, when the bush becomes of great attraction.

Eleagnus umbellata is a species which ripens its light red berries now, and as a rule these berries are crowded all along its branches. It is not uncommon to see branches six feet in length as full as they can be with their ornamental fruit. Besides this the shrub has leaves pretty and silvery on their under surfaces, a character belonging to all the species, from which comes their common name, Silver Thorn.

Vaccinium corymbosum is mentioned because of the wine colored foliage the close of the month brings. Its flowers, which come in May, are beautiful, and its fruit is much sought for, but its handsome Fall foliage is not the least of its merits.

Vitex agnus-castus is valued for its flowers in October. There are two or three colors of it. The common form is lilac. There is a white one and another intermediate between

these two. The leaves are pleasingly odoriferous, and the flowers are in finger-like spikes, sometimes branched at the base.

Caryopteris is known as *Verbena* shrub, because it belongs to the same order as the *Verbena*. The flowers are blue, borne in great abundance, in early October. It is such a popular bloomer that it is often used in beds or in masses for Fall effect; and bees are fond of the flowers. It is not hardy much north of New York City, but it is only necessary to preserve alive a few inches at the base of the shoots as it is the new wood that gives the flowers.

Dolichos Japonicus, which is illustrated with this, is properly a *Pueraria*, but has become well known as *Dolichos*. It is one of the fastest growing vines known, its strong shoots growing a foot a day. The vine illustrated has taken possession of a horse chestnut tree, and, practically, the whole of the growth seen



CRATÆGUS COCCINEA.



DOLICHOS JAPONICUS (PUERARIA).

has been made the present season. The flowers are pea-shaped, rosy crimson in color, and come on the young shoots from September to October. As will be seen in the picture, they are not unlike Wistaria racemes, but there is this difference, the Dolichos flower spikes are upright, while those of Wistaria droop. The flowers of the Dolichos are nicely scented as well.

Lycium Chinense is the matrimony vine, called also Washington's Bower. It is interesting in this that at the same time it will have both flowers and ripe fruit on it. The flowers are light pink, the berries red. It is a good vine for a low wall, or even to grow as a spreading bush, as our landscape gardeners know.

Vitis heterophylla is another vine which also has at the one time various stages of its flowers and fruit. The last stage of its berries is that of a beautiful violet blue, when it is indeed a lovely sight. In addition to its attractions in the way described it has variegated foliage, and its leaf stalks and flower stalks are of a rose colored tint. It's a good vine for a large vase as well as for other uses.

Crataegus coccinea is our native White Thorn. Both when in flower and fruit it is a lovely sight. It flowers in May. Our illustration shows a fine specimen in flower. In this month, October, when the ripe fruit is on the tree it is a brilliant spectacle. The berries are as large as big marbles, in clusters, as the illustration shows, looking at a distance like clusters of bright red flowers. It is one of the first thorns to flower in Spring and one of the first to ripen its fruit in Autumn.

Gordonia is a rare small tree, rarely seen except in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where it is quite hardy. It flowers from late August until frost, the flowers being white, like a

large white camellia, including the cluster of yellow stamens in the center.

Celastrus scandens is our witch staff vine, so called, a good hardy climber, and which at this season, October, is well clothed with its clusters of light orange seed pods. Later, in November, these pods open, displaying their scarlet seed within.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.



FRUIT OF CRATÆGUS COCCINEA.



FLOWERS OF DOLICHOS JAPONICUS

HOW TO PACK AND SHIP YOUNG FOREST TREES

The success of a forest plantation depends largely upon the care that is exercised in handling the seedlings during the time they are out of the ground. The United States Forest Service in one of its Forest Planting Leaflets gives the following directions for transporting young trees with risk of serious loss, though it should be remembered always that the longer the plants are exposed the greater is the danger of injury, since damage is done mainly by the drying out of roots. To maintain some moisture about the roots is therefore the chief care.

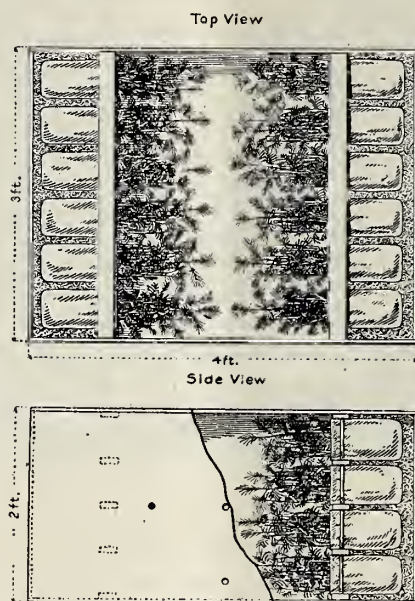
Evergreen or coniferous seedlings are more subject to drying out than those of broadleaf trees, because their foliage is always active, while in the latter the surface from which transpiration may take place is greatly reduced during the leafless season.

Coniferous trees for forest planting, except a few species, should not be more than 4 or 5 years old, or not more than 10 inches high. Much smaller trees, from 1 to 3 years old, are usually preferable. Larger trees are costly, hard to move without being injured, and difficult to establish in a new situation.

As soon as the seedlings are taken from the ground the roots should be dipped into a "puddle" of thin mud. Bundles of 50 or 100 should then be made, and the roots of the plants covered with moist sphagnum moss, which, in turn, should be wrapped about with several layers of thick paper. The paper assists greatly in preventing the evaporation of moisture from the bundle. After this each bundle should be tied about the middle with twine or raffia fiber, care being taken not to draw the cord tight enough to injure the seedlings. The bundles should then be placed in a box wide enough to admit several bundles side by side, and long enough to hold two bundles laid end to end, with a space of few inches between the tops. A tier of bundles should be placed on the bottom of the box, with the roots next the ends and the foliage toward the middle. Across the middle of each row should be placed a cleat, about 1 inch thick and 2 inches wide, secured in position by nails driven into its ends from without. Above the first tier of bundles a second should be laid and secured in the same way; then a third, and so on until the box is full or the required number of plants have been

packed, as seen in the illustration.

Further to insure the retention of moisture about the roots, the spaces between the root wrappings should be filled with wet chaff or moss, but the spaces between the tops should



be left empty. After the box has been nailed up, two or three holes should be bored into the sides so that the air may circulate freely. Seedlings packed in this way will re-

main in good condition for several weeks, but the box should be kept from the sun and opened as soon as possible.

Where sphagnum moss is not available, the roots may be wrapped in wet burlap, fine wet chaff, or sawdust which has undergone fermentation. With all these, however, extra care must be taken to cover the wrapping with paper.

When the trees are to be transported only a short distance by wagon, less care is necessary. The bundles should be made up as described, but may be set upright in shallow, open boxes.

Deciduous trees are best transplanted when not over 2 feet high, and should always be moved when the leaves are off.

For long-distance shipment the seedlings should be wrapped and boxed in the manner described for conifers, although the greater bulk of the plants usually necessitates putting a smaller number of seedlings in each bundle. For shipment only a short distance, it often suffices to surround the roots with wet chaff and a wrapping of burlap.

Deciduous or broadleaf trees will withstand harder usage than evergreens, yet all kinds repay careful treatment while being transplanted.

SELECTED NOTES AND EXTRACTS

"Civic improvement, as properly interpreted, means something more than making a city handsome or pretty. Such beautification as it involves has other purposes than merely to give a pleasing effect. Our cities are not designed only to be looked at. They are, primarily, places to live in and to do business in, and no civic improvement is worthy of the name unless it be based on these considerations. When based on them we shall find it conferring more than a superficial benefit; we shall find it making the city a really better place in which to live, blessing the home life of all the citizens; and if not actually helping, at least offering no interference to business interests, while perhaps, by the attractive power of its charm, even bringing new business into town."—Charles Mulford Robinson.

* * *

The late Bishop George S. Seymour was very fond of trees, and one day,

walking with a young lady, he pointed out to her some of the fine trees in the neighborhood. She professed great interest and delight. She cried: "How the noble aspect of beautiful trees stirs up the keenest emotions of the soul!" Then, patting a great, rough trunk, she went on: "You superb oak, what would you say to me if you could talk?" The bishop smiled. "I believe I can be his interpreter," he murmured. "He would probably say, 'I beg your pardon, miss; I am a beech.'"—Country Gentleman.

* * *

The preservation of San Francisco's famous Telegraph Hill or some portion of it which shall suffice as a permanent landmark of the city to future generations is receiving attention of the Outdoor Art League of that city. City Engineer Woodward has prepared a map of the location and boundaries best suited to becoming a park, are being considered.



THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT ANDERSONVILLE

The National Cemetery at Andersonville, Ga., one of the most important of the government cemeteries, contains about 120 acres, of which 25 are improved. It is a generally level tract, with ravines running southeast and southwest, and was opened in July, 1864. The grounds are in charge of Superintendent J. W. Bryant, and are inspected by a landscape gardener whose recommendations are subject to the approval of the Quartermaster General of the United

States Army. It is maintained by appropriation, each one of the government's 86 cemeteries submitting an estimate of needs from which an allotment is made from the total appropriation for them all, amounting to \$120,000 to \$150,000 a year.

The improved part of the tract as may be seen in our illustrations is well kept, with a good growth of native trees and lawns of Bermuda grass, the only kind, the superintendent writes, that will withstand the

sun there. The natural growth wherever suitable was left, and other planting has been added from time to time. Among the trees, water, willow, and post oaks, cedars and magnolias predominate, good examples of which may be seen in the illustrations. The two rows of trees at the right of the general view are water and willow oaks. The superintendent lives on the grounds in a residence built by the government, seen in one of our pictures.



GENERAL VIEW, SECTION OF NATIONAL CEMETERY.
Iowa and New Jersey Monuments in Background.



PRIVATE SOLDIERS' PLOT, ANDERSONVILLE CEMETERY.
Showing Official Government Headstones.



PENNSYLVANIA MONUMENT AT
ANDERSONVILLE.



SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE, NATIONAL CEMETERY.
Andersonville, Ga.

The total number of interments is 13,719 of which 13,713 are marked by the official government headstones of marble which may be seen in the private soldiers' plat shown where about 1,500 are buried. There are only 925

graves of unknown and the larger number of them were removed from other points since the establishment of the cemetery.

The original grave markers were, in most cases, boards about four inches

wide, with the numbers of graves upon them. In 1865 an expedition under command of Capt. James M. Moore, accompanied by Miss Clara Barton and a large force of skilled workmen, was sent to Andersonville for the purpose of identifying the graves, replacing numbered stakes with a painted wood headboard, inclosing the grounds, erecting flag-staff, etc. Their work was well done. About 1870 the government commenced placing marble headstones at the graves. All are now so marked and have been for many years.

There are four elaborate state monuments, the Pennsylvania memorial shown in the illustration, costing \$10,000. Iowa is represented by a massive Montello granite shaft surmounted by a kneeling figure costing \$10,000 and Maine and New Jersey have erected memorials at a cost respectively of \$4,000 and \$2,500. New York has made an appropriation of \$25,000 for a state monument and Connecticut, \$6,000, and these are soon to be erected.

GREAT McKINLEY MEMORIAL DEDICATED AT CANTON

The great McKinley National Memorial erected at Canton, O., at a cost of over \$500,000, was unveiled September 30 with elaborate military exercises and an address by President Roosevelt.

The main structure is 108 feet in height and 79 feet in exterior diameter. The grand stairway, which constitutes the grand approach to the tomb proper, an essential part of the design, has a total length of 200 feet. The principal material employed in the construction of the monument is pink Milford granite, which has been utilized not only for the exterior of the mausoleum but also for the steps and balustrades. The interior of the memorial is finished in light gray Knoxville marble with a honed surface.

The site is a tract of 26 acres, forming the crowning eminence of the picturesque West Lawn Cemetery. Spread out beneath the visitor's eyes is a varied and beautiful landscape, beyond which lies the whole panorama of the city of Canton.

In the general arrangement of the approaches to the tomb there is a suggestion of a cross and a sword. One of the most conspicuous features of the whole scheme is the introduction of an artificial lake or basin directly in front of the mausoleum. The basin, which is more than 500 feet in length, widens gradually as it approaches the memorial, broadening from thirty-five to sixty-five feet, so that the vista includes the whole width of the steps that rise directly from this water pathway to the main entrance to the tomb. It is the function of this quiet basin to reflect the architectural composition beyond, and thus doubly to impress the beholder.

As a sort of portal to this patriotic Mecca there is a circular plaza. This plaza is, however, without any treatment other than a parapet wall and the disposition of the trees, it being felt that being merely a turning point the attention should not be held by anything here.

Various approaches for pedestrians have been provided and there is also a well arranged connection between the main approach and the system of drives in the cemetery.

Few memorials anywhere in the world have been given such an elaborate and beautiful landscape surroundings. Superintendent Charles Anderson, who is in charge of this part of the work, has made remarkable progress. The grading has been completed; grass and trees planted, and all are thriving.

The Harrison Granite Co., of New York are the general contractors for the structure, and Mr. J. J. Woodard, their general superintendent for the work, has been residing at Canton since the beginning of operations. We are indebted to Mr. Woodard for the photographs illustrated herewith and on the cover. Mr. W. H. Harrison, the general contractor, may be seen in the foreground of the picture on the cover.



THE MAIN STRUCTURE AND LAGOON.
Showing construction of concrete basins. There are five basins and four cascades, the water falling 20 inches at each cascade.

SOME PATENTED DEVICES FOR CEMETERY USE

Receiving Vault Construction

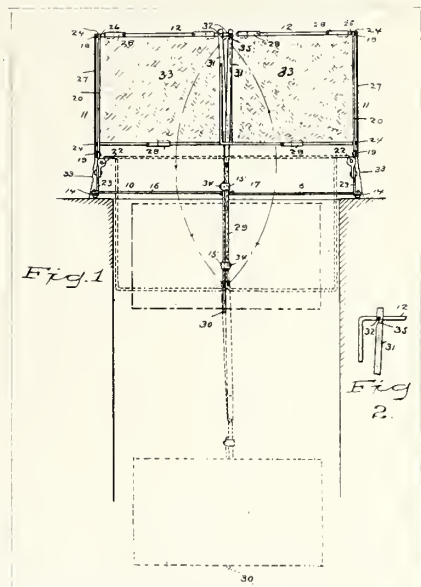
W. I. Hood, of Norwalk, O., has been granted a patent for a receiving vault illustrated in the accompanying diagram. The exterior walls of the structure are provided with air chambers into which the ports of the catacombs communicate; these air chambers lead to a common point of escape at the highest point in the wall, thus conducting any gases, that might accumulate, out into the air. Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 a plan. Fig. 3 a front elevation of the catacomb, and Fig. 4 a vertical sectional view of the catacombs.

The vault comprises the hall or lobby 1 of sufficient size to accommodate a funeral train. The hall is provided with gates 2 and in the preferred form (see Fig. 2) is provided on each side with an urn-room and toilet. The urn-room is fitted with seamless concrete lockers, as recep-

vided with the valve-ports 7 and it is through these ports that the air is exhausted from the interior of the catacombs, when the casket is first deposited. At the base of each tier of catacombs is provided a shelf 8, which may be used for supporting floral designs and appropriate emblems, and at the same time serve as guides in directing the casket into the catacomb. The catacombs are so spaced from the walls of the vault that in event of settling of the walls, the catacombs will not be disturbed. (Patent No. 858,070.)

A Grave Shield

A grave shield, designed to prevent the collapsing of the sides of graves in treacherous and shifting soil, and also in running sand is the subject of a recent English patent by F. I. White an undertaker of Yewbury street, Trowbridge, London, and was illus-



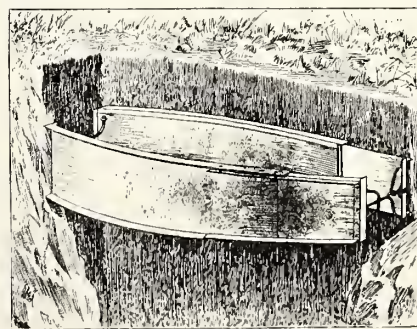
AUTOMATIC GRAVE COVER.

ed. Should the soil show a tendency to give way, say at three feet below the surface, a shield can be put in, and as the sinking proceeds another or more can be added if required, according to the nature of the soil and the depth of the grave.

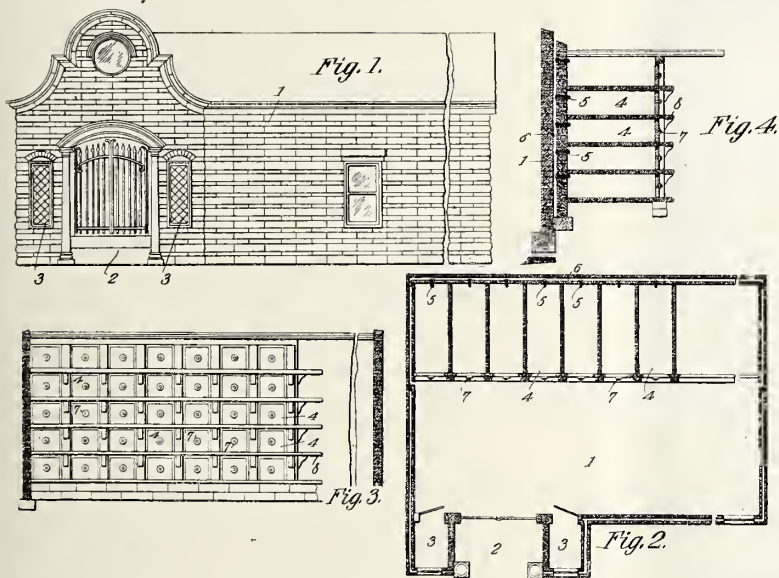
Automatic Grave Cover

An invention of Andrew McMullen, Westport, Conn., has for its object to provide a device for use at interments, that will conceal the box which receives the casket and when the box is lowered will automatically cover and wholly conceal the grave.

Fig. 1 is an end view, the covering device being shown in full lines in the position it occupies before the box is lowered, and the box being shown in dotted lines lowered to a position in which it engages the closing rod and also in dotted lines at the bottom of a grave, and the cover being shown in dotted lines in the fully closed position. Fig. 2 is a detail view illustrating the detachable connection of one of the closing rod arms to the end frame.



AN ENGLISH GRAVE SHIELD.



PATENT RECEIVING VAULT CONSTRUCTION.

tacles for ashes of those who may be cremated.

The catacombs 4, 4 are arranged in vertical rows, tier upon tier, and separated from each other by partitions, preferably of concrete cement, the lower surface of the floor of one set of catacombs forming the tops of the next set of catacombs below. The floor is preferably of concrete cement.

The rear ends are provided with the valved ports 5, which communicate with the air spaces or passage 6 in the outer walls of the crypt. The air passage has an outlet at the ports 5. The front ends of the catacombs are pro-

vided in the Undertakers' Journal of that city.

The shield is made the shape and length of the grave. Each side is dropped into position separately, being made of sheet and angle iron, its depth being eighteen inches (smallest size twelve inches). It may be used in tiers, two or three in a grave. The shield can be made of the length of full sized graves or shortened in a few moments for smaller ones. It is also adjustable in width. The shield can be put in position by the grave-digger in five minutes and taken out in less time when the interment has end-

The side frames comprise upper strips 18, lower strips 19 and vertical strips 20. In practice, for the sake of compactness, strips 18 and 19 are made in two parts which are secured together by clips or by removable bolts. The side frames are connected to the base frame by means of spring hinges 22 which are shown as set upon brackets 23 rigidly secured to the side strips of the base frame. The end frames are made from a single strip of metal bent to form three

sides of a rectangle. In order that they may be readily attached to and detached from the side frames and will be rigid when in place, feet 24 are made at the ends of the strip and provided with recesses 25 which receive the bolts 26 by which vertical strips 20 are attached to upper and lower strips 18 and 19 of the side frames, as may be seen by referring to the diagram.

The closing of the frames over graves when the box is lowered is

effected by means of a closing rod 29 at one end of the device. This closing rod is made in two parts so as to be extensible. In adjusting the closing rod to a grave, the set screw 34 in the clip is loosened and the rod adjusted to such a length that when angle piece 30 engages the bottom of the grave, the side frames will be just drawn to the closing or covering position, the end frames swinging downward into the grave. (Patent No. 854,833.)

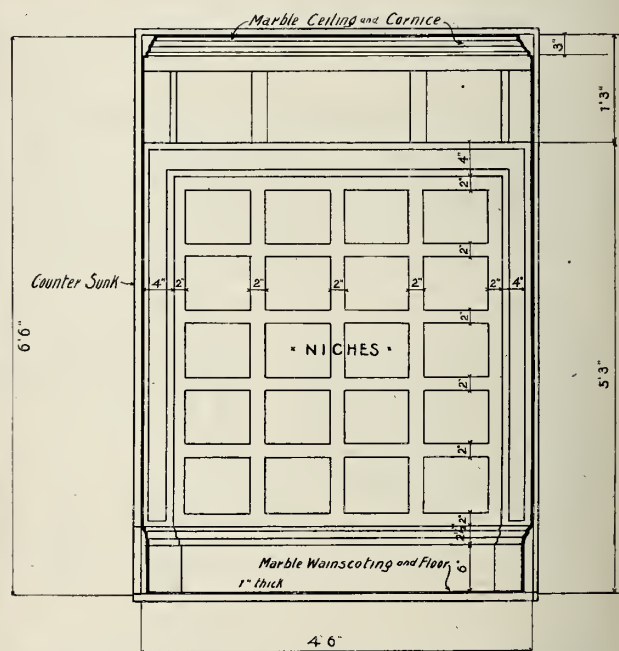
THE PRIVATE COLUMBARIUM—A UNIQUE MEMORIAL

The Wise Columbarium illustrated on this page is a fine example of the rarest form of the modern cemetery memorial, a private family columbarium, and is believed to be the only one in the country of such elaborate construction and beauty of design. The steady growth of the idea of cre-

The Wise columbarium stands in Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Md., and was designed by Ernest Wise Keyser, the New York sculptor, who also modeled the medallion portraits on the facade of the structure. It has been carefully studied in all the details of design and construction as its good proportion and architectural beauty well show in our illustration.



WISE COLUMBARIUM, BALTIMORE.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE WISE COLUMBARIUM.

mation has familiarized us with the public columbarium of which there are twenty-five in this country, for the most part connected with cemeteries in the larger cities. The monument with a niche or other provision for the reception of one urn is also seen on rare occasions in some cemeteries, but the family "mausoleum" providing for the ashes of a generation, is unique and may be regarded as the forerunner of the most aristocratic form of memorial for those who believe in cremation. The growth of cremation is unquestioned and the future may show some such structure as this as a common form of memorial. Memorials for the reception of ashes, may well receive some share of the attention of monument makers, sculptors, and designers.

It is of Barre granite with base dimensions of 7-10x6-4 and a total height of 10-4. The exterior is composed of ten pieces—the heaviest of which weighs 5 tons. The total weight is twenty tons. The columbarium rests on a foundation of concrete seven feet deep, weighing 32 tons. The interior is lined entirely with polished Italian marble and against the rear wall are built the marble niches or crypts of which there are twenty-one—in which are to be deposited and sealed the receptacles containing the ashes.

The work was erected by Gaddess Bros. Co. of Baltimore, Md., and the bronze work cast by Jno. Williams, of New York.

QUESTIONS OF CEMETERY LAW

Benjamin F. Scoville, who was recently for the second time fined \$5 for violating rules of New London Cemetery Association, New London, Conn., by working in Cedar Grove Cemetery, refused to pay his fine and was sent to jail.

Scoville was fined some years ago, and refused to pay. An officer of the cemetery association paid him out. This time he had been warned both by Judge Coit and the association's officers to cease working around the lot in the cemetery, but in spite of the previous court decision, persisted in violating the cemetery rules.

* * *

W. A. Simpson, chairman of the commission appointed by the secretary of the interior department at Washington to remove the bodies from Huron Cemetery, Kansas City, Kan., and sell the ground, appeared before the city council, and made a formal offer to sell the cemetery to the city for \$70,000.

Mrs. Lyda Conley, who recently tried to enjoin the sale of the cemetery and was denied an injunction, informed the mayor and council that she intended filing an amended petition and asked that no action be taken on Mr. Simpson's offer at present. It was decided not to do anything in the matter until the courts finally settle the controversy.

* * *

The case of W. J. Townsend vs. the Beatrice Cemetery Association of Beatrice, Neb., garnishment proceedings, which has been on trial before Judge Cobbey in that city has been adjourned to permit Judge Cobbey to secure instructions from Judge Munger of the Federal Court. The case is one which has been occupying the attention of the District and Federal courts for the last ten years. Townsend, a capitalist of Glens Falls, N. Y., secured a judgment against the cemetery association for about \$8,000. H. J. Dobbs, his attorney, recently began garnishment proceedings against J. S. Rutherford, the treasurer of the association, to secure possession of funds alleged to be in the hands of the Beatrice National Bank. The original debt of the association was about \$6,000. The sum of \$5,400 interest has been paid on it and judgment has been rendered in the Federal Court against the association for the amount claimed with interest. The Federal Court at St. Louis confirmed Judge Munger's decision allowing the judgment against the as-

sociation, but said that it was not a lien against the land and was not subject to execution. The court also refused to appoint a receiver for the association.

* * *

Notice has been served on Mayor Sanderson of Springfield, Mass., by attorneys for Mrs. Louise Viner of Bridgeport, Conn., requesting that the city consult her before any disposition is made of the Long Hill cemetery land. She seems to be the sole surviving heir of the original owner. It is claimed that the land was first conveyed for cemetery purposes about sixty years ago, with the stipulation in the deed that if the land ceased to be used for such purposes it was to be given back to the original grantor or his heirs. The matter is in the hands of the city property committee. It was supposed when the city secured the land under special enactment from the legislature that there was no remaining heir to the original grantor. It is expected to use the land for school purposes.

* * *

The Circuit Court at Miamisburg, O., in a decision in the case of William H. Pansing vs. The Village of Miamisburg, whereby the village sought to condemn the old cemetery along the canal on Central avenue held that the resolutions and ordi-

nance for the condemnation were valid, and that the city has the right to condemn the property. The decision says: "We think the village of Miamisburg has the power to appropriate the cemetery in question for public purposes. It has not been in 'use' for forty years. The right of eminent domain is sovereign, and all private and corporate realty is subject to it, except that where the right has already been exercised, and the property continues in the use for which it was conveyed or appropriated, it cannot again be taken for a different or inconsistent purpose. (Cemetery of Spring Grove vs. Cin. Ry. T. W. L. J., 251.)"

"In this case it appearing that interments were made on payment of a fee, no title to the ground being granted to individuals, the only rights acquired by the survivors were to have the bodies of their dead remain long enough for thorough decomposition, and removed to another burying ground, when the property should be used for secular purposes. (Windt vs. German Reformed Church, 4 Sand. Chan. Rep., 502.)"

* * *

The town council of Forty-Fort, Pa., passed an ordinance forbidding the establishment of a cemetery within a thousand feet of any residence in the town. The council had heard that a cemetery was to be established on the main street and took this method of preventing it.

ABANDONING OLD CEMETERIES

In New York, as in most other large and rapidly growing cities, there is a constant effort on the part of real estate speculators to get possession of the cemeteries located within the city limits. When cemeteries are controlled, as many of them are, by private or semi-private corporations, the contest usually ends by the removal of the bodies and the sale of the land for building purposes. In Manhattan (N. Y. City) alone dozens of the smaller cemeteries have been virtually confiscated and as land becomes more and more valuable the tendency to grab the smaller burial places will increase. Many of the older cemeteries like Trinity and St. Paul's on Broadway are worth millions of dollars and offer a great temptation to the managers of the Trinity Corporation and others to convert them into money.

It is a large question as to how

far churches or other corporations should go in keeping valuable land for building purposes in the form of an unsightly burial place or abandoned cemetery for purely sentimental reasons. It is a common saying that the world is for the living rather than the dead, yet that sort of sentiment which would bargain consecrated ground for dollars is altogether too common. There is a golden mean between the two extremes in the matter of tearing up the old burial place. The lesson, however, is not to use as burial ground land too near growing cities; most people would prefer a burial plot far enough away from the city to prevent its being cut up into building lots, at least within their life-time, and the tendency seems to be to locate the newer and larger cemeteries at least twenty miles from the centers of cities like New York and Chicago.

ROCK-FACED WORK IN MAUSOLEUM CONSTRUCTION

Rock face, properly and consistently used is a legitimate expression of the desire for simplicity and massive dignity. When so used and carefully executed in mausoleum construction it is a relief from the over-decorated and badly

proportioned imitations of the classic too often seen in these difficult structures.

The Wetherbee mausoleum shown here, is a good example of the consistent use of rock-face throughout. Both the finish and the tapering, solid, pyramidal lines of the structure, give a massiveness to its architecture that suggests an enduring stability that should be the dominating feeling in mausoleum design. It was recently erected in Mahaiwe Cemetery, Great Barrington, Mass., for Charles L. Wetherbee, a wealthy New Yorker, who is a native of that town. The exterior is of Berkshire blue dolomite stone, native to that locality, and is sixteen feet square with wide projecting buttresses at either side that give additional space and lend strength to the exterior. The construction of the overlapping roof-stones may be seen in the picture.

There are four catacombs and the interior is faced in highly polished Rutland marble separated from the exterior walls by an air space. The entire end of the tomb is one piece of marble, into which the opening for the stained glass window has been cut. Provision has been made for carrying away any water which might come from the sweating of the stones during warm weather. The fresh air enters at the bottom of the corners through bronze pipes, and is circulated around the catacombs to mingle with the air which comes through openings of perforated bronze in the gables. The ceiling and floor are each of three pieces of marble.

The structure was designed and erected by M. Lux, of Great Barrington, who is to copyright some of the details.



WETHERBEE MAUSOLEUM.
Great Barrington, Mass.

NEW CEMETERIES, IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS

The Allen County Cemetery Corporation has been incorporated by citizens of Gas City and Iola, Kans. The incorporators are: J. H. Campbell, S. R. Swan, C. S. Culbert, of Gas City.

Plans are being made to add seventeen acres to Fairview Cemetery, Rocky River, O.

Mt. Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Kan., is a new tract of 160 acres of which forty have been improved. A handsome entrance gate and public service buildings have been erected and a nursery established. A. B. Whiting is president and superintendent, and L. H. Greenwood, secretary.

A new tract including about 120 acres adjoining Jefferson Cemetery, Jefferson, Ia., is now being graded and improved.

The city council of Ardmore, I. T., has made an appropriation for the care and improvement of Oak Lawn Cemetery, a new tract of forty acres.

Woodlawn Cemetery, Farmland, Ind., has acquired by condemnation an addition of two acres adjoining the cemetery.

The Gorham Cemetery Association, Gorham, Me., has appointed Henry W. Sweetsir superintendent of the cemeteries of that town.

The Tucson Cemetery Association, Tucson, Ariz., has been incorporated by J. H. Corbett, Herbert E. Tenney and J. M. Ormsby.

Estimates are being secured on property adjoining the National Military Park at Vicksburg, Miss., with a view to making an addition to the grounds.

A forty acre addition to the cemetery at Independence, Kans., has been purchased by that city.

The Board of Control of the State Soldiers' Home at Ording, Wash., has purchased four acres for a new cemetery and is to improve and beautify the grounds.

Important landscape improvements are to be made in the cemetery at Macomb, Ill., this season.

The Greenwood Annex Cemetery Company, of Ocala, Fla., has secured a tract of land adjoining the old Greenwood Cemetery and will improve it as an addition to the grounds.

Woodbine Cemetery, Puyallup, Wash., is improving a new addition of about four acres.

The Township trustees of Eaton, O., have bought thirty-five acres for a new cemetery.

The Calvary Cemetery Association of Dallas, Tex., is planning to erect

a new iron fence and entrance gate at a cost of about \$5,000. Dallas has also recently opened a new city cemetery of six acres.

The Elmhurst Cemetery Association of Chicago has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000. The incorporators are Henry J. Erzinger, Lewis Tillotson and Wm. Banguth.

The City of Independence, Kan., has bought a forty acre tract on which it will establish a new city cemetery.

The Cemetery Committee of Iola, Kan., is considering the purchase of a sixty acre site, two miles south of town, for a new cemetery.

The Sunset Hill Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Red Bluff, Cal. The directors are: R. N. Ewen, W. M. Kettles, E. P. Case and J. L. Luken.

Glenwood Cemetery, Cortland, N. Y., has awarded the contract for the erection of a new receiving vault.

A tract of ten acres near Clayton, New Mexico, has been purchased for a cemetery.

The German Catholic Cemetery Association of Cincinnati has leased a twenty acre tract for twenty years with privilege of purchasing at the end of that time for \$34,000.

Eastern Cemetery, Jeffersonville, Ind., recently dedicated a new addition.

A new chapel and receiving vault of re-enforced concrete and cement blocks is being erected in Forest Hill Cemetery, Scranton, Pa.

The DeLand Cemetery Association of DeLand, Ill., has been incorporated by M. E. Bondurant, H. W. Gantz, and D. W. Hursh.

Greenwood Cemetery, Muscatine, Ia., is to be enlarged by an addition of twenty acres.

The town board of Deer River, Minn., has bought a tract of land four miles from town and will reserve part of it for a cemetery.

A new drinking fountain of the design shown in the illustration has been erected in Evergreen Cemetery.



DESIGN FOR DRINKING FOUNTAIN.
Evergreen Cemetery, Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs, Colo., just north of the caretaker's office, by the Cemetery Aid Association. The fountain is built of green stone from Ute Pass, near Manitou, and cost about \$600. It is eight feet square and 14 feet high. It was erected by A. Dixon of Manitou.

Valley City Cemetery, Grand Rapids, Mich., has installed a new water works system consisting of four four-inch wells 45 feet deep in a direct line about 20 feet apart. The wells have been connected and will be operated by a steam pump. Eugene Goebel, Superintendent of the cemetery, says with a proper engine he can pump 500 gallons a minute, and contemplates adding two more wells to the system. A standpipe is to be erected at a favorable point and Mr. Goebel says the system can be operated at considerable saving over the \$2,000 now paid each year for water.

(Continued on page v.)

CEMETERY NOTES

A fire which was started in Pine Island Cemetery, Norwalk, Conn., August 14, did several hundred dollars damage to the owners of property and will, it is thought, cause confusion in establishing lot boundaries.

* * *

Suggestions for names for the new East Side Cemetery to be opened in Des Moines, Iowa, published by the Capital of that city do not seem to have resulted in anything startlingly original, as the following list will show: East Lawn, Forest Lawn, Meadow Lawn, Bird Lawn, Mount Carmel, Forest Cemetery, Mount Rose, Flowering Field Cemetery, Maple Grove, Oakland, Linwood and Calvary.

* * *

George Everett Lane has been appointed to succeed the late William Stone as Superintendent of Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass. Mr. Lane is one of the gardeners at the cemetery and has been employed on the grounds under Mr. Stone for the past fourteen years, during which time he has been engaged in every branch of the work, the last three summers and two winters being spent in the greenhouse. He is 37 years old, is married, and is regarded as a most capable successor to Mr. Stone.

* * *

The National Memorial Association, recently formed at Piqua, O., has elected the following officers: National President, E. M. Bell; Vice-President, H. L. Roberts; Secretary, A. G. Perry; Treasurer, C. D. Fox; Chaplain, J. S. Bierley. The association is the outgrowth of the Piqua Memorial Association and is intended to be national in its scope. It is said to be formed to answer the question: "What will become of Memorial Day?" and will assist the G. A. R. and kindred organizations.

* * *

Following the plan adopted in Milwaukee and other cities, the directors of Oakwood cemetery, Sharon, Pa., have placed a ban on Sunday funerals, says the Embalmers' Monthly. To stop Sunday funerals the charge for digging graves was doubled, but this did not work. At a recent meeting it was decided that no more Sunday interments would be permitted except in cases of great emergency. The

directors of three of the cemeteries in Milwaukee have taken similar action, and it should be remembered that Milwaukee is a German city, where the observance of the Sabbath is not as strict as in some other places.

* * *

The cemetery commissioners of Atlanta, Ga., after making preparations to modernize Oakland Cemetery on the lawn plan as rapidly as possible, and preparing an ordinance embodying the expert advice of some of the leading cemetery superintendents, have yielded to the protests of some of the lot owners against gradually removing copings as they become unsightly. This provision met with objection from citizens who have not been educated up to the lawn idea of cemetery development and thought that they should be permitted to keep up the walls surrounding the lots. Councilman Taylor, who framed and carried through council the ordinance putting the management of the cemetery under modern regulations, has acceded to the objections of the protesting citizens.

* * *

William Allen, assistant superintendent of Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., has been elected superintendent of Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburg, to succeed the late David Woods. Mr. Allen is one of the youngest superintendents in the country to be in charge of a cemetery of such importance, and his election testifies not only to his personal worth, but is a striking example of the triumph of merit over pull. He was entirely unknown in Pittsburg, and was given the position solely on his record of long and efficient service at Mt. Auburn, in preference to a large number of local candidates with strong political backing. Mr. Allen assumed his new duties in September and before leaving Boston was tendered a farewell banquet by the New England Cemetery Association, of which he was secretary-treasurer. He was presented with a pair of gold cuff links, and the members present rose and sang "Auld Lang Syne" as a farewell to their popular officer. H. A. Derry, of Everett, Mass., was elected secretary, to succeed Mr. Allen, and five new members were elected. There were about thirty present.

TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

PUBLICATIONS INDEXED AND ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Bulletin of League of Am. Municipalities (B. A. M.), \$2.00 year; 20c copy.
 Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Canadian Municipal Journal (C. M. J.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
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 Country Gentleman (C. G.), \$1.50 year; 20c copy.
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 Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), M. D. G., \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
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 Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
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 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

Ambitions of Three Cities, by Chas. Mulford Robinson. Illust. Arch. Rec., May, '07.
 Autumn Home Garden, Preparing, the, by E. E. Rexford. Outing, 50:763-5. Sept., '07.
 City Back Yard, Reformation of, by L. Underwood. Illust. C. L. A., 12:540-2. Sept., '07.
 Cleveland Group Plan, Progress of. Ohio Architect and Builder. June, '07.
 Design as Applied to Cities, by Samuel Parsons. No. American Review, 185: 862-8. Aug. 16, '07.
 Des Moines Plan of Municipal Government, by H. E. Sampson. Cent. Oct., '07.
 Development of London, The, by T. R. Davison. Jnl. of the Royal Institute of British Architects, June 1, 1907.
 Gateways of American Estates, by Waldon Fawcett. Illust. American Carpenter and Builder. May, '07.
 How a Local Improvement Society Raised Funds, by M. H. Northend. F. L. Oct., '07.
 Hedges for the Country or Suburban Estate, by Ernest Hemming. Illust. Indoors and Out. 4:276-82. Sept., '07.
 Transforming Chicago: Special Chicago Number of The World To-Day. Sept., '07.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

American and English Gardens, Some, by M. H. Carlisle. Illust. H. G. May, '07.

Garden of Richard Canfield, Saratoga, N. Y., by C. W. Leavitt, Jr. Illust. Inland Architect. May, '07.
 Landscape Architect and the Gardener, Relation Between. G. C. A., 6:3-4. Sept., '07.
 Levens Hall, an Old World Garden, by Edw. Thomas. Illus. H. G. May, '07.
 Order and Disorder, by Herbert J. Kellaway. Indoors and Out. Sept., '07.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

Bronx River Parkway, New York's Proposed. Illust. Rev. of Reviews., 35: 576-8. May, '07.
 Chicago Park System. Symposium. Illust. World To-Day. 13:902-12. Sept., '07.
 Columbarium, The Private. Illust. M. N., 19:733. Oct., '07.
 Essex County Park System, by A. A. Hill. Illus. Charities and the Commons. Sept., '07.
 Leiter Memorial in Washington. Illust. M. N., 19:732. Oct., '07.
 Macadam Roads, Construction of, by A. B. Fletcher (cont.) Illust. G. R. M., 8:295-9. Sept., '07.
 Saint Gaudens' Marcus Daly Statue. Illust. M. N., 19:731. Oct., '07.
 Mausoleum Construction, Rock Faced Works in. Illust. M. N., 19:736. Oct., '07.
 Monuments, Strange, of Morocco. Illust. M. N., 19:735-6. Oct., '07.
 New Park at Rockaway, by H. A. Metz. Independent, 62:1504-5. June 27, '07.
 Ocean Beach Reservations for New York

City, by W. H. Allen. Rev. of Revs., 35:574-5. May, '07.

Schiller Monument in Omaha. Illust. M. N., 19:737. Oct., '07.

Tarring Macadam Roads, by Thos. Aitken. G. R. M., 8:301-3. Sept., '07.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

Autumn Tints in Trees and Shrubs, by E. Matthews. Hort., 6:409. Sept. 28, '07.
 Bees and Flowers. Scientific Am. Supplement, 63:26287. June, '07.
 Blight Disease of Young Conifers, by P. Spaulding. Science, 26:220-1. Aug. 16, '07.
 Bulbs, Dutch, by A. Henderson. Illust. F. E., 24:402-3. Sept. 21, '07.
 Calendar of Wild Flowers, by E. West. New England Mag., 36:497. June, '07.
 Flowers that bloom in the Snow, by Wilhelm Miller. Illust. G. M., 6:135-7. Oct., '07.
 Flora of Yellowstone Park and Puget Sound Country, by J. O. Thilow. Hort., 6:324-7. Sept. 7, '07.
 Lilacs in the City, by B. Hooker. Forum, 39:120-1. July, '07. Current Literature, 43:338-9. Sept., '07.
 More Shade Trees, A Plea for, by Edwin Matthews. Hort., 6:345. Sept. 14, '07.
 Narcissus, A Notable Improvement in, by T. McAdam. Illust. G. M., 6:123-5. Oct., '07.
 Pruning, Effect of on Fruit Trees. Nature, 75:569-70. April 11, '07.
 Rhododendrons and Lilies, by Wilhelm Miller. Illust. C. L. A., 12:531-4. Sept., '07.
 Shrubs, Hardy, by S. C. Moon. Hort., 6:319-21. Sept. 7, '07.
 Trees and Shrubs for Fall Planting, by Leonard Barron. Illust. G. M., 6:127-131. Oct., '07.

BOOKS, REPORTS, Etc.

The Southern Appalachian region, including the Allegheny ranges and the plateaus which slope westward to the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, is now the chief source of supply of white oak, as well as the region of its greatest commercial importance. West Virginia, with an estimated stumpage of nearly 5,000,000,000 board feet, has more than one-third of the standing white oak in this region. The State of Kentucky still has over 2½ billion feet, and Tennessee a little over 2,000,000,000 feet. Virginia and North Carolina follow next in order with over 1,000,000,000 each. The Forest Service has just issued a publication (Circular 105) which describes the growth and supply of white oak and its uses. This will be mailed free upon application to the Forester, United States Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture has issued through the Forest Service some valuable bulletins on different phases of Forestry. As reprints from the year book of the department of agriculture, are the following: "Progress of Forestry in 1906, and directory of Forest officers, associations and schools;" and "Introduction of Elementary Agriculture into Schools." Farmers' Bulletin 308 is "Game Laws for 1907;" Circular 109, "Forest Planting in the North Platte and South Platte Valleys;" and Circular 116, "The Waning Hardwood Supply and the Appalachian Forests." "The Annual Report of the Office of Experiment Stations" for 1906 has also just been issued. It is an illustrated book of 434 pages. The work of the office of experiment stations is described and illustrated reports of all of the prominent stations in the country are given.

Handsome illustrated report of the Park Commissioner of St. Louis for 1905-6.

West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, sends a finely illustrated book of general information about the cemetery that includes some interesting matter about the brick graves which this cemetery builds, and a list of lot holders indexed by pictures of monuments, a device well calculated to lend interest and attractiveness to a long list of names, generally unprepossessing in appearance.

The Dublin Cemeteries, Prospect (Glasnevin) and Goldenbridge, 1829-1906, Dublin, Ireland. Extracts from the Bye-Laws of the Dublin Cemeteries' Committee, Rules and Regulations, etc., etc. The "History of the Dublin Cemeteries" was reviewed at length in these columns about two years ago, and the book now to hand is a sumptuous record of the by-laws, rules and regulations and other matter pertaining to the management and maintenance of these celebrated cemeteries. Additional notice will be given later.

Some recent bulletins of the New York Agricultural Station at Geneva, N. Y., are the following: No. 287, "Bordeaux Injury," by U. P. Hedrick; No. 288, "Ringing Herbaceous Plants"; No. 289, "Unprofitable Orchard Fertilizing"; and "The Effect of Wood Ashes and Acid Phosphate on the Yield and Color of Apples," also published as Bulletin. No. 289.

Oak Park Cemetery, Chandler, Okla., a new city tract, allows no enclosures, wire screens, stone or cement coping or hedges about the lots, and its rule book shows other provisions along modern and progressive lines.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., who has recently prepared reports on the beautifying of several of the smaller cities of New York, on a recent western trip extending as far as Los Angeles stopped at Dubuque and Des Moines, Ia., where he was a guest of the Women's Clubs and other civic organizations that are working for the development of those cities. At Des Moines the City Federation of Women's Clubs and the Greater Des Moines Committee received him officially and heard some of his suggestions for municipal beauty.

Mr. H. P. Baker, professor of forestry at the Iowa State College, has resigned to accept a similar position at the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, and took up his new work in September. Professor Baker was the first instructor to take up forestry work at Ames and has occupied the position of Professor of Forestry since the department was established in 1904. His work there has been unusually successful and a number of his graduates have passed the civil service examination for positions in the United States Forest Service.

Fred R. Mathews, superintendent of the West Side parks of Cleveland, O., has tendered his resignation to the board of public service, preliminary to assuming the duties of county commissioner, to which office he was elected last November.

OBITUARY

Edgar Sanders, one of the oldest and best known horticulturists and horticultural writers in the country, died at his home in Chicago, September 29. He was born near East Grinstead, in the northern part of Sussex county, England, October 10, 1827, and began as an apprentice in a nursery at the age of 12. Here and in private estates, he received the thorough old country training that gave the foundation for his wide knowledge of gardening and horticulture. He came to America in 1853 and was first employed in James Wilson's nursery in Albany, N. Y. Subsequently he worked on the grounds of Luther Tucker, original publisher of Downing's Horticulturist, and at that time of the Country Gentleman. For this paper Mr. Sanders began to write at once, and was on its staff for six years. Mr. Sanders was gardener for General John F. Rathbone, of Albany, for four years. In 1857 he came to Chicago, bought some land in Lake View and built a cottage with a 50-foot greenhouse. When Mr. Sanders started as a Chicago florist there were

three other florists in the city. In a few years he had erected several greenhouses and was becoming a prominent shipper. In March, 1867, he opened the first flower store in Chicago.

Mr. Sanders has been nearly all his life a contributor to the horticultural papers. He began at the age of 19, in writing for the London Gardeners' Chronicle. He also was a correspondent from England to the American Gardeners' Chronicle, then published in New York. At Albany he wrote for the Country Gentleman and when he came to Chicago, he became attached to the staff of the Prairie Farmer. He also conducted for a short time a horticultural department of a daily in Chicago, and for some years had charge of the department of Garden and Lawn in the Orange Judd Farmer. About 1893 he became the Chicago correspondent of the Florists' Exchange, and he continued to act in that capacity until July, 1902. Aside from his work as a writer, Mr. Sanders has always taken an active interest in all horticultural matters and was a member of all the leading horticultural societies.

John C. Hepler, aged 78 years, superintendent of the Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading, Pa., for more than a quarter of a century, died of general debility, September 26. Mr. Hepler was born in Reading in 1829 and had lived there all his life. He was a tailor in his early career, but went to farming near Reading in 1860, also conducting a successful greenhouse near his farm. In 1880 he took charge of Charles Evans Cemetery. Under his painstaking and competent supervision, this burial ground was brought to its present excellent condition. He had been a member of the common council for three terms. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and one daughter.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

"Nature Menders," is the title of a well-written little booklet issued by Fred'k W. Kelsey of New York to advertise his nursery stock.

The Austin-Western Co. of Chicago have just issued a new catalogue of the "Austin Pioneer Dump Wagon" showing the workings and advantages of this wagon in large full-page illustrations.

Trade Price List of Trees and Shrubs, seeds and bulbs, in English and German from Otto Katzenstein & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

"Rhododendrons," illustrated book of information from Eastern Nurseries, Jamaica Plain, Mass., accompanied by the wholesale trade list of this firm.

P. J. Berckmans Co., the Fruitland

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AND
LANDSCAPE GARDENING

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Cemeteries, Public and Private Grounds
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324 Dearborn St., Chicago
EDITORS
John W. Weston **O. H. Sample**
Subscription, \$1.00 a Year. } Foreign, \$1.25
 } Canada, 1.25

Nurseries, Atlanta, Ga.; illustrated catalog.

Fall of 1907; wholesale catalog of the Waukegan Nurseries, Waukegan, Ill.

Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago, illustrated Autumn catalog, 1907.

Chas. A. Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.: Fruit Book and catalog, 1907.

Henderson's Agricultural Seeds for fall sowing, 1907. Peter Henderson & Co., New York.

Isaac Hicks & Son, large-tree movers of Westbury Station, New York, send their handsome catalog, "Trees for Long Island." The illustrations are unusually fine and the text contains much suggestive matter.

PARK NEWS

(Continued from p. 195)

Miles of road treated.....	3.44
Total number of square yards of roadway	67,434
Total cost	\$1,494.43
Average cost per square yard. \$	0.0666
Gallons of Tarvia per square yard	0.4032
Tons of stone screenings per yard	0.0147
Detailed Cost Per Square Yard of Material and Labor:	
Tarvia	\$0.0262
Stone screenings	.0184
Preparing roadway	.0086
Applying Tarvia	.0057
Applying screenings	.0062
Rolling	.0047

The results have been very satisfactory. A new, smooth surface has been formed over the base stone, which seems to be holding well; the dust nuisance has been abated, and in times of wet weather the roadways are entirely free from mud. The only question remaining as to the value of this treatment to overcome the new conditions caused by increased motor car traffic are as to its durability, and whether the frosts of this climate will have any bad effects upon it.

The total expenditures of the com-

mission for the year was \$600,663.67. The report of the landscape architects, Olmsted Brothers, shows the preparation of five topographical maps, twenty studies, thirteen preliminary and general plans, twenty-three grading and construction plans, thirteen planting and forestry plans, and nineteen reports.

In a discussion of the revision of the charter of Greater New York, Mayor McClellan is reported in favor of having one Commissioner of Parks whom he would appoint and who should have supervision over the parks in all the boroughs, with a deputy in each borough. Under the present charter there are three commissioners, one for Manhattan and Richmond, one for Brooklyn and Queens and one for the Bronx, and it is obligatory on the Mayor to appoint the commissioner for Manhattan president of the Board. The difficulty of obtaining competent commissioners at the present salaries is shown particularly at this time in the Mayor's failure to get the man whom he desires for Park Commissioner to succeed Moses Herman of the Borough of Manhattan. Only two candidates have appeared, neither of whom, it is understood, the Mayor will appoint.

THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

(Continued from p. 201)

The visual memory must be stored with beautiful things. Nature is a great storehouse of beautiful things,

as well as of ugly things, so a lad should be brought up in a beautiful bit of country rather than amid long blocks of plain brick houses. But there is much in nature that is beautiful that cannot be used in the florist's work. Lichens and toad stools, for instance, include varieties having beautiful colors, yet they are not used in carpet bedding owing to practical difficulties. Therefore the visual memory is stored by visiting gardens and exhibitions and by studying illustrations, horticultural books and trade catalogues.

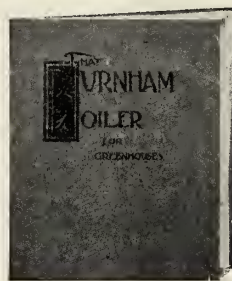
The selective faculty is trained by determining what is worth remembering. We must put some things in the front row of the memory, so to speak, where they can be availed of instantaneously. Other things are set behind and labeled by some bit of detail, a leaf or a bit of color or a word or a taste or smell or by name. For very many things that may be useful the memory must refer back to the cyclopedia, an indexed periodical, a scrap book, so and so's catalogue, and so on.

The visual memory is trained by repetition, by close application forced by the will power. It is aided by association with other sensations, by the sentiments, by novelty, by superlative characteristics and so on.

The imagination is based on memory. We can imagine nothing that has not come into our minds through the senses or that is not due to some

SAYS

"IT'S A SIZZLER"



The second day of September, Mr. William Rhodes of Leechburg, Pa., wrote for our catalog of Hot Bed Sash and Frames. At the bottom of the letter was this P. S.

"Our No. 630 'Burnham' Boiler is a SIZZLER. Talk about heating, why we had to keep the fire door open most of the time last winter to keep steam from getting too high."

Now why is it a "sizzler"?—why a boiler of record breaking economy? This just printed catalog of ours, tells. Not in the usual dry boiler talk way, but in a regular showing up of point after point, exactly as you would want to know when putting your dollars in one. It's a good kind of catalog to have

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combination of ideas previously so gained. Hence the importance of storing the memory with things worth remembering. The imagination must be guided by reason and will power to be useful, but it must be exercised and developed mainly in youth, even by the aid of beautiful things that are not useful. The imagination is stimulated by beautiful things to imagine other beautiful combinations and modifications. An ancient necklace or a decorated book cover, seen in a museum of art, may excite the imagination many years after in the designing of flower decoration. That may be both a pleasant and a useful training of the young florist's imagination, but the study of veined marble, or cloud effects or a specimen of marine alga might be pleasant but probably useless to the florist.

The reasoning faculty may be trained in various ways but may best be trained by the study of cause and effect in the natural sciences dealing with the materials to be handled or controlled by the florist. If he learns scientifically why certain color combinations are pleasing and certain others displeasing he can act as the result of reasoning when the time comes instead of trusting to his own sensations or to what people say or to tradition. If he has studied agricultural chemistry and plant physiology and meteorology he may sometimes avoid mistakes which others fall into through the misapplication of traditional wise saws, which often for the sake of brevity or of a catching rhyme convey a half truth or even a falsehood.

The training of other faculties need not be enlarged upon. The inference to be drawn is that if the florist is to have such an education as will fit him to produce beautiful floral decoration and to make his vocation compare in aesthetic standing with that of the architect and the artist, mural decorator and (let no offense be taken) with the landscape architect; he should cultivate his creative aesthetic faculties at least as thoroughly and by much the same means of art schools, museums, reading, converse with artists, travel and observation and by the solution of many problems of artistic design.

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS

(Continued from p. 210)

The High Point Cemetery Association of Buffalo, Oklahoma, has been incorporated by R. G. McMinn, W. H. Temple, Charles Johnson, George Anderson,

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CLEARING SALE 20 acres of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, own root H. P. Roses and Vines to be sold. The ground must be cleared this fall. The list includes such popular varieties as Althaeas, Berberis Thunbergii, Deutzia, Tartarian Honeysuckles, Lilacs, Spiraeas, Honeysuckles, etc. A great opportunity to get your Park and Cemetery shrubbery cheap. Send for list and prices.

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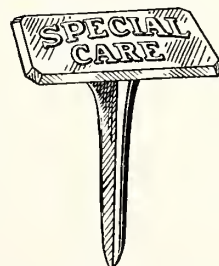
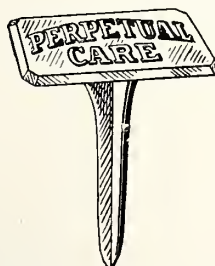
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P. Shane, M. Hawkins and Allen Potter.

Union Cemetery, Newburyport, Mass., has awarded the contract for a new receiving tomb to George H. Elkins on a bid of \$997.

The Bronnenberg Cemetery, near Anderson, Ind., has been incorporated by Henry J. Bronnenberg, Henry Saunders, Arthur Hughel and others.

The Magnolia Cemetery Company of Houston, Tex., has amended its charter to provide that owners of lots may participate in the election of officers, as provided in an amendment by the legislature.

The Greenwood Cemetery Company, of Macon, Ga., has been incorporated by A. F. Brame, J. E. Rodwell, J. L. Coleman, J. M. Coleman and W. D. Edgerton.

Altona Cemetery Association, Altona, Ill., has been incorporated by E. F. Swanson, C. A. Carlson, D. M. Simpson.

At the recent annual meeting of the Pleasant Hill Cemetery Association of Chester, Pa., the following officers were elected: President, Augustus H. Bartley, of Bartley; vice-president, L. F. Dickerson, of Pleasant Hill; secretary, Alonzo P. Green, of Chester.

William Eurich, secretary and superintendent of Crystal Lake and Hillside Cemeteries at Minneapolis, writes that they are busy at both places with improvements. The main improvement at Crystal Lake this fall will be the grading and putting in shape of five acres to be platted into lots and sold next year.

The Cedar Grove Cemetery Association, Chambersburg, Pa., has in course of erection a concrete wall over 600 feet in length on the west side of the cemetery. It will be surmounted by an iron fence.

Official statistics show that there are eighty-six national cemeteries in in thirty states and territories in the Union. In these cemeteries there are buried 353,385 soldiers who fought in the wars of the Union and of these 34,085 are Union. There are 9,309 Confederate soldiers buried in national cemeteries. Of all those buried in these cemeteries the identity of 201,282 is known and 152,103 unknown.

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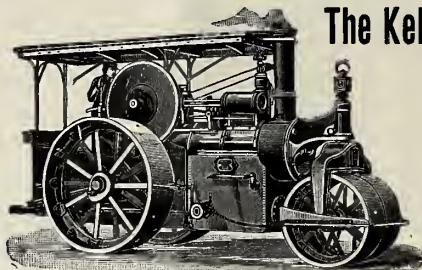
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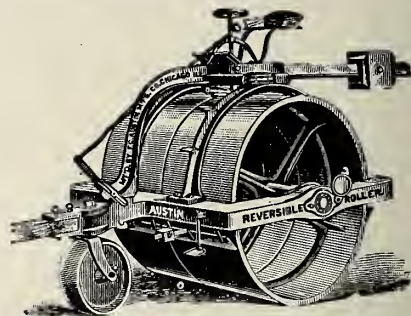
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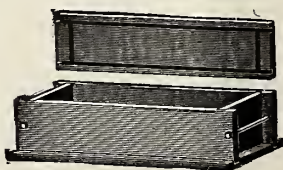
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President, John F. Cowell, Buffalo.
Secy.-Treas., F. L. Mulford, Harrisburg, Pa.
Annual Convention, Minneapolis, 1908.
Association of American Cemetery Superintendents.
President, F. R. Diering, New York.
Vice-Pres., James Currie, Milwaukee.
Secy.-Treas., Frank Eurich, Detroit.
Twenty-second Annual Convention, Kansas City, 1908.

The American Civic Association.
President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.
1st Vice-Pres. and acting Secretary, Clinton Rogers, Woodruff, Philadelphia.
Treas., William B. Howland, New York.

American Society of Landscape Architects.
Pres., John C. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.
Vice-Pres., Samuel Parsons, Jr., St. James Bldg., New York.
Treasurer, Charles N. Lowrie, 156 Fifth Ave., New York.
Secretary, Downing Vaux, 68 Bible House, New York.

American Association of Nurserymen.
President, J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.
Vice-Pres., C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.

Secy., G. C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.
Treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.
Annual Convention, Milwaukee, 1908.
Massachusetts Civic League.

Pres., Rev. Edward Cummings, Boston.
Vice-Pres., Joseph Lee, Boston.
Treasurer, B. P. Clark, Boston.
Secy., Edw. T. Hartman, 4 Joy St., Boston.

Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists.
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Vice-Pres., Geo. W. McClure, Buffalo.
Secy., P. J. Hauswirth, Chicago.
Treasurer, H. B. Beatty, Oil City, Pa.
Wild Flower Preservation Society of America.

Pres., Prof. C. E. Bessey, Univ. of Neb., Lincoln, Neb.
Vice-Pres., Joseph Crawford, Philadelphia.
Treasurer, Dr. C. E. Waters, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, Mrs. N. L. Britton, New York Botanical Garden.

American Society of Municipal Improvements.
Pres., R. M. Sherrerd, Newark, N. J.
First Vice-Pres., James Owen, Newark, N. J.
Secy., George W. Tillson, Municipal Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Treasurer, L. V. Christy, Wilmington, Del.

League of American Municipalities.
Pres., Edward F. Dunne, Chicago.
1st Vice-Pres., Geo. M. Hine, Mayor, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Secy. and Treas., John MacVicar, 611 Trinity Bldg., New York.
Annual Convention, Jamestown Exposition, Sept. 19-21.

Ohio State Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials.
President, J. Perrin, Toledo.
Vice-Pres., I. N. Smith, Greenville.
Secy.-Treas., G. C. Anderson, Sidney.
Illinois Association of Cemeteries.
Pres., Edw. G. Carter, Oakwoods, Chicago.

Vice-Pres., Arthur J. Graves, Bloomington, Ill.
Secy.-Treas., John E. Miller, Mattoon.
New England Cemetery Association.
President, G. F. Standley, Beverly, Mass.

Vice-Pres., Jas. Warren, Jr., Providence, R. I.
Secy.-Treas., H. A. Derry, Everett, Mass.
Michigan Cemetery Association.
Pres., J. W. Burns, Port Huron.
Vice-Pres., Dr. Douglas, Lapeer.
Secy.-Treas., Eugene Goebel, "Oak Hill," Grand Rapids.
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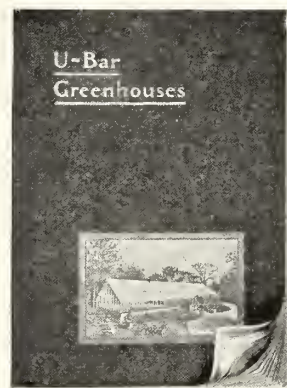
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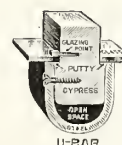
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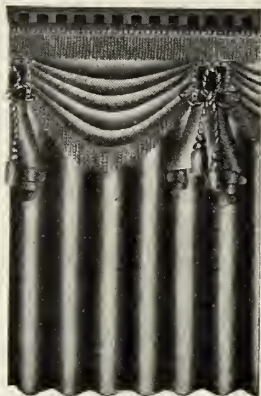


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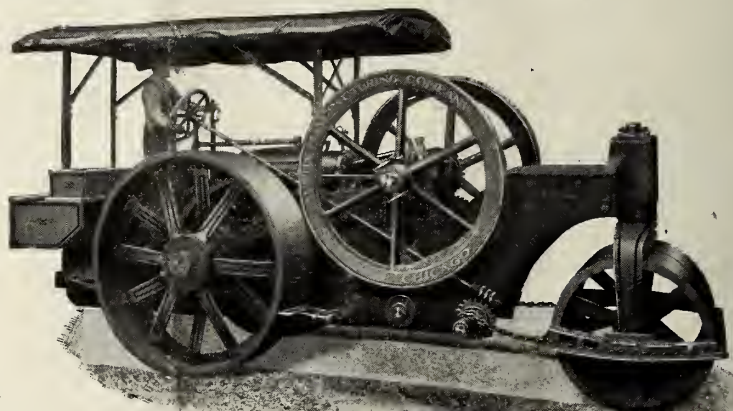
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NOVEMBER, 1907

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VIEWS IN MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
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(See page 226.)

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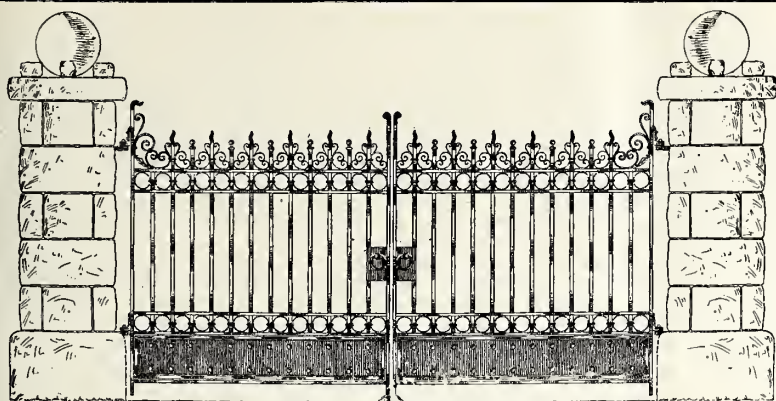
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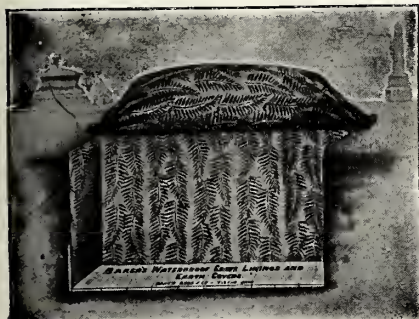
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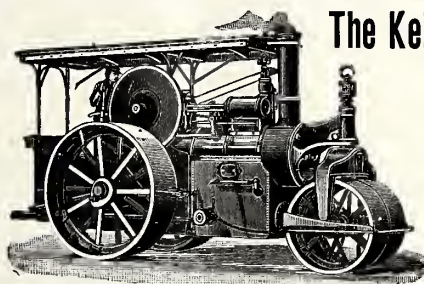
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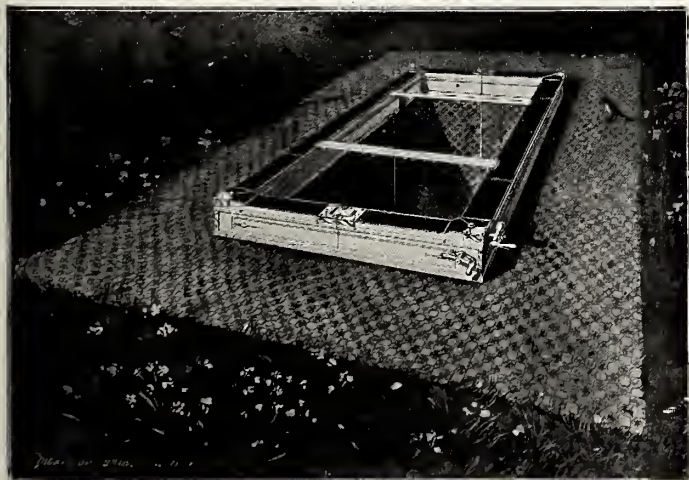
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E. R. Butterworth, Seattle, Wash., Ex-President of the National Funeral Directors Association, sends the following:

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10, 1906.
Gentlemen—I desire to say that I do not see where it would be possible to improve on your Lowering Device. We are using three at this time (all your make) and out of three thousand interments made where your device was used I have yet to have the first accident.
Most respectfully, E. R. Butterworth & Son.

John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.

Gentlemen—In justice to the perfection and safety of the mechanism of your Casket Lowering Device as well as its neat appearance when in use, I wish to state that in the cemeteries under my charge we have nine of your Devices in use and used them at least 3,500 times for lowering caskets of all sizes and weights without a single accident or mishap.
John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

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A Simple System of Keeping a Complete Record of Interments, Lot owners, Location of Graves, etc.

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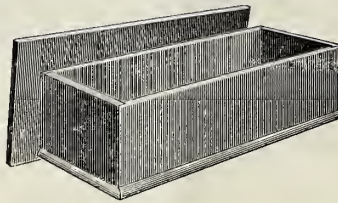
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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVII Chicago, November, 1907

No. 9

The Joint Meeting of the Improvement Associations

The full program of the joint meeting of the American Civic Association and the National Municipal League, to be held in Providence, R. I., November 19-22, has come to hand. In variety of subjects to be discussed and magnitude of program it will be the most important convention ever held in view of the wide range of improvement matters to be brought to the attention of the present. While each association holds separate meetings in the interests of its special work, there are several joint sessions at which discussions on questions of general interest will be in order. The preservation of Niagara Falls, the billboard nuisance, forest reservation, school gardens in connection with educational work in the large cities, public parks and children's playgrounds will be prominent features of the convention of the American Civic Association, while the National Municipal League will push its battle for betterment in the vast field open for such work in our immense country. We hope and expect that there will be a very large attendance.



Progress in Forestry

In view of the latest report of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, chief forester, in which he gives a gloomy outlook for the future of the lumber interests unless prompt measures are taken to check the depletion of the forests or to keep up the supply, the forestry question becomes one of the most important before the American people. It is, however, gratifying to note that forest work in the state made greater advance during 1906 than in any previous year. More than twenty states now have forest officers and some ten have state forest reservations, and in such states as have taken up the matter seriously, the engrossing importance of the forest question has seized upon the authorities and practical energy is a marked feature of present progress. It is exceedingly interesting to study the details of the movement in the states actively engaged in forest preservation and replanting, and it would permanently increase public interest, to be followed by public activity, if in this vastly important factor of our economics a campaign of education could be inaugurated and encouraged to give a better understanding of all that is involved in our forest problems.



Retrenchment and New York's Small Parks.

Early in the month Mayor McClellan, of New York, introduced resolutions before the Board of Estimates providing for the abandonment of all proceedings to secure sites for public parks in the several boroughs. This is one measure in the policy of retrenchment in municipal expenditures, and the resolutions were referred to the comptroller. This does not mean that these additions to the park system will be wiped off the map, because when the financial condition of the city improves they can be taken up again, but the mayor pointedly asserts not in the way in which they have been exploited. He proposes that the surrounding property benefited by these parks must be assessed for the improvements, and that they must not be made a charge upon the city at large. It is also notorious that in many cases positive frauds have been perpetrated in obtaining sites for small parks, and it is claimed that private negotiations for purchase have been far more satisfactory than condemnation proceedings. Then, again,

property values are increasing so enormously and rapidly in certain of the boroughs that it is well nigh impossible to make estimates that will remain standard for any time. New York has proved beyond question the immense increase in property values arising from the establishment of the parks, and as has been strongly urged upon all municipalities delinquent in park making, that the surrounding properties might reasonably be compelled to pay at least in large part for such improvements. Some eight proposed parks and extensions are affected by the intrenchment scheme in New York, covering an estimated cost of over \$5,000,000, and of course it has caused considerable criticism, both from those anxious for park extension as a public necessity and from the politicians and their satellites. It leaves the way open, however, to take the matter up again under improved conditions and with the probability of eliminating a large amount of graft. The improvements will be needed, and it will be interesting to watch the future of these park sites.



Washington's Historic Trees

A storm of virtuous indignation has been aroused in Washington, D. C., over the proposed destruction of certain historic trees to make room for the Grant Monument. Not alone in Washington has public feeling been forcibly expressed, but from many parts of the country the proposition has been vigorously denounced. In the great scheme for the improvement of Washington, proposed by the commission appointed by Congress some six years ago, consisting of some of our most eminent men, it is designed to make the botanic gardens a broad thoroughfare to the Mall, with possible embellishments after the style of the Place de la Concorde, Paris. The immediate cause of the outburst was that in making ready to commence work on the foundations for the Grant monument, which promises to be one of the most important of the public statues of Washington, the site as determined upon in accordance with the great scheme necessitated the destruction or removal of a number of historic trees, including one planted by Washington himself. The order had been issued by the officer in charge of operations to cut down the trees in question when Mr. William R. Smith, the well known superintendent of the gardens for fifty years, appealed to the press which led to an injunction being obtained to restrain any injury to the trees until the question is thrashed out. It is naturally quite an important question and the wide-spread interest created demonstrates most unmistakably the growing regard for trees in the public mind; and this is as it should be. Of course there is the other side, as to whether greater public improvements should be checked or diverted to spare even historic trees, when historic buildings of greater peculiar interest have to come down in the cause of progress. Nevertheless it remains true that no such trees should be destroyed if it can possibly be avoided, and no groups of trees with such associations as those connected with these Washington trees should be, under any circumstances, sacrificed, if change of plans not materially affecting the whole scheme can be made. In the present case it would seem certain that a site could readily be found for the Grant monument quite as satisfactory as the one chosen which involves so great a sacrifice. We cannot afford to lose one beautiful tree if it can be avoided, and it is most gratifying to realize that the love of trees both for their beauty and worth is now a constantly-growing sentiment.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

GERMAN LANDSCAPE ART SEEN IN PARK PLANS

Some typical and interesting work of leading landscape architects in Germany is to be found in the competitive plans for a city park at Schöneberg, some of which are re-

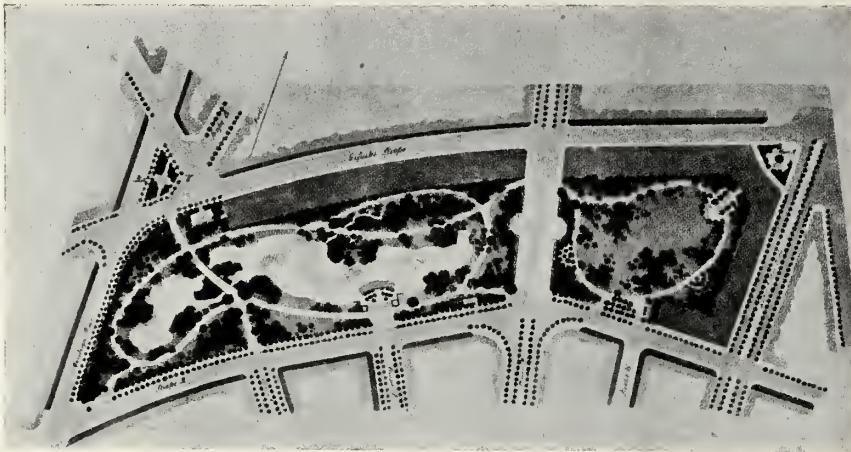
The second prize, 2,000 marks, was given to Frederick Encke, superintendent of parks at Cologne, who presented a design in collaboration with Building Inspector Bolte, of

the formal basin, the lagoon, and the small stream are also features of his design.

The following comments on the designs by Superintendent Jens Jensen, of the West Parks of Chicago, give interesting points of comparison between the prevailing style of landscape gardening in this country and in Germany:

"The first prize plan is the best design according to my notion. It has less space devoted to walks or drives, and the planting is spaced better. Of course, the second prize plan has its merits in the valley formation at the left end, which is very beautiful, but I do not like the planting scheme, which is too much scattered about. The underground railway station embodied in this plan is quite an interesting piece of work.

"The Grossman plan is well worth illustrating on account of its formal work, and also as far as illustrations are concerned, is entirely in harmony with the modern school of 'secessionists.' It is the first park plan I have seen of this modern school, and the illustration, and in fact all of them, look more like paintings from the followers of this school.



FIRST PRIZE DESIGN FOR CITY PARK AT SCHOENEBERG, GERMANY.
Oddone Kruepper, Duesseldorf, Landscape Architect.

produced herewith from a recent issue of Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung.

The first prize of 3,000 marks was awarded to Oddone Kruepper, landscape architect of Duesseldorf, for the design shown herewith.

that city, as it involved the treatment of an underground railway station.

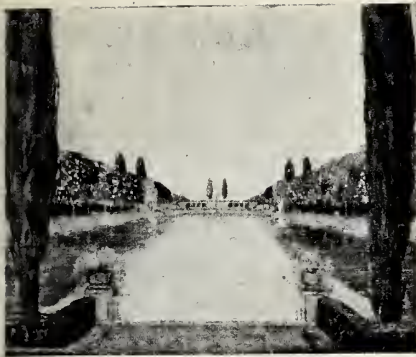
The design of J. P. Grossman, landscape engineer, of Leipsic, did not win a prize, but was purchased by the committee and received honorable mention. The park entrance,



SMALL STREAM AND LANDSCAPE.
Grossman Plan.



TREATMENT OF A PARK LAGOON.
Grossman Plan.



FORMAL BASIN FOR PARK.
Part of Grossman Design.

"I will not exactly say that I like this style; at the same time some of the paintings I have seen have been wonderfully beautiful, and I have admired them very much. Yet, if you want to represent modern art in Germany you cannot get better illustrations than the gate entrance, the formal basin, and the lagoon.

"I do not like the gate entrance at all, still it is modern German art.

"The large formal basin has its merits; still I would not like to see it in any of our parks exactly as it is shown here. There is a little too much German, one, two, three, right about, in it; in other words, the militarism, as I told Prof. Heide some time ago, could be distinctly seen in modern German landscape art. He questions this and thinks I am wrong, yet I still feel that the position I have taken is correct.

"These two illustrations are both very good from a German standpoint.

"The design showing the lagoon is also a good one. This picture I rather like if the shores had been a little better taken care of with shrubbery vegetation. It seems that the modern German artists have entirely taken up the position of the old Italian renaissance or the Moors, of having their eyes rest on an object in a distance. Whether it be a building or fountain or bridge, it is there. On

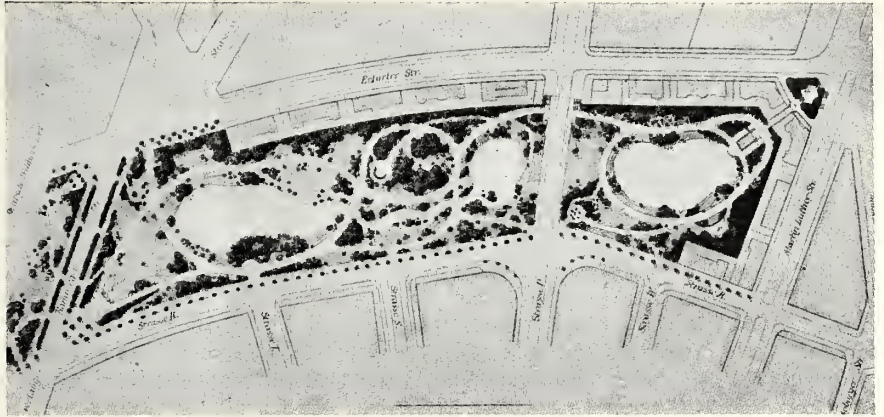


DESIGN FOR PARK GATEWAY.
Part of Grossman Plan.

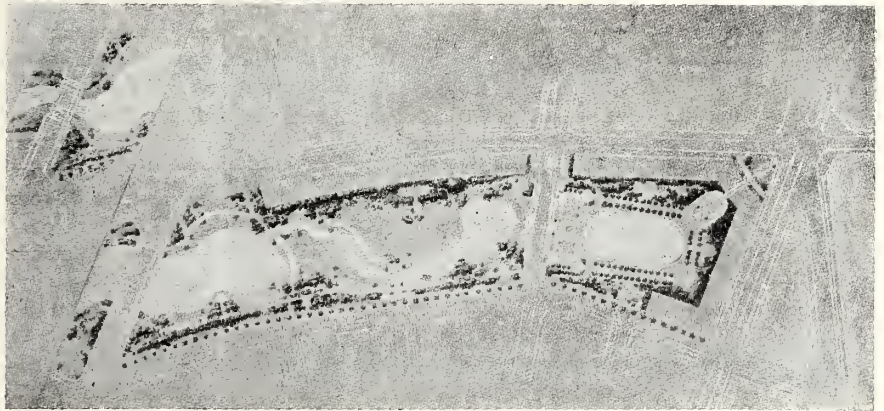
a straight line it makes some difference, and in such an instance I like to rest my eye on a seat or fountain, or something that would impress upon my mind with the possibilities of resting or cooling off after a long

contemporaries on the lines that have been illustrated by Mr. Grossman.

"According to the way the premiums were disposed of you will also notice that this last plan was purchased, but did not bring any prize.



SECOND PRIZE DESIGN FOR CITY PARK AT SCHOENEBERG.
Frederick Encke, Cologne, Landscape Architect.



COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR CITY PARK AT SCHOENEBERG.
J. P. Grossman, Leipsic, Landscape Architect.



ENTRANCE TO UNDERGROUND RAILWAY STATION IN A PARK.
Part of Encke Plans.

walk, which by the way always seems longer on a straight path than otherwise. Generally speaking I prefer to look into the mysticism of the forests, valley or mountains, just as life itself is nothing but mystic tours, and I do not agree with my German

Evidently this new art has not yet gotten hold of the German park authorities. The one receiving the first prize is the best plan, and shows pretty good judgment by those having this matter in hand."

JENS JENSEN.

THE USE OF OIL EMULSIONS ON MACADAM ROADS

The treatment of macadam roads with mixtures and emulsions of oils was begun in Lincoln Park, Chicago, during May, 1907. The roads for the most part are constructed of limestone macadam, but owing to the excessive and fast increasing automobile traffic, it was found necessary to resurface sometimes twice a year. Whenever water collected on the surface of the road, consequent softening would occur, and this soft material would be pumped away by the vacuum formed under the fast moving automobile tires, causing deep holes. It was found very difficult to sprinkle with just the right quantity of water, so that no excess would show on the surface. During hot, dry days the dust would arise within a few minutes after the sprinkling cart had passed. The cost of sprinkling averaged ten cents to fourteen cents per square yard per year, and at best, the dust was laid only about eight hours of the day.

In experimenting with asphalt oils, the paramount idea was to lay the dust, and whatever lasting properties the material would give to the road metal was a secondary consideration. Experiments were started with California asphaltum, 98 per cent pure, bought of the California Sales Agency at \$30 per ton or about ten cents per gallon. Sections of road were built with the pure asphaltum oil incorporated in the road metal, as well as being merely sprinkled upon the surface in the form of an emulsion with soap and water. In either form the material proved too sticky to warrant further use. Experiments were continued, using Kansas and Kentucky fuel oils of different specific gravities, but with minor success, as there seemed to be a lack of sufficient body to maintain a wearing surface. A mixture of two or three oils was then tried, and at last results warranted the adoption of a mechanical mixture or emulsion formed by the use of soap and hot water with the California asphaltum, previously described, and a Kansas fuel oil of about 28 specific gravity, purchased from the Standard Oil Company at three and a half cents per gallon. A great deal of care was found necessary in securing a soap which would work best with the water at hand. For the hard lime water of Lake Michigan the "Tak-a-nap" brand, a soft naphtha soap manufactured by the Thayer & Hovey Soap Company of Darby, Pa.,

gave the best results. The emulsion when applied to the road surface does not become sticky, on account of the lubricating properties of the Kansas oil, but on the contrary, presents a malleable, rubber-like cushion, which rolls down to a smooth surface under automobile traffic. It penetrates into the road metal sufficiently to give the desired bond, and the surface retains sufficient adhesive properties to cause dust particles to combine with the road surface for a considerable length of time. The road assumes a dark seal brown color, restful to the eyes, and emitting no disagreeable odor, such as is commonly noticed on oiled roads. Traffic may continue unmolested while the oil is being applied, and no bad results have been noticeable on rubber tires or vegetation.

The mixing plant consists of a series of three 200-gallon hogsheads, set close together on end with their top heads removed. These hogsheads are connected at the bottom with three-inch pipe and gate valves. In each of these receptacles are pipes for live steam and cold water. From the bottom of the hogsheads are connecting pipes leading to a steam pump of about 40-gallon capacity. Arrangements are made so that the material can be pumped through any one of the hogsheads back into the same or other compartments through a reduced nozzle, or so that the material may be pumped from the oil delivery wagon to any of the receptacles, or from one of the receptacles into a sprinkler, which is used in applying the emulsion to the road.

In making the emulsion, sixty gallons of water are drawn into two of the hogsheads, the third hogshead being disconnected and reserved for heating water for subsequent use. Live steam is then turned on, and the water brought to a boiling point. Fifteen pounds of soap is then added, and the water allowed to boil five minutes longer. Sixty gallons of the Kansas oil is then added, and the mixture allowed to pass out of the bottom of one hogshead, through the steam pump back into the top of hogshead number two, through the agitating hose for about five minutes, when one-half barrel of California asphaltum is added, and the whole mixture allowed to emulsify for twenty minutes longer. It is then pumped into a distributing sprinkler of 800-gallons capacity, fitted with an

adjustable cup discharging attachment. After receiving the stock solution, the sprinkler is filled to its capacity with boiling water. Eight hundred gallons of the emulsion will cover approximately four thousand square yards of road surface. It is not necessary, ordinarily, to sweep or clean the surface before applying, as the oil incorporates with the dust particles, and forms a cushion over the hard road metal. Four or five applications should be made as close together as practicable. Between the latter applications, it may be found advisable to have men shovel the detritus from the sides of the road, filling up any small holes, and distributing the material as evenly as possible. The subsequent applications of oil will cement this material down.

Roads in Lincoln Park treated in this manner on the 19th of June, and having no further application of oil, have remained in good repair until the middle of October, when a limited amount of patching was found necessary. A number of holes appeared in the surface, which were cleaned and deepened, after which a concrete formed of small stone screenings and hot mixed oils was filled in, and tamped down. These roads have given entire satisfaction, there being absolutely no dust visible during the summer months, night or day, and the cost did not exceed one-half cent per square yard for the five applications of emulsion put on in June. One or two further applications will be necessary to carry the roads through the winter.

On several pieces of road where resurfacing was necessary, the following method was used: The road was spiked by steam roller, after which a scarifier was used until the surface was forced to the proper grade. The emulsion was then applied until the road became exceedingly wet. The roller was then sent over the road until the oil and water appeared on the surface, when screenings were put on, and it was again rolled until the surface became dry and thoroughly packed. This allowed the emulsion to penetrate to a depth of four to five inches. This treatment has been found successful where weather conditions were good. The road must be allowed to harden for twenty-four hours before traffic is resumed over it, and the work should be done when the weather is hot and dry. Considerable more oil is used in this

method of treatment, and the cost for oil and for labor connected with its application, not including the work of regrading and resurfacing, costs approximately three-quarters of a cent per square yard.

Where it is found necessary to redress the road with stone, the best results have been obtained by using a three-inch macadam. The larger size of the stone gives it an anchorage not easily displaced by passing vehicles or horses' feet. The oil and screenings fill the interstices, giving a bond much more firm than that ordinarily obtained by the use of water. The finest limestone screenings are used. With the use of oil, limestone screenings give better results than granite or gravel. The absorbent properties of the stone allow the oil to penetrate, giving a better bond than is the case with the harder stones.

In a series of experiments with the use of pure oils performed in succession on one of the boulevards subjected to the greatest amount of automobile traffic, the following to date has been found most successful: The road which was badly worn was spiked and scarified to the depth of four or five inches, and a mixture of 75 of California with asphaltum and 25 per cent Kansas fuel oil heated to 200 degrees was applied to the amount of one-half gallon per square yard. Three inch macadam was then spread over the surface, bringing the road to the required grade. This was rolled thoroughly with a 15-ton roller until the oil began to show on the surface, after which a second application of the hot oils, also to the amount of one-half gallon per square yard, was applied. Limestone screenings were then spread over the surface, and the road was thoroughly rolled, screenings being spread wherever the oil came through. This method was continued until the surface presented a uniform light brown color, and no material adhered to the roller. Traffic was allowed to be resumed at once. Two days later, one application of 10 per cent emulsion was made. The road has had no subsequent treatment, and now presents a uniform surface resembling a hard asphalt pavement in color and uniformity, but which is soft enough to allow a footing for horses' hoofs, and to prevent automobiles from skidding. The noise resultant from hard pavements is entirely done away with.

M. H. WEST,

Asst. Supt. Lincoln Park.

NEW PARKS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Park Commissioner Samuel Parsons of the Borough of Manhattan, Greater New York, estimates that it will cost \$2,676,750 to renovate Central Park, and recommends that the work be begun at once. The following work is recommended as necessary to the rehabilitation of the park: The purchase of 75,000 cubic feet of mould, 1,000,000 square feet of sod, and \$75,000 worth of trees and shrubbery; the completion of the water supply in the middle and western sections of the Park; the removal of from nine to ten inches of existing gravel superstructure on the roads, and the substitution of a solid foundation of stone in graded sizes, finished with screenings; the laying of a new pavement of asphalt or cement on the unpaved walks in the north part of the Park; the cleaning of the lakes and ponds, laying of concrete flooring, the construction of new walls, and the installation of a water flushing system; renovation of the bridle-paths, repair of the entire sidewalk on Central Park West, laying of a new trunk sewer from the arsenal to connect with the city sewer, and a proper remodeling of the entire drainage system of the Park.

Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., has prepared an elaborate report on a park system for Dubuque, Ia., for the Commercial Club and the Woman's Club, of that city, and made a study of Colorado Springs, Colo., as a basis for a report on the beautifying of that city.

Citizens of Meridian, Miss., have donated 26 acres to that city for park purposes.

The late Mrs. Eliza F. Hyde provided in her will a bequest of \$60,000 for the establishment of a park in Stafford Springs, Conn., to be known as Hyde Park.

Plans for a lagoon and lake for Swope Park, Kansas City, Mo., have been prepared by George E. Kessler, Park Engineer.

A syndicate of bankers of Oakland, Cal., has bought a twelve acre tract which they are to convey to the city at cost for a public park.

Max Meyers of Albany, N. Y., will present 20 acres of land in Cloversville, N. Y., to that town for a public park as a memorial to his father.

The work of labeling the trees in the parks of Baltimore has begun under the direction of W. Ralph Jones. Every tree will bear the common

name, botanical name, family, and geographical distribution. An economic garden will also be established in Druid Hill Park next spring under the direction of Dr. D. S. Johnson, Professor of Botany in John Hopkins University.

Plans for the improvement of McIntyre Park, Zanesville, O., have been prepared by Government Engineer Edmund Moeser, as part of a general plan for the entire park system.

Extensive improvements are being completed in Wilcox Park, Westerly, R. I., on plans by Frank Hamilton, of New York.

The Legislature of Michigan has authorized the transfer of Mackinac Island to the United States government as a great public park, and the transfer can be effected as soon as authorized by Congress.

The commissioners of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, estimate their expenditures for next year at \$1,054,028 of which the greater part is for extensions to the park, already the largest city park in the country.

Chief of Police Vollmer of Berkeley, Cal., has received permission from the town authorities to convert a part of the Matthews tract into a public playground.

Geo. E. Kessler, of Kansas City, Mo., who prepared the general plans for Denver's park system, has designed a little "Isle of Safety" to be built at the head of 16th St. in that city. It will be a small triangular space bounded by a granite curbing, and having electric lights at each corner. A stone seat and a drinking fountain will also be provided.

William H. Freeman, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Forestry, is to lay out as a park 12 acres of the forest reservation near Henryville.

Frank H. Nutter, landscape architect and city park engineer of Minneapolis, has recently completed plans for College Hill and Mayo parks in Rochester, Minn., and the High School grounds at Sioux Falls, S. D. At the latter town Mr. Nutter was invited to speak to the "Noon Day Club" and called attention to that city's neglected opportunities for improvement along the river banks.

Agricultural Park, a 100-acre tract at Los Angeles, Cal., has been turned over to the city for a public park. Plans for its improvement have been prepared by Landscape Gardener Hyde Dwight.



MASSACHUSETTS CONFERENCE on RURAL PROGRESS

When it was proposed to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, its new president, Mr. Butterfield, very wisely suggested that the observance take the form of a conference on rural progress. The plan was carried out, and the conference was held during the first week of October, occupying four days.

The success of the occasion fully justified the anticipation of President Butterfield and established, it seems, a good precedent for other celebrations which might profitably deal more with the future and what it has in prospect and less with the past and what it has done or failed to do.

A number of organizations co-operated in the conference, among them being the State Board of Agriculture, the State Grange, the Massachusetts Civic League, the Y. M. C. A., church and library clubs; the aim being to cover as nearly as possible everything which had to do with rural conditions. A wide range of material was naturally offered, but we shall in this brief review be able to consider only those things dealing with village improvement, covered mainly by two programs provided by the Massachusetts Civic League; a round table on village improvement, and a lecture by Mr. Henry Turner Bailey interpreting the civic improvement campaign in America.

At the round table, Mr. George L. Munn of Easthampton talked on "Getting Together; the Fundamental Concept." Mr. Munn said that the main difficulty with improvers is that they too often start out on independent lines, either as individuals or as small groups of individuals, and that they do not realize that the first element in improvement work is the substantial welding together of the entire community into one group, working for the interest of all. He pointed out particularly the necessity of interesting and securing the co-operation of the leaders of every group whatever its origin. This is the method of the politician, and it is

the method which must be used by those interested in improving conditions if they are going to succeed in their work.

Mr. Edward J. Canning of Smith College spoke on the place of systematic planting in improvement work. He showed that a definite, preconceived plan for planting for home grounds, public buildings, streets or parks is as necessary as a preconceived plan for the erection of a building. This plan necessarily includes the placing of the building, which may, by avoiding expensive grading and by taking advantage of natural features, often save the owner many times the cost of his expert advice. Notwithstanding the numerous books and magazine articles on the subject, there is a prevailing opinion that any man may lay out his own grounds, and the results are easily observable. A trained worker lays out each individual piece with reference to neighboring pieces, so that each piece is not only a unit of satisfactory development, but a harmonious part of the whole, whether it be in a street or group of buildings. The desire for this and its value is growing, as is manifested by the fact that many colleges and universities are now employing the highest grade of talent; park departments, are doing the same; home owners also, and lately many manufacturing and business houses have employed landscape designers to improve the appearance of their property. One of the latest additions is that real estate companies are appreciating the value of this work and are beginning to lay out their grounds definitely and artistically, so that each man who purchases a lot may know something of what is to be his environment.

Mr. Christopher Clark of Northampton gave an eight minute survey of eighty years. For eighty-one years Mr. Clark has lived in the Connecticut valley, and throughout a large portion of that time he has been one of the most active men in developing an artistic environment. He

told of the love of trees which the Connecticut valley people brought with them from their old homes in England, and pointed out how the results are manifest in practically every Connecticut valley village and town. One has only to go through the streets of Old Hadley, Deerfield, Greenfield or Northampton to see the truth of the statement. As city forester of Northampton for twenty-three years, Mr. Clark has had much to do with the appearance of the trees in that city, and he has used as much as twenty barrels of cement in filling up the cavities of a single tree in order to stop decay. Such trees have since sent out new branches and offer chances for a long life. Mr. Clark is called for in many parts of the valley and may be known as the tree doctor of Massachusetts.

Mr. Herbert C. Parsons outlined the work of one year of the Civic League of Greenfield. He stated that one of the major accomplishments of the League was that it had cracked the complacency of an old New England community. It did this so effectively that within a short time the supporters of the new development were obliged to hasten the adjournment of a town meeting in order to keep the town from voting itself bankrupt for improvement purposes. Shattuck Park, fifteen acres costing \$9,000, was the first step; relief from the excessive smoke at the roundhouse a second; satisfactory marking of the streets; the removal of an old dye house and the substitution of a modern building; securing by gift and purchase one hundred acres of Rocky Mountain for park purposes; and the purchase of a new library site which may ultimately be surrounded by quite a large park were other accomplishments of the League.

Professor J. H. Sawyer told of Easthampton's contribution to the work. Through a long period of years the Easthampton organization has given its attention to the small things of the town, with the result that today it is one of the most beautiful villages in the state. With

only from two to five hundred dollars per year to spend, they have covered the question of hitching posts, trees, care of village streets, the library, a sprinkling cart, planting of shrubbery at corners and on small vacant places; they have encouraged gardening by selling seeds at a cent a package to the children, and awarding prizes in the fall, and so on, till with the "get together" movement described by Mr. Munn, which has perhaps been more successfully carried out in Easthampton than in any other place, the village is an appreciable unit, both in civic spirit and in outward aspect.

Following the round table Mr. Charles M. Gardner, lecturer of the State Grange, talked on the grange and town improvement. He said that the Massachusetts Grange, with its two hundred and twelve organizations and twenty-two thousand members, believed in improvement and that it had now definitely taken up this work as a part of its yearly campaign.

Mr. Bailey in his lecture objected to the word "campaign" in his subject, saying that it is a movement and not a campaign, as it is not

promoted by any one man or group of men for a definite end. As a movement he thinks that it indicates an awakening of the esthetic sense of the American people. In proof of this statement that it is a movement rather than a campaign Mr. Bailey produced a large bundle of pamphlets and magazine articles, which he had taken at random from his files, and by simply reading the titles he showed that the movement was a substantial one and that it had successfully invaded practically every form of organization in the country. In the early days improvement was for the individual, although the people as a whole perhaps enjoyed it, and many traces of these conditions are still to be found in monarchical countries. "British cities ruled from above are well built, well cared for, beautiful to look upon, but the majority of their inhabitants live in tasteless homes. The poor are shabby and without thought of beauty in form and color of their clothing, and the poorest are unspeakably filthy and besotted. American cities ruled from below are ugly, ill paved, unclean and disgracefully managed, but the majority of the inhabitants

are well dressed and have homes in better taste than their foreign compeers. The poor in our cities are cleaner and more tidy in dress, especially the women and girls, and even the poorest have some thought for the appearance of their children. Civic beauty provided for the masses by their rulers means little and does little for the growth of the individual in esthetic righteousness. Civic beauty provided by the masses means much. It indicates a regenerated state esthetically in the individual citizen." The movement in the United States indicates that the nation is coming of age. We have passed the Robinson Crusoe age of art, and through the Centennial Exhibition and more particularly the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, we have seen ourselves for the first time in the glass, and now there is a widespread movement for the development of more forest reservations, more parks, the formulation of better plans for civic art, the organization of more improvement societies, and the building of more attractive libraries, schools, office buildings and civic edifices.

E. T. HARTMAN.

ANNUAL MEETING of AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION

The program for the joint meeting of the American Civic Association and the National Municipal League, to be held at Providence, R. I., November 19-22, promises to be a conference of great importance. The success of the American Civic Association in arousing a genuine civic awakening throughout the country on the billboard question has been evident in the general press, and Frederick Law Olmsted, of Brookline, Mass., a member of the commission appointed by Secretary Taft to report on the improvement of unsightly conditions at Niagara, will be one of the speakers at the "Niagara Evening." An outline of the program follows:

Tuesday, November 19, 3 p. m.—Round Table Conference: "Definite Work for Small Communities," F. A. Whiting, presiding.

Tuesday Evening, 8 p. m.—Niagara Evening: Robert C. Ogden, presiding.

The Work of the McKim Commission appointed by Secretary Taft: Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Brookline, Mass.

The Work of the Power Development Companies: Gen. Francis V.

Greene, H. H. MacRae and A. L. Schoelkopf.

The Work of the Commissions: Charles M. Dow, Jamestown, New York, President Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara; Hon. John W. Langmuir, Toronto, President Queen Victoria Park.

The Work of the American Civic Association: J. Horace McFarland.

Wednesday Morning, November 20, 10 a. m.—Round Table Conference on "Municipal Adornment," John Quincy Adams, presiding. Speakers: Joseph T. Richards on "The Railroad as a Factor in Civic Improvement"; Frederick S. Lamb on "The Work of a Municipal Art Society."

Round Table Conference on "Parks and Public Reservations," Henry A. Barker, Providence, presiding. Speakers: John C. Olmsted, George A. Parker, A. W. Crawford, W. B. de las Casas.

Round Table Conference on "Billboards," Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass., presiding. Speakers: Rev. S. G. Wood, E. T. Hartman, R. W. Gilder, Henry Lewis Johnson.

Wednesday Afternoon, 3 p. m.—General Meeting; President McFarland in the chair. The Civic Oppor-

tunity of the Young Men's Christian Association, Hon. Robert Watchorn; The Appalachian Reservation, Miss Mira Lloyd Dock and H. A. Smith; The Smoke Nuisance, John S. Stevens; The Drag Log and Good Roads, D. Ward King; Increasing Improvement Influences, Clinton Rogers Woodruff.

Wednesday Evening—Reception.

Thursday Morning, 10 a. m.—Joint session with National Municipal League: "Forces Molding the City of the Future," George E. Kessler, President A. V. V. Raymond, Miss Caroline Hazard, President W. H. P. Faunce, Walter H. Page, Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay.

Thursday Afternoon, 2:30 p. m.—Round Table Conference on "Work Among Children," J. Horace McFarland, presiding. Speakers: Miss Mable Hill, Joseph Lee, Miss Mary Marshall Butler, C. S. DeForest.

Thursday Evening, 7 p. m.—Dinner to delegates.

Friday Morning, 9:30.—Annual meeting for reports of Secretary, Treasurer, Committees and election of officers; joint session with National Municipal League on "Municipal Health and Sanitation."



IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

The Village Improvement Association of West Haven, Conn., maintains a library from which 1,050 people are drawing books, and a fund for the erection of a new library building is nearly completed. The work of placing street signs on every corner in town is progressing rapidly.

* * *

The New Society of Dublin, Ireland, has found a new use for abandoned gas lamp standards. They are surmounted by baskets of cast iron or burnished copper, in which growing flowers and green trailing vines make a splendid display.

* * *

The Court House Park of Sumpter, S. C., has been turned over to the Sumpter Civic League, whose members propose to transform it into a beauty spot that shall be an object lesson to the citizens and city officials. They have employed a landscape gardener and gone about the work with a zeal that ought to teach the county commissioners a lesson.

* * *

At the recent annual meeting of the South Woodlawn Improvement Association, Pawtucket, R. I., John T. Morgan was elected president and Clarence Aldrich secretary. The report of the sanitary committee showed efficient action on such matters as contagious diseases, sewage disposal, water supply, garbage collection, dust nuisance, and pure food.

* * *

The Fair View Improvement Society, Jamesville, Mass., have appointed a committee to select a site for a society building similar to that in Greendale. The latter society has a hall where the residents can meet for social purposes, and it is also used for Sunday school sessions and entertainments. This committee will report several sites that are available, leaving the question of selection to the entire society. When the site is selected, the society intends to arrange a series of socials to raise a fund to pay for the new hall.

* * *

The little triangular flower garden at the railroad station at Pawtucket, R. I., was recently threatened with destruction because the fence around it did not give room enough for pe-

destrians to pass around the car tracks, but the interest of a few persons in the little beauty spot saved it and induced the street car company to move the fence and keep the flowers. It only remains for other public-spirited citizens to induce the officials to supplant the fence with a hedge and provide for the systematic improvement of the tract, which owes its present beauty to the efforts of an enthusiastic amateur gardener.

* * *

A "city beautiful" commission has been appointed by the mayor of Grand Rapids, Mich., to make plans for the general beautifying of that city. The commission has organized with Herman G. Barlow, secretary of the park and cemetery commission, as secretary, and is divided into committees as follows: The civic center; the business district; the factory district; residence districts and small commercial centers; smaller civic centers; transportation and distribution; the river; parks, parkways and boulevards; and street decoration. The other members of the commission are: Charles M. Wilson, Bishop John H. McCormick, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Schrems, Thomas D. Perry, Van A. Wallin, Charles E. Fink and John B. Martin.

* * *

The Ridge Record, of Morgan Park, Ill., tells the following little story which contains a suggestion for improvement workers: "An improvement company subdivided a farm and in place of cutting down a large tree in the sidewalk they went to some expense to lay a stone walk around both sides of it. As no one purchased the lot by the tree in time it died from lack of moisture. Someone removed it for the wood and a family near planted flowers in the circle. Then the family left the neighborhood and attending to the space was 'nobody's business.' Year after year hundreds of people walked by the place daily. This year a man a half block from the circle had a tree planted in it. The tree is growing. A great many have spoken well about it. He did not have to do it but he did it. He does not expect to buy the lot but his little girl sees the tree every day. Every locality has

little opportunities for all who are willing to do such little things."

* * *

On account of the backward condition of chrysanthemums, the dates of the Denison (Texas) flower show, in charge of the Improvement League, have been changed from November 6, 7, 8 to November 20, 21, 22. This action was deemed necessary for the success of the show, for which many chrysanthemums are being grown.

THE BILLBOARD NUISANCE

A renewed campaign against telegraph pole advertising is being started by the Improvement League of Minneapolis. C. M. Loring, chairman of the billboard and illegal advertising committee of the league, said recently of the work: "It is an offense punishable by a fine to paste or tack any kind of a card or poster on any pole in the streets, but we do not intend to arrest and prosecute anyone if the end can be obtained in other ways. In the last few weeks we have prevailed upon a leading baker, a packer with a national reputation, and the agent of a big baking powder concern to send out men to remove their cards from the poles. There is, however, less trouble with the large concerns than with the smaller ones which confine their advertising to a limited district. The habit is contagious and one card on a pole brings others. In the past the most effective method was to organize the boys into a volunteer police force and pay them for all the cards removed from poles. Formerly we paid 100 cents for each 100 cards and effectually rid the posts of the defacing cards."

Three hundred billboard advertisers in Cincinnati have signified their intention of ceasing that mode of display, and have so stated their intention to the Municipal Art Committee of the Business Men's Club. At a meeting of the committee a pledge bearing the names of the 300 Cincinnati business men was presented, in which the signers agreed to drop that form of advertising as soon as their contracts with advertising firms expire. The crusade against the billboard nuisance is being carried on with unabated vigor and with the agreement of these to stop this method of advertising many more are expected to follow suit.

At the recent convention of the Illinois Federation of Woman's Clubs, resolutions were adopted deploring advertising on billboards and calling upon advertisers to avoid their use.

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

GENERAL PRINCIPLES of SHRUBBERY PLANNING

A shrubbery is mostly used as a frame to a lawn or other open surface and should be designed on similar principles to those of any other frame whether of a picture or a pictorial scene; whether the jamb of a door, the cornice of a building, the border of a rug, or anything else used to enclose and separate a composition of any kind from its surroundings. In other words, it should be designed on similar principles to those of the picture it encloses, with predominance of some particular motive, due subordination of parts and propriety of detail—if any. But the average shrubbery is put together with little regard to these cardinal principles; it is a thing of shreds and patches, particularly patches of shrubs striking in color or texture; it is made up of masses of the most showy bushes available with little regard to the effect of their size, shape, color, texture and position on the whole.

It may be useful to shortly discuss one or two typical examples. Suppose for instance a shrubbery bounding a small lawn, in plan like Fig. 1, in dimensions about 100 feet over all. Looking for something to start from, it becomes plain that the planting at each end must be deeper, and consequently higher at each end; otherwise the plants at the back could not be seen over those in the front. This will give a more or less concavely curved outline to the top of the planting. Now, as the first use of this mass of foliage is to make a frame for the lawn, it ought to be clearly one thing and not several, that is, it should be homogeneous in general effect. This does not mean, however, that it should be all alike, though even if it were, it might be a very fine thing; for instance a mass of rhododendrons or kalmias of suitably adjusted heights and sizes, or conifers dwarf and otherwise, or, in fact, of almost any kind of foliage that could be made to fill the required space and kept in the required proportions.

But this kind of thing, though striking, would in many situations seem

monotonous, and we will try the mixed type of shrubbery as being more interesting and pertinent to our present purpose. Any kind of regular pattern in this kind of design is plainly out of the question, so we will look about for salient features to stand out of and give variety to the whole. It seems as if some tall columnar forms would look well among the mass of round topped bushes, so we try the effect of a couple at 1, say *Thuja pyramidalis* or the glaucous red cedar for instance. So far, so good, but it would seem as if there might be something to balance them at the other end, not alike in form, but about equal in specific gravity, perhaps a dogwood or *magnolia conspicua* set at No. 2; both are trees of about the same scale and color. These will break the outline and give the eye something to rest on. Now we might cast about for subordinate accents, not in size or shape, but in texture and color, and it occurs that something light and strong in color in the bend of the planting where it will be often seen in perspective will be well placed seen behind some spreading and darker foliage; so at No. 3 we put *Spiræa Thunbergi*, golden elder or *Rubus odorata*, not forgetting that none of these will always harmonize in texture with others, and that *Spiræa*

Thunbergi is especially difficult to place satisfactorily. Yellow or variegated foliage will always look well in conjunction with the green forms of the same species. A dark spreading growth like *Forsythia viridissima* with branches overhanging the grass will probably look well at 5. Something with pinnate leaves such as sumachs would relieve the generally round and solid masses of leafage and we will try *Rhus glabra* or *copallina* at 2. The rest of the space may be filled in with growth of the desired height and character in groups mixed or of one variety, choosing varieties that will not conflict in foliage and texture, viburnums, privete, philadelphus, shrub dogwoods, where they have room to spread, and so forth. Care must be taken not to put large masses of light foliage next to masses of dark because of the resultant patchy effect. All this material indiscriminately mixed would look well in mass, or the foliage might be graded from one end to the other from light to dark or vice versa, or from the ends to the middle; with light tints behind the dark evergreens or dark ones harmonizing with them, or any other scheme that the designer may prefer. In front of these tall plants may be put *Spiræas* of various kinds, *Rosa rugosa*, *Clethra*, several kinds of bush roses (not *H. Ps.*) *Stephanandra*

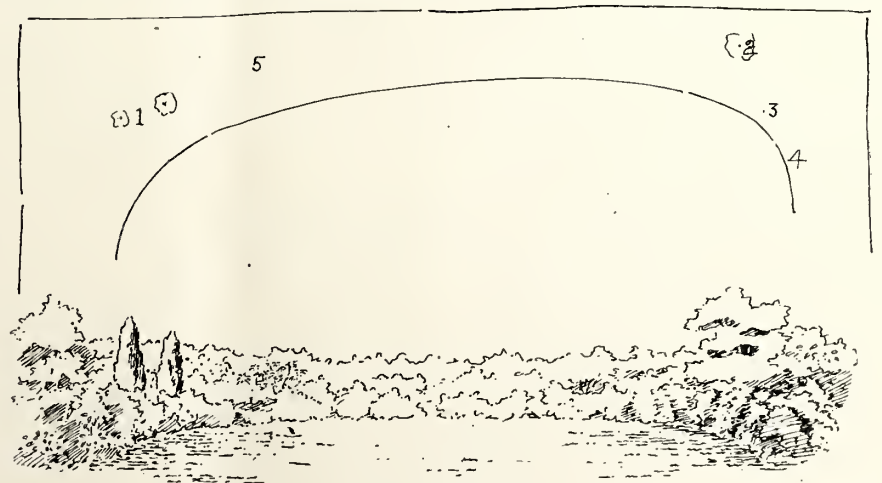


FIG. 1.

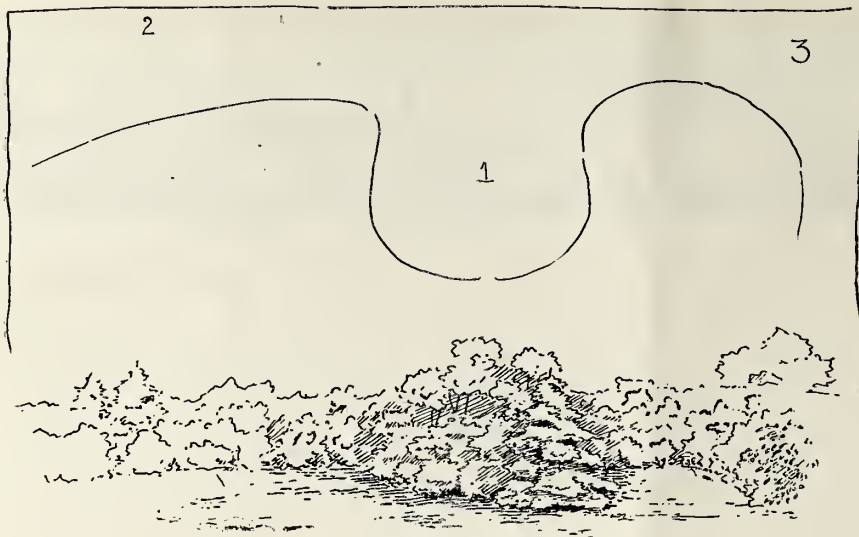


FIG. II.

(with a fine brown hue toning well with greens), Azaleas, Berberis Thunbergi and so on. It should be remembered that the latter, though a very common and popular shrub, has a texture that disagrees with most others unless used very discreetly. It is difficult to prescribe what should be used with it, conditions and tastes vary so much, but it is very apt to rebel against coarse leaved things like Weigelas and Hydrangea p. g. and to merge fairly well with small dark foliage such as Spiraea Van Houttei privets or snowberries. Still in front of these, especially in the hollows of curves, may be set small shrubs like Spiraea A. Waterer, Deutzia gracilis and Lemoinei, Rosa nitida, dwarf almonds, etc. As a result of such a scheme the shrubbery will be breaking out into flower at times and places not always foreseen and with results sometimes spotty; but the flowering season is short, and the balance will be disturbed, if at all, only for a while, and the sporadic splendor of a bush may be forgiven as readily as the glowing of the fireflies in unexpected places on a summer night.

We will suppose one more shrubbery with a bold projection in front. The projection to count as it should must be strong in elevation as well as in plan, must be high and bold as well as deep. We will suppose that the whole can be seen against a background of woods, natural or artificial, so that the outline may be more broken than if the shrubbery were the only border. It strikes us that a handsome conifer or two would look well in front of the projection, and it seems a good idea to mass one kind of foliage (say Viburnum tomentosum

or Weigelas) behind, and near so that a striking mass of foliage at all times and of blossom at the right time may emphasize this part of the planting and contrast it with the rest. At 1 put some small trees such as white or purple fringe, yellow wood, Acer polymorphum, magnolias, or whatever serves best that is large enough in scale to dominate the shrubs and make a background for the conifer.

After a little experimenting we try for an outline like II with the conifer repeated at 2 and another accent at 3. The rest of the shrubbery may be filled up on principles similar to those described under Fig. I. with the material prepared by the designer, using, if he wishes, red or yellow foliage with due caution and restraint.

This is a very short and imperfect discussion of a very interesting and complicated subject. It is complicated because of the difference of conditions everywhere, and the vast variety of planting material available. It is not the writer's purpose to enlarge on the relative attractiveness of the various shrubs, to make a comprehensive list, but merely to use a few of the commonest to illustrate such general principles as are referred to. Perhaps a consideration of them may help some designers to arrange the material they prefer with a little more ease and confidence. Its purpose will be sufficiently served if it makes clear the important fact that this kind of design is more and better than merely assembling groups of beautiful but unrelated things to get a casual harmony or contrast.

HAROLD A. CAPARN.

QUESTIONS ASKED and ANSWERED

Destroying Grub Worms

L. C., Iowa, asks: Will air slacked lime sprinkled on sod penetrate and kill grub worms? Will it hurt the sod?

Ans. by John W. Duncan: Lime cannot reach the grubs quick enough that way. Air slacked lime will destroy angle worms if spread on the sod previous to a rain, so that the rain can wash it into the wormholes. Kerosene emulsion is said to destroy grub worms but care must be taken not to use it too strong or the grass will be destroyed. Heavy rolling is probably the best preventive of grub worms; where practical to use a five or six-ton steam roller on a lawn, grubs may be all destroyed.

Street Tree Planting

E. C. L., Washington, asks: How should trees be planted to give the best appearance to curved streets, where gutter line, sidewalk lines and property lines are concentric? The streets having a width of from 60 ft. to 80 ft.

Ans. by O. C. Simonds: "My own preference for planting in the situation described would be to put the

trees in groups. This arrangement will give the most beautiful pictures for those riding along the street, and also the best effects from the houses that may front the street."

Labels for Park Trees

Park Superintendent, Washington, asks what are the best labels for park trees and where can they be bought? Ans. Enameled iron has been used for this purpose. A former advertiser of such supplies is now out of business. Will park superintendents kindly inform the editor?

Cemetery Records

J. T. B., Pennsylvania, wants to know the best system for keeping record of care, grass-mowing and the payments for same, in cemetery having about 4,000 lot owners.

Ans. Inquiry at several cemeteries fails to discover any special books for keeping such records. Sid J. Hare, Kansas City, recommends a card index for all transactions.

Beware of Tree Doctors

P., Delaware, calls attention to a self-styled "Professional Forester" who has

(Continued on page V)

NOVEMBER FLOWERING and BERRY BEARING SHRUBS

In the colder states it will sound strange to mention flowering shrubs for November, but in Pennsylvania there are now three or four in their flowering season, and two, if not more of them, are hardy considerably north of this.

This is written in the closing days of October, and I find in flower today *Hamamelis Virginica*, the witch hazel; *Baccharis halimifolia*, the groundsel shrub; *Lycium Chinense*, the matrimony vine, or Washington's bower, and *Elæagnus Simoni*. The witch hazel is hardly in its prime, the groundsel shrub just in perfection, the same of the *Elæagnus*, and the *Lycium* has the curious feature of having

vine or drooping shrub, fitting either situation. It bears light pink flowers, which are produced as the shoots lengthen, thus still giving flowers when the fresh ones have been succeeded by red ripe berries.

There is much to admire at this time and often into November in the way of beautiful foliage. The three maples, *acer rubrum*, *A. saccharinum* and *A. rufrinerve*, as well as several of the Japanese varieties of *polymorphum*, are now a blaze of color. *Oxydendron arboreum*, *Quercus coccinea*, *Nyssa multiflora*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Cerasus serotena* and *C. Sieboldi*, *Itea Virginica*, the *Rhus typhina*, *R. glabra* and *R. radicans* (the

play their seeds, always of a deep orange or scarlet color, the effect being highly ornamental. In addition the pods of the *E. Americanus* are of a pretty warty formation. All are beautiful at this time of the year.

There are two *Viburnums* bearing attractive looking berries at this season, the *V. nudum* and *V. cassinoides*. The berries following the large flat head of white flower are green, then pink, and then black, and always the pink and black may be found on the bunches at the same time, as the ripening progresses. The foliage, too, is attractive, particularly that of *nudum*, which is large and of a shining green.



EUONYMUS SIEBOLDIANUS.



BACCHARIS HALIMIFOLA.

both flowers and ripe berries at the same time.

As the *Hamamelis* grows wild in our woods it is usually somewhat sheltered by other shrubs and by trees so that unless considerable freezing occurs its flowers are visible some weeks in November, and being then on shoots bare of leaves it is of much interest. *Elæagnus Simoni* is evergreen. It bears cream colored flowers at this season and they are delicately fragrant, but I regret to say that although quite hardy in my garden it is not likely to be further north.

The *Lycium Chinense* is a beautiful

poison vine), and many others, are making a grand showing; and landscape gardeners take care to plant these trees and shrubs for their Autumn effect, just as they do others for their flowers.

Among the berry bearing shrubs that delight the eye because of bearing their bright fruit while still in leaf there are quite a few making an interesting display now.

There are three *Euonymuses*, the *E. Americanus*, *E. atropurpureus* and *E. Europæus* which are exceedingly pretty. At this season of the year the pods which in themselves are usually of a pink color, open and dis-

I may have made some mention of *Cratægus cordata* before, but would say that it is just now nearing perfection in the way of ripe fruit. Its berries are of the brightest scarlet, and are made additionally attractive on account of the bright green foliage behind them. This is one of the prettiest of the well known hawthorns.

Of the two illustrations, the *Euonymus Sieboldianus* is an evergreen in mild winters here, deciduous in cold, exposed situations. The small, white flowers come in midsummer, the clusters of red berries now, not many in a bunch, but numerous bunches;

(Continued on page V)

THE CHICAGO FLOWER SHOW A UNIQUE EXHIBIT

The Chicago Flower Show of 1907 marked a new departure in Flower Show ensembles. Its distinctly unique arrangement was based upon a broad artistic idea.

Seven designs for a general plan of the show were submitted in competition, and the one chosen by the management was that of Mr. Jens Jensen, superintendent of the West Side Park system of Chicago, and Mr. C. H. Stockman, his assistant.

The scheme, broadly outlined, divided

which also served to appropriately merge or blend the two sections of the exhibition. Here gay masses of flowering plants set in the grassy hillside lawns produced a pretty little landscape. Other features of this exhibit contributed to the illusion of a suburban or rural cottage garden.

Looking through broad doorways, beyond this sylvan setting, a winter scene filled the view.

Here brown roadways passed between snow-covered gardens filled with shrubs,

of shrubs from Klehm's Nursery; and an extensive collection of good things from the Swain Nelson & Son's Nursery, whose snow-clad exhibit of two years ago rather set the pace for, and might have inspired, this year's general design for the nursery exhibit.

The Nelsons also showed large drawings, giving striking examples of correct and incorrect pruning.

Some remarkably comfortable and attractive garden and porch seats of a new design, somewhat on the Mission



HILLSIDE GARDEN AT CHICAGO FLOWER SHOW; EXHIBIT OF VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE

the show in two parts. First, the main hall of the Coliseum represented a garden effect in summer. Second, the adjoining room, known as the annex, showed a garden effect in winter.

This admirable plan gave opportunities for the consistent display of the varied component parts of a comprehensive show—one far more useful and educational than any preceding exhibition given in this city.

No previous show has been systematically designed to do justice to gardening as a whole.

The body of the main hall was turfed so that flowering plants were seen in their natural environment of green grass. This not only showed the plants and flowers to the best advantage, but suggested the use of such plants and flowers in gardens. Heretofore practically nothing has been suggested by Flower Shows but the use of cut flowers and pot plants in rooms.

Both the effect and the suggestion were further emphasized by the introduction of an informal hillside garden,

some brilliant with autumn leaves or persistent ornamental fruits, others showing the delicate tracery of bare branches; a few broad-leaved evergreens were in full leaf, and all thrown into relief by a background of leafless trees and a little forest of handsome evergreens ascending and crowning a hill.

The general effect of this part of the show was real country, although on a scale suggesting the possibility of reproducing similar scenes in gardens.

The value of an adequate design for the entire exhibition space was nowhere more pronounced than in the nursery section, where the variety, yet unity, demanded by landscape art was well exemplified.

The nursery exhibits included one by the J. C. Vaughan Co., made up of strictly hardy material; that of the Peterson Nursery, containing some particularly good individual hardy shrubs, which are a feature with this firm; a plantation of fine specimen needle evergreens from the widely-known Douglas Nurseries of Waukegan; a good display

order, from the Forest Furniture Company, were distributed throughout the landscape section.

An exhibit from the Mount Auburn Cemetery, occupying one of the side booths, in line with those of retail florists, furniture dealers, etc., was the first of its kind to be seen in the Chicago Show, if not in any similar exhibition.

It impressed one as being entirely appropriate as well as likely to prove helpful in forwarding the movement for a more beautiful America.

It comprised a small topographical model (perhaps four feet in length) of the grounds, a few photographs and colored views, and a nice collection of hardy shrubs suitable for cemetery purposes from the Maywood Nurseries.

Perhaps Mr. O. C. Simonds, who designed this cemetery, will be interested in the remark of a small boy who, on seeing the model with its green expanse, drives and miniature trees, exclaimed: "Oh, mother, that's the prettiest backyard I ever saw!"

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.



MOUNT HOPE, ROCHESTER'S HISTORIC CEMETERY

Mount Hope, Rochester, N. Y., is one of the few large cemeteries in the country ably and honestly administered under city auspices. Established in 1836, only four years after the incorporation of the city, its history is substantially the history of Rochester, and many of the men who have made the city one of the most beautiful and progressive in New York, lie beneath the imposing monuments that dot its wooded hills.

The site is high up on the east bank of the picturesque Genesee river, whose falls and high banks, covered with a thick forest growth, make its winding course through the heart of the city a scenic beauty that ranks with the gorge at Niagara.

The original property included about 59 acres which was purchased for \$5,386 in 1836 and \$8,000 in city bonds issued for this purchase and improvement. Since the first purchase, lands have been added until the cemetery contains 250 acres, costing some \$70,000, in addition to which large expenditures have been made in improving, caring for and beautifying the grounds. The city treasury has never been called upon to pay a cent since the first \$8,000

were obtained from the sale of city bonds in 1837.

In 1866 the cemetery was placed under the control of a Board of Commissioners. These commissioners, one appointed each year by the Common Council for a three-year term,

and horticulture. His father was a florist and his early training makes him particularly successful in caring for the large greenhouse on the grounds.

Owing to the rolling character of the ground and the grave mounds in



GLEN AVENUE, A HILLSIDE DRIVE IN MOUNT HOPE.

compose the board. The list of these commissioners includes the names of many of the leading citizens of Rochester.

At the beginning of the term of the first board the cemetery receipts from various sources amounted to \$11,000. At the close of last year the report showed the receipts to amount to \$59,149.04, with an excess of \$12,810.78 over the expenditures. The total number of interments is now 70,000.

The cemetery has been in charge of Superintendent John W. Keller since 1899, and the well-kept grounds and good management testify to his capable administration of affairs. Mr. Keller is a leading member of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents and thoroughly trained in landscape work

the older parts of the cemetery, the care of turf is no small task, and Mr. Keller employs about 100 men and eight teams from April to November. Grave mounds are gradually being done away with, however, and the grounds modernized as rapidly as possible.

Water pumped from the Genesee river into a large tank conveniently located supplies two-thirds of the grounds, as the city supply is of insufficient pressure at that elevation.

The office building and chapel, shown in the illustrations, are handsome, vine-covered structures, and many fine monuments and mausoleums have been erected. Among the most interesting of these is the Erickson Perkins memorial, "The Weary Pilgrim" as it has come to be known. It consists of a granite ped-



"THE WEARY PILGRIM."
Perkins Memorial, Mount Hope Cemetery
Rochester.



THE RECORDING ANGEL.
Ellwanger Monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester.

estal, studied from the famous monument to Scipio, surmounted by a realistic Italian marble reclining figure by N. Cantalamessa of Rome.

Another figure by this sculptor is seen in the "Recording Angel" surmounting the massive Ellwanger monument, an octagonal pedestal of Barre granite.

On the sixty-ninth anniversary of the first interment, the Rochester-Times devoted more than a page to a history and description of Mount Hope, illustrated with fifteen special photographs by their staff photographer, A. M. Franklin, several of which we illustrate herewith.

CEMETERY OFFICE BUILDING

Elm Lawn, a new lawn plan cemetery of 430 acres at Elmhurst, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, has recently erected the new office building shown in the illustration at a cost of \$5,000.

The building is 35 by 40 feet in exterior dimensions and is built of stucco and cement, with tile roof. The interior finish is in quartered white oak, with all metal work in brass. It is divided into five rooms, the main waiting hall, cashier's room, of which an extension of lower walls forms the president's and secretary's room, two wash rooms, with full plumbing equipment and brick vault.

H. G. Fiddelke, of Oak Park, Ill., is the architect.

Elm Lawn is west of the city and is reached by the C. & N. W. Railway. The grounds are to be improved on the lawn plan throughout, and a

number of sections reserved for ornamental purposes.

As a special inducement to lot purchasers for a limited time, Elm Lawn is offering lots 12x18 ft., large enough for about twelve graves, at the low price of \$30, payable if desired in monthly installments.

The village of Elmhurst recently passed an ordinance forbidding further extensions or establishing of cemeteries in the limits of that village. This will prevent the extension of the Arlington Cemetery on the east side of the village, but does not affect Elm Lawn, as any extension that they may wish to make will be away from the village, not towards it.

Alonzo G. Fischer is secretary and treasurer of the Elm Lawn Cemetery Co., and A. F. Fischer superintendent.

ROCKERY [AND AQUATIC GARDEN

The combined fountain, aquatic pool, and rockery illustrated herewith is a decorative feature of unusual interest in Springfield Cemetery, Springfield, Mass. It was designed by Superintendent E. King, and constructed by cemetery labor. The basin is 195 feet in circumference, and both the pool and the fountain rockery are planted with aquatics, with a border of calladiums around the basin. The rockery border, the fountain mound in the center and the stones projecting out of the water at intervals are of lava stone. The fountain rockery is nine feet high, 55 feet

in circumference at the base, and throws a spray thirty feet high. The pool is well-stocked with both gold and silver fish, and is a great attraction for visitors to the grounds.

Springfield Cemetery is also making alterations in the granite receiving tomb to cost about \$5,000. The crypts are to be enlarged to meet the increasing size of caskets, and their number will be reduced from 110 to 84. The entire interior will be refaced in marble mosaic. The contract for this work has been let to the New England Marble and Mosaic Co., of Boston.



NEW OFFICE BUILDING.
Elm Lawn Cemetery, Elmhurst, Ill.



AQUATIC POOL AND FOUNTAIN.
Springfield Cemetery, Springfield, Mass.



CEMETERY NOTES

Frank M. Floyd, superintendent Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, Me., met with a serious accident recently while on an excursion with a number of Masons. On attempting to take the train at Springfield, Mass., he slipped and fell under the wheels, both feet being so badly crushed that they had to be amputated above the ankle. Mr. Floyd was confined at Mercy Hospital, in Springfield for some time. Members of the New England Cemetery Association visited him and his friends in the A. A. C. S. are sending him messages of good cheer.

* * *

Woodlawn Cemetery, Urbana, Ill., has let the contract for what is described as a "commercial vault," of the receiving vault type, but for permanent burial. It will be of reinforced concrete, with interior of marble, and will have a capacity of 250 bodies. The catacombs will be arranged on either side of a corridor, wide enough to admit a carriage and each one will be sealed with a marble slab for the inscription.

* * *

Benjamin F. Scoville, who persisted in working on lots in Cedar Grove Cemetery, New London, Conn., in violation of the rule requiring work to be done by cemetery employees, after the courts had repeatedly decided against him, has been adjudged insane. He was arrested, and took his case to the highest court in the state, meeting defeat. Subsequent arrests and jail sentences did not discourage him. He had just regained his liberty when he went back to the cemetery. This time the court ordered a mental examination and he was adjudged insane.

* * *

The managers of Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburg, at a special meeting passed strong resolutions commending the faithful services of Secretary David Robertson, and Superintendent David Woods, whose deaths have been previously noted in these pages. We quote from the tribute to Secretary Robinson as follows: "We wish to testify to his sterling integrity, his energy and close attention to the affairs of this corporation, and we desire to record our appreciation of these qualities and of the able man-

ner in which he filled the important position which he held for so many years."

Of Mr. Woods, the resolutions say: "He was a man who endeared himself to all who met him, and no tribute that we can pay to his goodness of character, his purity and integrity, his unfailing courtesy, will fill the measure of our esteem. In our relations with him, during his twenty-six years of active service, we always found him genial and pleasant, and his counsel and advice sound and conservative. His highest praise and truest memorial is, and will be, 'The Homewood Cemetery.'"

* * *

In response to a correspondent's inquiry for flowering plants for a cemetery lot, that are hardy in Wisconsin, the Florists' Review prints the following: "If perfectly hardy plants are desired it will be necessary to use bulbs and herbaceous perennials. Crocus of any desired color can be planted late in October, also Chionodoxa. These flower very early. Among these you could plant tulips, to follow them. *Myosotis palustris* or *alpestris*, forget-me-nots, are pretty in spring, as are pansies or *Viola cornuta alba*. All these will winter with a light winter covering, or the forget-me-nots and pansies may be planted in spring among the bulbs. They make a pretty groundwork to tulips and daffodils. If you do not care to lift the bulbs after the flowering season is over, you can plant annuals among them. For ease of culture I would suggest using petunias or verbenas in separate colors for flowering from June to October, in preference to hardy perennials, none of which will flower so long as the two annuals named. These would be preferable to geraniums, which are so much used in cemeteries. The dwarf hardy phlox or moss pink phlox subulata, makes a pretty carpet of pink or white flowers in May and is often used on graves. If you do not care to plant any tender stock, I think *Viola cornuta alba* will bloom more persistently than any other hardy plant you can obtain."

* * *

The necessity of ensuring good construction and permanency in cemetery structures such as mausoleums,

etc., is receiving practical attention in some cemeteries. For instance, the Woodland Cemetery Association of Dayton, O., passed a rule in June last requiring that the lot holders should first deposit with the trustees a sum equal to ten per cent of the contract price for the perpetual care of the mausoleum proposed to be constructed. This is a step in the right direction, and might be extended to all monumental works of importance. Another important cemetery question is that relating to the powers of executors to expend money in perpetual care and for memorials, and it is covered in the Ohio statutes by the following:

Sect. 6185. (Allowance for a tombstone and for perpetual fund for care of cemetery lot.) The court may also, in settlement, allow, as a credit to the executor or administrator, any just and reasonable amount expended by him for a tombstone or monument for the deceased and for any just and reasonable amount he may have paid to any cemetery association or corporation as a perpetual fund for caring for and preserving the lot on which said deceased is buried; but it shall not be incumbent on any executor or administrator to procure a tombstone or any monument or to pay any sum into such perpetual fund.

* * *

The Utica Cemetery Association, Utica, N. Y., sends out a neatly printed little circular headed "Timely Suggestions to Lot Owners," that is a timely reminder in favor of perpetual care in Forest Hill. It reads in part as follows:

"Every individual who is possessed of cemetery property should provide for its maintenance, not for one year, ten years, but—always.

"A permanent care fund entrusted to the cemetery association insures this attention, both while you are living, and in future years, after ability to do so ceases.

"There is nothing imaginary or speculative about the merits of permanent care. Positive proof is in evidence, at all times, to fully demonstrate and convince every thoughtful person.

"For over fifty years the plan has been in successful operation in Forest Hill, and, during that time, thousands of lot owners have learned, by actual experience or otherwise, its true value.

"Estimate what the average lot owner pays in annual installments to maintain a lot. In most cases the sum would endow and assure special care forever."

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 Bulletin of League of Am. Municipalities (B. A. M.), \$2.00 year; 20c copy.
 Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Canadian Municipal Journal (C. M. J.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
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 Country Gentleman (C. G.), \$1.50 year; 20c copy.
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 Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

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September in the Fields, by E. P. Powell. Independent 63:540-4. Sept. 5, 07.

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Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

Country Home. Making it Ready for Winter, by E. E. Rexford. Outing 51:126-8. Oct. 07.

Country House and Garden, by C. Ruge. Illust. Arch. Rec. 22:311-22. Oct. 07.

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Roadside Trees, by Reginald Ryves. G. R. M. 8:342-3. Oct. 07.

Systematic Planting in Improvement Work, by E. J. Canning. Hort. 6:512-13. Oct. 19, 07.

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From Brushwood to Gardens, by D. Fearing. Illust. C. L. A. 12:635-8. Oct. 07.

Hedge Plants, The Best, South and North, by P. J. Berckmans. Illust. G. M. 6:186-9. Nov. 07.

Horticultural Schools and Experiment Stations, by A. C. True. Hort. 6: 480-1. Oct. 12, 07.

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Water Lilies and Aquatics—Their Relation to Horticulture, by G. V. Nash. F. E. Oct. 26 and Nov. 2, 07.

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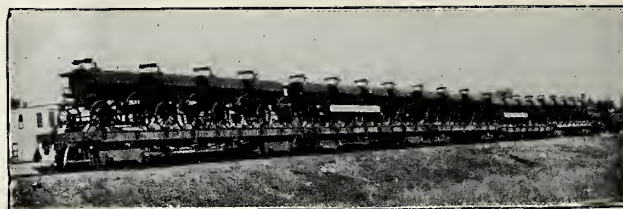
Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

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Misplaced Monuments, by A. E. Lane. Fortnightly Review, 88:469-74. Sept. 07.

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NOVEMBER SHRUBS

(Continued from page 224)

the foliage is bright green, setting off the berries to great advantage. It is a beautiful bush, as our photograph shows. Though its leaves are not of the same thick texture as those of *Euonymus Japonicus*, yet like this evergreen it has been found to do well at the seashore. There is something in the moisture of the coast most helpful toward the well-doing of these plants, in the winter season especially.

Our other photograph represents a wild shrub of our sandy shores and river sides, the *Baccharis halimifolia*. It is hardy over a great extent of country. In this vicinity it is found along the shores of the Delaware river, extending thence to the seacoast, where it grows close to the shore on sandy wastes. It does just as well cultivated, as our illustration shows, the plant growing in private grounds near Philadelphia. The photograph was taken in early October, but it continues attractive all through November, for after awhile the seeds form and the pappus becomes loose and spreading, so that each head looks like cotton. In this stage of its display it is thought just as attractive as when in flower, hence it is properly classed as one of the November shrubs.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

ASKED AND ANSWERED

(Continued from page 223)

been disfiguring trees in his vicinity by scraping with a dull drawing knife and applying a solution of turpentine, coal-oil, linseed oil and sulphur.

Prof. John Craig of Cornell expresses the following opinion: "This type of tree doctor is not an unusual one. They appear very frequently and present a great variety of claims as to the virtues of their method of treatment. Some of them, in addition to scraping and anointing the tree, bore holes in

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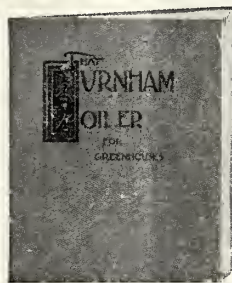
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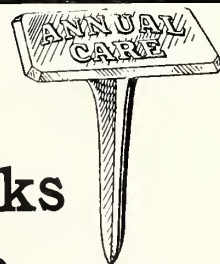
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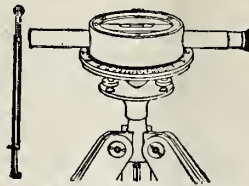
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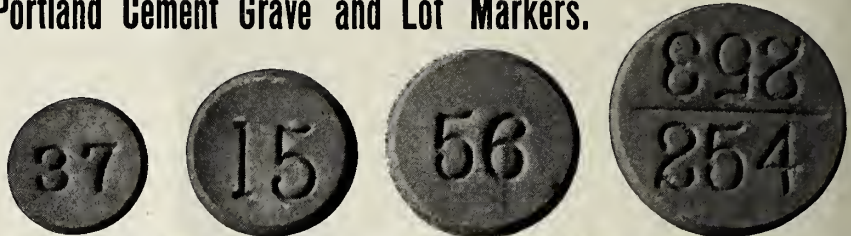


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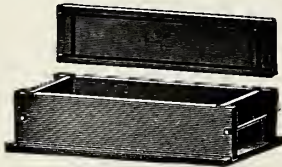
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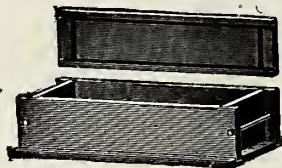
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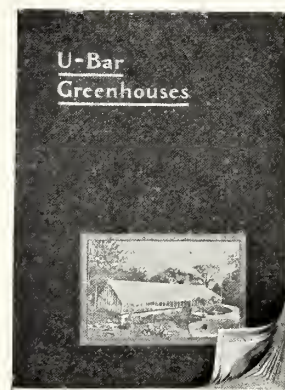
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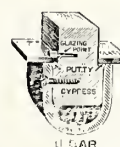
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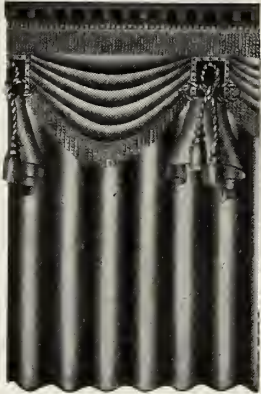


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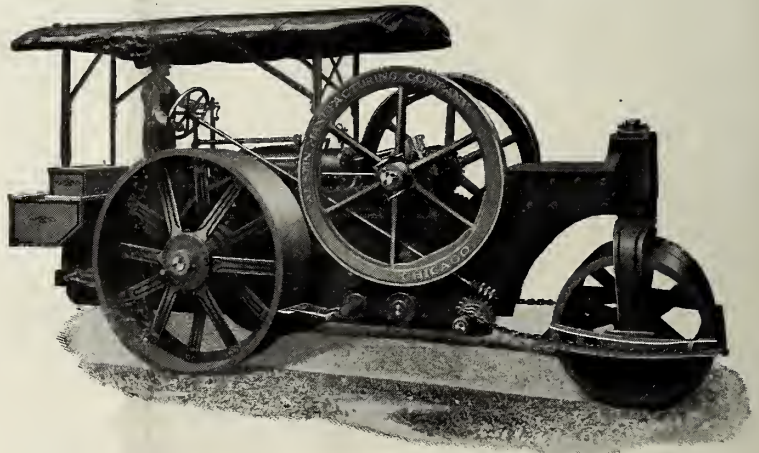
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DECEMBER, 1907

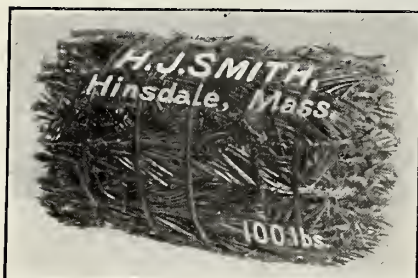
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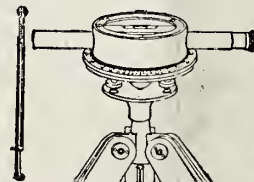
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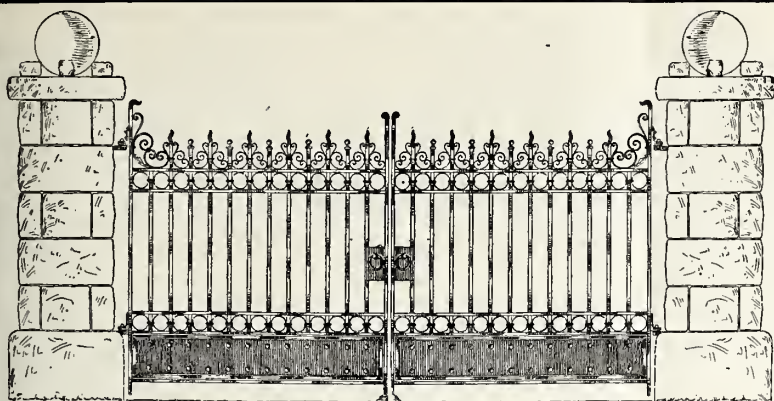
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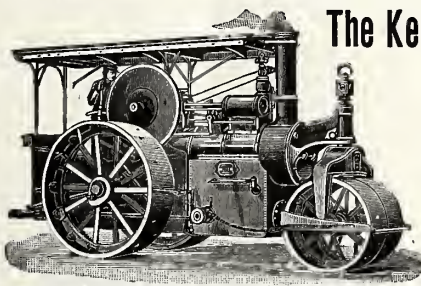
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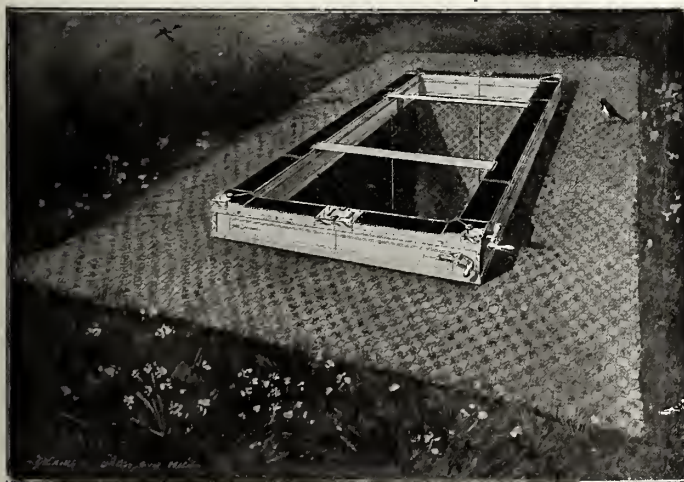
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Most respectfully, E. R. Butterworth & Son.

John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Device 3,500 times without an accident.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.
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John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVII Chicago, December, 1907

No. 10

Getting Together for Civic Improvement

The very successful joint convention of the American Civic Association, the National Municipal League, and the National Conference for Good City Government at Providence, R. I., reported elsewhere in this issue, is evidence that the get-together spirit is growing among the civic improvement workers. When the forces and organizations working for civic betterment are as well organized as the forces of self-interest and graft the way to a more beautiful America will be open and easy to travel. As one of the speakers expressed it, "The American Civic Association seeks to promote chiefly the outward beauty of cities and towns; the National Municipal League seeks to make better cities; both seek to make goodness concrete." They can therefore well afford to work in harmony. The meetings were more largely attended than at any preceding convention, and the hall was crowded to its capacity on the "Niagara Evening," when both sides of the Niagara question were presented by capable representatives. The fact that the power companies sent officials to state their side of the case, is evidence of the force of the association and the successful manner in which it has handled the campaign for the preservation of the falls. If the use of the water of Niagara is limited to the capacity of those now using it or having permits to use it, the present power companies will be in a very strategic position and even motives of self-interest should seem to make them powerful allies of those desiring to preserve the falls. The billboard nuisance has been a leading issue in the association's campaign during the past year and much valuable matter as to methods of fighting it, was presented at the meeting. It is to be hoped that the association will this coming year give special attention to pushing the Appalachian and White Mountain reservation bills through Congress, by stirring up another Niagara of public sentiment that will sweep the lethargic Legislators into action.

Another Step in the Billboard Campaign

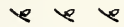
The Business Men's Club of Cincinnati whose committee reports are before us, is to be highly commended for the vigorous stand it is displaying in the cause of the "City Beautiful." This is particularly illustrated in its billboard campaign, and, in fact, public sentiment aroused by this energy is rapidly spreading. The leading cities of Ohio are becoming thoroughly interested in the work of dominating this obnoxious method of public advertising. The club's committee on Municipal Art in charge of the billboard nuisance, appears to have found some difficulty in securing the best efforts of the press of Cincinnati, due possibly to the fear of antagonizing large advertisers, but with the advertisers themselves, so far as the work has progressed, there has been a very satisfactory response to the committee's educational campaign having in view the suppression of the billboards, many pledges being given to this end. There are many business men's clubs throughout the country that ought to take pattern from that of Cincinnati, making it one of the chief concerns of their being to promote in all ways the improvement,

upon modern lines, of their home cities, but unfortunately the importance of municipal art is a matter of higher education, and it takes time to get it inculcated into the mind of the average citizen. However, what is being accomplished by the Cincinnati Club can be done by other such associations, and results come quicker under the auspices and active interest of a responsible organization. More attention is given to its appeals, which being based upon business principles demand consideration and invoke confidence.



Encroachments on Existing Improvements

Another question is rapidly coming to the front in this country of ours which will have to be met as time moves along, and that is the damage to existing beauty spots, parks and such like improvements, likely to occur from encroachments upon them by the requirements of commercial enterprise, or transportation facilities for the general public. This is already being experienced and press and public are busy discussing the problem. It is most discouraging to believe that after a park, for instance, has been established and has become a blessing to a community, a public work of any kind could possibly prove of so much more importance that the park must be, in part at least, marred and probably destroyed, as to its usefulness as a park, to provide for the new necessity. Although we see such things happening all over the world, the old giving place to the new, the fact points a suggestion that in the study and planning of park systems it would be well to give attention to the possibility of the site being encroached upon for public service in the future. It also very strongly suggests that no encroachments should be for a moment permitted where it is in any way possible, by technical skill and ability to avoid interference with existing improvements even at largely added cost. Landscape beauty is of too permanent a nature to allow of disturbance, except upon absolute public need.



The Ohio Park Commission Bill

At a meeting of park commissioners recently held at Columbus, O., a park commission bill was considered and approved, whereby any city in the state may have a park commission should the people by a vote express a wish for it. The duties of such commission will be to lay out parks, boulevards and playgrounds, purchase grounds, levy taxes and dispose of bonds; but a vote will again be necessary to permit of the issue of such bonds. It will become the sole duty of five men in each city to give special attention to this long neglected but important question, and to study the problem of parks and playgrounds both for the present and future and prepare plans for new systems, additions or improvements. By having such a bill carefully prepared and as carefully considered by the legislature, wherein all rights are properly conserved and safeguarded, it would be possible to take up park and playground propositions in any city without the prospect of intermeddling by incompetent city councils, the matter resting solely upon the vote of the people, before whom the merits of the question could be satisfactorily placed.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

THE PARK SYSTEM OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The park system of Grand Rapids, Mich., has a variety in character, topography and use that makes it serve well the purpose of furnishing pleasure grounds for all the people.

Fulton street park, the oldest of them all, is a downtown resting place, a refuge from the hurry and rush of the business current that swirls about its edges. John Ball park is a great general summer outing place and a beautiful reservation. Campau park, Lincoln park and Highland park are local breathing spots for the sections of the city where they are located. The Playgrounds on the southern edge of the city offer great amusement fields for young and old. The settling basin is being made into an athletic field in the north end. Lookout and Crescent parks are striking viewpoints overlooking the valley of Grand river. Many small parks scattered here and there are rest places and little gems of natural beauty.

The city's park wealth is summarized in the following figures:

	Acres.	Value.
John Ball Park.....	114	\$150,000
Lincoln	16	35,000
Antoine Campau	4	45,000
Crescent	1.5	15,000
Fulton Street	2	75,000
Highland	5	12,000
Lookout	2	5,000
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Foster	.4	2,000
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Monument	.1	15,000
Pearl	.1	800
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DeCommer	.1	200
Ellsworth	.2	2,000
Settling Basin	7	15,000
Playgrounds	25	35,000
South End Standpipe..	1	2,000
Comstock	96	60,000
Total	275	\$475,000

Permanent Improvements

Greenhouse and plants.....	\$ 11,275
Nursery	1,500
Zoo	800
Tools and implements.....	2,725
Total	\$ 26,300
Grand total	\$501,300

The oldest, most centrally located and most popular park in the city, is the public square on East Fulton street.

The site of this park was selected in 1833 by the territorial commissioners for the court house of the recently organized county of Kent, and it came to the public in the original platting to be used for court house purposes only. A court house was built. But it burned down and the ownership of the property was for many years in dispute,

The city in 1852 secured a quit claim deed from Louis Campau and his wife, for \$600.

Finally under the direction of Thos. D. Gilbert, with a pioneer nurseryman, John Suttle in immediate charge, it was planted to sugar maples scattered evenly over the entire area. In recent years other embellishments have been added in the way of lawn and flowers under the direction of the superintendent of parks, and a little shrubbery here and there has been added and forms a pretty piece of embroidery. A large fountain and basin occupies the central area, from which all of the walks radiate. In later years the public square has not been used for popular gatherings to any great extent, but the function of the park has been that of a breathing place and its proximity to the business streets makes a popular place for resting. Plenty of seats are furnished during the summer season for the convenience of people and they are liberally patronized. The shade is restful to the eye, the fountain is a source of attraction, and the busy street scene from beneath the canopy of foliage is a constant source of attraction. A bust of Mr. Gilbert, erected by corporations in which he was interested, appropriately adorns the south front of the park, and at the southeast corner a much appreciated drinking fountain has been placed by Mr.



RAVINE AND RUSTIC BRIDGE, JOHN BALL PARK.



IN HIGHLAND PARK, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

and Mrs. F. Immen, in memory of their son.

The first forty acres of John Ball park became the property of the city upon the death of the donor in 1884. At the time of Mr. Ball's death many of the aldermen doubted the wisdom of accepting the gift, as small value was at that time placed upon park areas, and this forty acres was then outside of the city limits and seemed to many too far from the center of population to be of any real value.

It is doubtful if the gift would have been accepted had not Hon. T. D. Gilbert, a life long friend of Mr. Ball, at that time been a member of the common council. Being both far sighted and public spirited, he took great interest in the matter and through his efforts the gift was accepted and the first funds appropriated for its improvement.

It was but a few years, however, before the natural beauties of the "Ball 40" with its steep wooded hill sides and charming ravines began to attract general attention. Because of it the common council was able to secure an extension of the street car system to the park itself, and the improvement of neighboring streets, and in 1890 it was officially named John Ball Park, and an appropriation of \$3,000 made for its improvement. The next year seventeen acres were purchased on the south. In 1895 the city purchased the forty acres north of the original forty for \$21,500. In 1897 an additional ten acres was purchased for \$5,000, and last year seven acres east of the north forty, near the park entrance, were deeded to the city, consideration being the construction of a sewer and a street along the east frontage.

This makes the total area of the park 114 acres. Its natural beauty of hill and dale is its chief attraction. The latest improvement, and one of which the park board is especially proud, is the serpentine drive through the north forty, known as the Glenwood drive. Following back and forth along the sides of the beautiful ravines on this drive one goes without traversing a single heavy grade from the low ground near the entrance of the park to the top of the highest bluffs, 160 feet above the river, where beautiful views up and down the river, and of the city can be obtained. The total length of the drives in the connection by the Boulevard with West Bridge street on the north to Butterworth avenue on the south is about eight miles.

The next largest tract is Comstock Park, which was in 1891 deeded to the Western Michigan Agricultural and In-



VIEW IN ANTOINE CAMPAU PARK, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

dustrial Society in trust for a park by Hon. C. C. Comstock. It is a beautiful tract of land containing something over ninety acres, fronting on the west side of Grand river, just a little outside of the present city limits. The deed specified that it might be used for fairs and exposition grounds and for the holding of exhibitions, shows, religious and political meetings, for a race track for the speeding of horses and for other purposes of a like nature.

The ground is outside of the city and until the adoption of the new charter, providing for a board of park and cemetery commissioners, giving them full power to go outside of the city limits in providing and improving parks the city authorities were not in position to co-operate with the trustee in opening the grounds to the use specified by Mr. Comstock.

Possibly the trustee may deem it wise a little later to transfer the legal title in trust to the city of Grand Rapids where the grounds can be kept under permanent and wise control for all the uses and purposes mentioned.

Highland Park is a beautiful piece of rolling ground with Coldbrook winding its way through it, presented to the city in 1873, the consideration being an agreement to expend not less than \$500 in improving it. The original deed covered but three and one-half acres of land. Later another one and one-half acres were added at a cost of \$1,200. This park is located along the north side of the Grand Trunk railway between Union and Grand avenue. It is covered with a beautiful natural growth of oaks and is a very attractive piece of ground, unspoiled by any artifice of man. It is a favorite place for picnic gatherings and a delight to the children because of the liberty allowed for play.

Crescent Park was another gift to the city. It is a small, semi-circular plot of ground on Crescent avenue at Bostwick street. The street divides at the bottom of the park and sweeps around on either side of Bostwick street. The steep hillside is terraced and at the top is a level stretch of turf with a fountain in the center. Here



A WOODLAND DRIVE, JOHN BALL PARK, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

under the trees the passerby can rest while his eye sweeps over a comprehensive view of the Grand river valley. The land for the park was given to the city in 1859 by Dr. George K. Johnson and Dr. Francis H. Cuming.

Lincoln Park is a neighbor of John Ball Park on East Bridge street, east of Valley avenue. It will in time be connected with John Ball Park by a boulevard or parkway. It contains fifteen acres of ground, is well wooded and the driveways are beautified by shrubbery planting. It is a pretty resting place and a pleasant playground for the children. There is a bandstand for use when concerts are given.

Antoine Campau Park was once the Antoine Campau homestead. The land passed by inheritance to Mr. Campau's grandson, Martin A. Ryerson, who in 1899 deeded it to the city for park purposes. The park has been improved with lawns, shrubbery, trees, flower beds, an artificial lake and other embellishments. Its distinguishing feature is the variety and beauty of its shrubbery. It is a delightful resting place for the citizens of the south end.

Foremost among recent park acquisitions is "The Playgrounds," a twenty-five acre stretch of land at the corner of Madison and Burton avenues, just outside the city limits. It was presented to the city by Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Garfield and Mrs. N. A. Fletcher, together with a lodge to cost \$6,000. The Playgrounds are now in the course of preparation. They will be devoted to sports and games, constituting a big play field for the city at large.

At the north end of the city, at the site of the old settling basin on North Lafayette street, is a smaller plot of ground that is being likewise converted into an athletic field. It will have space for games of various kinds and be equipped with a pond for use as a swimming pool in summer and a skating pond in winter.

Scattered throughout the city are a number of smaller parks, many of them at the intersection of streets. These are restful little bits of nature that add to the general beauty of the city.

In 1894 Wencil Cukierski was employed to take charge of the greenhouse in John Ball Park and in 1898 he was elected superintendent of parks, a position which he has since held. Mr. Cukierski's untiring energy in the work of park improvement and his development of planting schemes to beautify John Ball Park and the other parks of the city have won much praise for him

PARK NEWS.

The office of superintendent of parks of Indianapolis is now vacant, and the resignation of the assistant superintendent takes effect January 1st. Until the appointment of successors to these officials, the park work will be in charge of Blythe Q. Hendricks, clerk of the board, and Daniel E. Deupree, draftsman and office man.

* * *

City Controller Bechtner, of Milwaukee, announces that all income of the park board for boat rent and restaurant privileges and the like must be turned over to the general city fund and must not be kept as a part of the park funds and spent as such. City Attorney Kelly holds that "there appears to be no law authorizing the board of park commissioners to expend any money other than that specifically provided by taxation." Hence, the city attorney says, the receipts from special privileges must be turned into the general city fund. The park board's chief outside revenue is from the annual sale of restaurant privileges, though the row boat rentals are considerable for a few months in the summer.

* * *

Trueman Lanham, superintendent of parking, Washington, D. C., in his annual report says that during the past fiscal year 2,574 new trees were planted in Washington and 1,111 trees removed, and at the present time there are 92,706 trees on the streets of the city. These trees are spaced at an average of thirty feet apart, making a total of 518 miles of trees. The sum collected in the form of fines during the year, paid by persons damaging trees, amounted to \$438, and the Superintendent figures that the amount of fines for the present year will amount to at least \$1,000, and recommended that the Commissioners arrange it so that these fines can be placed to the credit of the Parking Commission appropriation.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS

Geo. E. Kessler of Kansas City, Mo., has prepared plans for the development of Cheesman Park, Den-

ver, Col., for which the Cheesman estate has donated \$100,000. One of the principal features will be a handsome pavilion to be surrounded by an elaborate Italian garden.

The City Council of Pawtucket, R. I., has passed an ordinance providing for the purchase of a new park at Broadway and Cottage streets.

Public contributions of \$1,800 have been secured toward a fund of \$5,000 being raised for the improvement of Riverside Park at Easton, Pa.

John C. Olmsted and J. F. Dawson, of the firm of Olmsted Bros., Brookline, Mass., recently visited Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., in connection with this firm's work of preparing plans for extensive park systems in those cities.

The Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission has decided to purchase ten acres at Queenstown Heights as an addition to the Niagara Falls Park.

S. G. Nelson, of Chicago, has prepared plans for the improvement of Sherman Place in Des Moines, Ia.

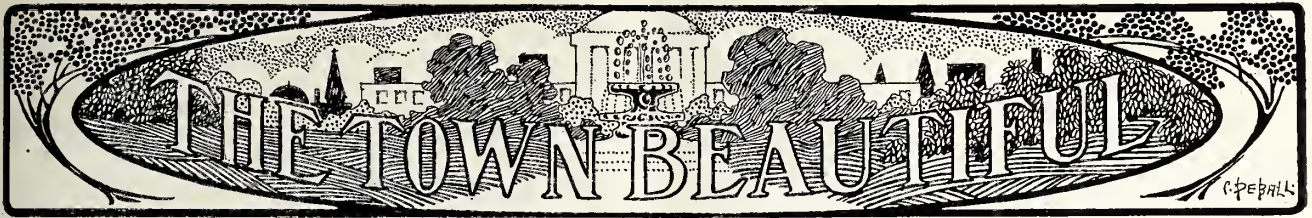
Herbert J. Kellaway, of Boston, has been engaged to prepare comprehensive plans for the future development of the park system of Fitchburg, Mass.

Orrigoni & Cavalluzzo have been awarded the contract to plant 2,000 shade trees on eleven streets in the Bronx, Greater New York, under the supervision of Park Commissioner Joseph I. Berry. The work is estimated to cost \$90,000. The contractors have agreed to look after the trees for two years and replace all that die in that time.

The council's committee on Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, has approved the park commission's estimate of \$1,054,028 for the maintenance and improvement of Fairmount in 1908.

The city council of Meridian, Miss., has decided to appropriate \$12,000 to improve the fair grounds as a public park.

The Public Park and Boulevard Association, of Fort Smith, Ark., has been organized to raise \$1,000,000 for a park and boulevard system for the city. A boulevard 25 miles long, encircling the city is one of the works planned.



AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION IN CONVENTION

The third annual meeting of the American Civic Association was held in conjunction with the thirteenth annual meeting of the National Municipal League and the fifteenth national conference for Good City Government at Providence, R. I., November 19, 20, 21 and 22. The joint and separate meetings and round table conferences were held in the buildings of the Brown University, the Narragansett Hotel being the hotel headquarters. The local hosts spared neither time nor money in their efforts to entertain the visitors. The list of hosts included the governor of Rhode Island, mayor of Providence, Brown University, Public Park Association, Board of Trade, Providence Public Library, Economic Club of Providence, Art Club of Providence, Rhode Island League for Rural Progress, Rhode Island Business Men's Association, Federation of Rhode Island Churches, Municipal League of Providence, Rhode Island League of Improvement Societies.

The National Municipal League aims to promote the thorough investigation and discussion of the conditions and details of civic administration, and of the methods for selecting and appointing officials in American cities, and of laws and ordinances relating to such subjects.

The object and work of the American Civic Association is well known to our readers.

It is to the credit of the officers of the associations and the managers of the convention that the meetings and conferences were kept well within the limits of the aim and scope of the societies.

Tuesday, November 19.

The opening meeting of the convention was held in Manning Hall, Brown University, at 3 p. m. The meeting was called to order by Charles Richardson, of Philadelphia, vice-president of the National Municipal League. James H. Higgins, governor of Rhode Island, was introduced and made a brief address. Patrick H. McCarthy, mayor of Providence, added to the welcome by the governor. He spoke of some of the

(Joint meeting with National Municipal League and National Conference for Good City Government at Providence, R. I., November 19-22, 1907.)

local needs in the way of municipal reform and civic improvements. President Faunce, of Brown University, extended a welcome on behalf of that institution. Oliver McClintock, of Pittsburgh, vice-president of the National Municipal League, responded on behalf of the league, and J. Horace McFarland spoke for the American Civic Association and the Canadian Union of Municipalities was represented by the Hon. W. D. Lighthall, of Montreal.

At the conclusion of the joint meeting the members of the American Civic Association withdrew to Sayles' Hall, where a round table conference on "Definite Work for Small Communities" was conducted, Frederick A. Whiting of Framingham, Mass., presiding. He opened the conference by a short talk on "Highways and Byways." In a plea for the protection of streets and roadsides against the modern methods of advertising, he said:

"We cannot accept this commission as caretakers of the earth's charm without living up to the words of Shaler. This means a personal consecration. But what can the individual do? I took a road or section about six miles in length, where fiends had chosen perches on the trees, accessible only by means of a ladder. They had made their frames strong and had driven their placards on with long spikes; but my son and I took a ladder and an axe; that was all. A spirit of wrath and determination did the rest. There is the 'Tragic Yeast Man,' who paints the town red—or—blue—for that's his color; but I follow him like death's angel. I think all definite work of communities, large or small, must after all be founded on the rock of individual effort."

Mr. Whiting spoke of the billboard and the poster as a nuisance.

"Suppose," said he, "you were strolling down a beautiful lane with your thoughts on:

"To him who in the love of nature
Holds communication with her visible forms,

She speaks a various language—

"when, on looking up, you were admonished to 'Chew Chopped Plug,' or 'Take Painted Pills.'"

"True,

"For his gayer hours,

She hath a smile—

"in 'Try Tragic Yeast,' and one is continually asked, 'Have You Used Peach Soap?'"

Continuing, Mr. Whiting referred to work

done toward abolishing such posters. It was no mean or trivial thing, he argued, to become a defender of nature's beauties.

Mr. Whiting called upon Miss Mira Lloyd Dock, of Fayetteville, Pa., a member of the Pennsylvania Forestry Commission.

Miss Dock said that the supineness of some persons with respect to public improvement, their utter indifference toward the beautifying of homes and towns and cities was to her the sad and tragic part of the question. This kind of work was a part of woman's best endeavors, she believed. Civic work in a remarkable way brought the people, not out of their homes, but into them, as she showed by apt illustrations drawn from towns in the Keystone State.

At the earnest request of Miss Dock, Mr. Whiting briefly spoke of the use of the Town Hall in Framingham as a civic centre about which revolved the improvement work on the part of the village improvement association.

Mr. Edward T. Hartman, of Boston, spoke of the necessity of communities getting together.

He said that there could not be any getting together of communities until a community had arrived at the age and condition of self-consciousness. He drew an example from a little town in Massachusetts, which he did not name, in which a "decent" Fourth of July celebration was held.

"Why?" he asked. "Because the town had got together. It had become organized."

The method employed was borrowed from the politicians. A broad spirit is essential to the work, the speaker showed, such a spirit as would make the parish priest and Congregational minister pull together. It was a case of every religious influence working in harmony for the good of the community.

"Until they do this our communities are going to be as Boston is today, led around as blind as a bat by one man," declared Mr. Hartman. "The community as I speak of it is absolutely invincible, and when it stands up as one man we shall see the political boss take to his heels."

"The Village as the Larger Home" was the subject taken by L. D. Burlingame, secretary of the Rhode Island League of Improvement Societies. He said in part:

"Shade from the glare of the sun is desirable in the home. In the village it is equally important that the streets should be shaded. Here is a definite work laid out for almost every improvement society. It is work which should be done intelligently and thoroughly. In beautifying our home the effect is spoiled unless we get rid of what is ugly and out of keeping with the surroundings. In the village we have to deal with the billboard nuisance and

other glaring eyesores with which we are afflicted in the name of business enterprise. The rubbish of the home is a constant menace to its attractiveness and health. The dump of the village is equally obtrusive and dangerous.

"In each home lingers the memory of friends and loved ones gone before. In the village the visible memorial of those that have gone is in the little cemetery, a place often sadly neglected. Here again is definite work to be done."

The general discussion of the subject of definite work for small communities was opened by President J. Horace McFarland of the American Civic Association. He cited several instances where successful campaigns were waged against posters. A noteworthy success was achieved by the author Kirke Munroe, who, with the assistance of many boys attacked and demolished such objectionable advertisements along a beautiful drive between Miami and Coconut Grove, Fla. Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo, was cited as another example of a progressive citizen who did a great deal of good in civic improvement.

He told also of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals of New York in the case of Donahue vs. The Keystone Gas Co., at Olean, N. Y., where the plaintiff recovered \$150 damages for three fine maple trees killed by gas. The decision being to the effect that when one had access to a certain set of circumstances or appearances they could not be changed without being a cause of damage.

Niagara Evening.

The evening session was devoted exclusively to the consideration of the preservation of Niagara Falls. It was of international interest and significance and attracted an audience which completely filled Sayles' Hall. While not so intended perhaps, it assumed something of the nature of a joint debate between the forces at work toward preserving the Falls for posterity in all their beauty and grandeur and interests whose efforts have been directed toward utilizing its immense natural water power for commercial purposes. President J. Horace McFarland of the American Civic Association occupied the chair in the absence of Charles J. Bonaparte, president of the National Municipal League. The chairman outlined the plan of the meeting, showing that it was proposed to furnish both sides of the controversy an opportunity to set forth their respective positions and then presented to the audience, Gen. Francis V. Greene of New York, vice-president of the Ontario Power Company.

Gen. Greene, in responding, said that he should show on the screen stereopticon pictures of the falls and their surroundings now and 30 years ago, and would leave it

to his hearers to judge whether the volume of the falls appeared to have been diminished or not. Gen. Greene gave a very comprehensive description, illustrated with stereopticon views, of present conditions regarding Niagara Falls, and of the great power plants there. "The falls are there," he said, "and, in my humble judgment, you and your children's children will continue to see them just as they are now, as they were 30 or 40 years ago, and as they will be 30 or 40 years hence. The only difference is that there are parks on both sides of the river; that there are facilities for access and transportation which did not formerly exist; that there are now tunnels under the falls for those who like to hear the mighty roar at close quarters, and there are other facilities for the accommodation of visitors." Gen. Greene then went on to describe in detail the work that had been done by the great power companies who are now utilizing, he said, about 300,000 horsepower of the 600,000 which will probably eventually be made use of. This latter power will be but one-fifth of the amount that could be used effectively, the entire power of Niagara being estimated at the wonderful figure of between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 horse-power. The series of illustrations presented gave a very clear idea of what has been going on at Niagara.

Gen. Greene's pictures and his description of the work which the company with which he was connected had done appeared to be graciously received by the audience, an occasional ripple of decorous applause greeting some statement that the power company had been philanthropic as well as businesslike.

H. H. Mac Rae of the Electrical Development Company of Toronto followed Gen. Greene. He disclaimed on behalf of the company any intent to detract from the beauty or the majesty of the cataract. He furnished a series of views in illustration of the position taken by the company. John L. Romer, in behalf of the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power & Manufacturing Company, furnished an array of statistics, dates, etc., calculated to show that this company's use of water for power purposes from its canal, some distance further down stream than other companies did not work any injury to the falls.

In his address in answer to the foregoing speakers, President McFarland, speaking on the work of the American Civic Association, said in part:

"It may properly be asserted that the function of the American Civic Association has been to arouse the American public to the serious assaults being made upon Niagara Falls.

"It was at the convention of the American Civic Association in October, 1905, that national attention was first called to what was going on at the great cataract. At the Cleveland convention the question of national interest in and jurisdiction of the falls was first raised, and in consequence of the arguments there presented vigorous telegrams were sent to President Roosevelt and to Earl Gray urging international action.

"Realizing the necessity of direct and concrete work, the officers of the American Civic Association communicated with other associations and persons known to be interested in saving Niagara Falls. The publication of President Roosevelt's message was the first intimation to the power interests at Niagara Falls that any possible interference could be made with their 'vested rights' to use for private gain the flood of Niagara belonging to all the people. "It being realized that Congress must act,

connections were soon established with Hon. Theodore E. Burton, chairman of the rivers and harbors committee of the House, and with several other interested Congressmen and Senators. A campaign of arousement was inaugurated and the press of the country responded instantly and admirably to the call. Appeals to our members and to others interested throughout the session of the Fifty-ninth Congress brought about a great pressure upon that Congress. Indeed, the beginning of the present activity dates from an appeal to the American people, through a widely circulated magazine, to write to President Roosevelt. They did so write in thousands, and later these same people, as well as thousands of others, also wrote to their Congressmen. All through the first half of 1906 the agitation and effort were maintained.

"When the bill came toward passage in the final days of the long session, late in June, it was in a much better shape than when it eventually passed. One of the supposed friends of the measure—Senator Knox of Pennsylvania—came to the rescue of one of his influential constituents, the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, with a forced insertion of 2,400 cubic feet per second additional and a requirement that factories 'the buildings for which are now in process of construction' were not to be interfered with. Under this provision the worst desecration Niagara has yet had has proceeded to completion this year. The three great ugly ventilating stacks of the Aluminum Company of America stand on the mutilated escarpment of Niagara Falls as a monument of Senator Knox's fidelity to his constituents.

"Promptly upon the signing of the Burton bill by President Roosevelt, which bill placed the custody of Niagara Falls in the hands of Secretary Taft, that capable official arranged a hearing, first, at his office, and then at Niagara Falls, where the American Civic Association was the only representative of the public. Argument was made toward restriction to the minimum amount of the water to be diverted for the going plants and for the complete exclusion of electricity generated in Canada.

"The best summary of the work of the American Civic Association in regard to Niagara preservation is given in the statement that through its efforts, in conjunction with the other interested forces, the attempted diversion, as reported by the International Waterways Commission March 16, 1906, of 60,000 cubic feet per second has been changed to a maximum present estimated authorized diversion of 32,650 cubic feet per second, and this under rigid Federal control and not under lax State control.

"That the work of the association has been recognized by the people is obvious in the changed attitude not only of the power-developing companies, but of the people of Niagara Falls. Several of the power companies had from the first kept in mind the scenic conditions. The Niagara Falls Power Company had erected a dignified and handsome building. It has also created a suburb of the city of Niagara Falls (which, for the most part, is sordidly ugly, and in some parts squalid) that is a credit to any community. This suburb, known as Echota, houses those in the employ of the Niagara Falls Power Company and its associated interests.

"The future work of the American Civic Association and of all those interested in preserving as nearly unharmed as possible this great scenic heritage (and I take it that this side of the contest includes at least 95 per cent of the American population) must be toward the securing of a treaty with Canada to avoid further desecrations and, I hope, toward the creating at Niagara of a great public park, in connection with which all existing power development may continue, but back and out of sight, so far as the immediate vicinity of the falls is concerned.

"That under such handling the city of Niagara Falls may become as beautiful as the cataract which gives it name is majestic and unique, that all existing industrial en-

terprises may continue in complete and greater prosperity, that many more visitors may be attracted by the combination of scenic beauty and industrial development, is our hope.

"Toward such a settlement the frank conference which has proceeded this evening, including all the interests involved save those of Mr. Stetson's companies, must tend strongly. I most heartily thank on behalf of the American Civic Association these gentlemen who have responded to our call and have so ably presented their side of the case. Their present attitude of sympathy with the movement for the preservation of the falls is most cheering. All the more so as it is clearly the result of the agitation for which, after all, this association is largely responsible."

President John W. Langmuir of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission followed. He said in part:

"The buildings erected by the several power companies for their power stations are considered by competent authorities to be models of artistic design and fitness for the positions they occupy in the park. Should the maximum amount of water required to operate the various works to the full extent authorized be used a carefully prepared estimate would appear to show that there would be a reduction in the flow over the American falls of 14 per cent and over the Horse Shoe Falls 19 per cent.

"The chief effect to be apprehended, will be in relation to the body of water flowing close to the Canadian shore, where the water at the present time is deep and swift all the way from above the head of the rapids to the cataract, with the exception of the approach to the crest of the falls where it becomes shallow near the shore line for a short distance.

"There are six other companies that have received charters to take water either from the Niagara river or from Lake Erie, three of these being on each side of the international boundary line, but none of these companies has commenced construction operations. As none of these inchoate companies is restricted in the quantity of water which may be taken for its purposes it is quite impossible to foretell what the effect upon the falls would be should any or all of these franchises be actively exercised. Should their operations be carried on upon such a scale as to take in the aggregate as much water as will ultimately be needed to provide for the full requirement of the works now in active operation, the flow over the American fall, owing to the shallowness of the channel mouth, would undoubtedly be reduced to a very small proportion of its present volume, and the Horse Shoe Fall would probably be lessened one-half. If, therefore, these charters are all permitted to become operative the scenic effect of the American Falls will be almost entirely destroyed and the force and grandeur of the Canadian Falls most seriously impaired.

"It should be borne in mind that the works now under construction provide for an ultimate output of nearly 700,000 electrical horse-power, and should this enormous supply in time prove insufficient to meet the public requirements it is quite feasible to satisfy further demands without materially injuring the falls by granting privileges in the lower river, where, both above and below the Whirlpool, advantage may be taken of the physical characteristic of the Gorge to generate power upon a very large scale and under very favorable conditions.

"I have only to add that it is of vital importance that no further grants of water for commercial purposes should be made until it is definitely ascertained, from actual observation, what effect the full authorized withdrawals to power companies now in active operation will have on both American and Canadian falls. It is imperative

that the franchises granted on both sides of the river should either be cancelled or restricted to the use of such volume of water as will not impair the beauty and grandeur of either fall."

The last speaker of the evening was Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., of Brookline, Mass., who described the work of the McKim Commission. Mr. Olmsted was a member of the commission and is also one of the most energetic and enthusiastic workers of the American Civic Association.

The McKim commission's function was primarily advisory to Secretary Taft, as to the best steps to be taken toward preventing a further depletion of the waters of the falls and to decrease the unsightly appearance of many of the surroundings. The American side was particularly criticised. Many of the recommendations made by the commission had been carried out, Mr. Olmsted said, especially by the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power & Manufacturing Company. The so-called "milling district" below the cliff was the commission's particular difficulty, but conditions there are steadily improving, the speaker said. Mr. Olmsted closed with a statement of his own views as to the future of Niagara, in order to get the greatest beneficial results, whether the falls were viewed as a source of poetic emotion or as a source of mechanical power. The speaker discussed both views. It appeared to be Mr. Olmsted's opinion that a combination of the two functions was not the ultimate solution of the problem. With Niagara practically alone in its glory as a grand spectacle, its aesthetic and highest value was not to be bartered or jeopardized, at least until all other water power advantages elsewhere were exhausted. He recommended the gradual elimination of all unsightly structures at the falls within a reasonable time.

Wednesday, November 20.

The opening session was held in the auditorium, Brown Union Rockefeller hall, President McFarland in the chair. The first thing on the program was a round table conference on "Municipal Adornment and Parks." Dr. John Quincy Adams, secretary of the Municipal Art Commission of New York, described the work of the commission in New York City. Its power is absolute, he said, in relation to any building work on any public land in the limits of New York City, from the greatest of structures to the smallest, from a bridge over the Hudson to the style of a new fire alarm box. Its jurisdiction extended to works of art also. Among its successful efforts was the securing of new plans for the Hudson Memorial

bridge, in order to make it the suitable and artistic monument which the commission desired it to be.

A paper dealing with "The Railroad as a Factor in Civic Improvement," prepared by Joseph T. Richards, general engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was read by Graham Romeyn Taylor of Chicago. He said in part:

"Many years ago the managers of the Pennsylvania road were convinced that improvements about suburban stations which could be made on the ground where there was property surrounding the station were equally important with the station building itself.

"I may mention as an example a railroad I have in mind along the seashore for a distance of about 40 miles. Years ago the manager was appointed to take charge of this road and found the stations, with few exceptions, very much neglected. He soon discovered that the towns with stations having beautiful surroundings were growing more rapidly than others, and, in taking the matter up with the property owners at the neglected stations it was mutually agreed that both the railroad and the property owners would join, and whenever there was a disposition on the part of property owners to build houses the railroad company would meet them and build a station—not necessarily an expensive building—but would make the surroundings attractive with lawns, shrubbery and flowers, providing a considerable area of ground for this purpose; and, while it was not all done in one year, the policy was continued and the manager of this road has stated that if he could add a half-dozen new houses to a town it would pay the interest on \$5,000 or \$6,000 expended for station purposes, if applied under what we would call civic betterments."

George W. Wildin, mechanical superintendent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad read a paper on "The Smoke Nuisance on Locomotives."

Superintendent Wildin rehearsed the history of the road's efforts to have the smoke from its locomotives consumed. It was not a hopeless undertaking, he maintained, and the railroad was described as optimistic in its attitude toward the task. Thus far no great success in trying smoke-consuming devices had been achieved, he said. The only prospect of relief was through better trained firemen. The railroad is taking its firemen in hand and is doing its best to instruct them how to get the best work out of the coal and at the same time eliminate as much as possible the smoke.

Harlan P. Kelsey, of Salem, Mass., vice-president of the public nuisance department, opened the discussion on the billboard question, presenting his ideas in a pertinent paper. The recommendations were embodied in the following extracts from his paper:

"Under the police power granted the Commonwealth all billboards, signs, posters or hand bills of the obscene nature, or tending to lower the morals of a community, where such advertising is displayed, may be quickly disposed of by local ordinance, if enforced, whether on private or public property. This is, perhaps, the first step to be

taken in accomplishing what we want. The bill posters themselves are seeing the light in this direction.

"Local, state and national authorities have the unquestioned power and it is their duty to prohibit the posting of any private advertising on public property, at least without most careful provision and charging adequate fees for such rights—such fees to be paid into the public treasury—not into some public official's pocket. But their powers even to grant such permits is or may be limited.

"Ordinances may entirely prohibit distributing handbills on the streets or throwing them on doorsteps. Penalties may be imposed and enforced for using the private property of another for affixing private advertising without permit in writing from the owner, who may always sue for trespass where permit is not given. The height, material, method of construction and location of fences and billboards may be properly regulated by law, where they come within the police powers as regards health or menace to public safety, as in case of fire, wind, etc. Billboards on private property may be taxed as income-producing property. This should prove the most efficacious means and apparently at present is the only general legal means of regulating the number of billboards, otherwise erected and maintained legally. If a storekeeper displays his wares in an objectionable manner, one is fully justified in buying of a merchant more responsive to public sentiment and desires. But first warn offenders, and if they get wise, well enough; if not, they cannot thereafter complain of lost trade.

"Now we have left to consider only these billboards otherwise passing the test, yet esthetically wrong—either out of place, as on private property, along parkways, or as seen from the train, or in design or color bad. For this educate public opinion—first, last and always."

Henry Lewis Johnson of Cambridge, Mass., presented some of the views of the bill posters against the agitators, on the principle, he said, that the revelations would be likely to stir up still more energetic effort against the nuisances.

Referring to a recent meeting of the American Civic Association held in Milwaukee, at which it was agreed that the bill board should be "taxed out of existence," a publication on the side of the bill posters said:

"It is used to excess, no doubt, and there is no question but that in many rural localities of the East it is so prevalent and so vulgarly conspicuous as to mar otherwise beautiful landscapes.

"In the city, however, if restricted to dead walls and fences about vacant lots, it has a legitimate field, and any attempt to 'tax it out of existence' there would be met with an organized resistance that even the American Civic Association probably could not overthrow. There is a question if the billboard does not at times serve even an aesthetic purpose, as, for instance, when it hides from view the weed patches, heaps of garbage and piles of waste material seen in some of our vacant lots."

"A Detroit exchange very truthfully and pointedly sums up the situation in regard to the fanatical anti-billboard agitators in the following words: 'The mighty reform instituted by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society under the auspices of the sisterly magazines is dying a natural death.'

"Another hypocritical howl of reform, to enable the magazines to kill off competitors who are getting their share of advertising patronage. Personally we can see as much artistic beauty in a billboard advertisement as when the same is printed on a magazine page. The infallible test of

a reform movement is to look for the graft."

Edward T. Hartman of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, emphasized the boycott method in getting rid of objectional billboards, and humorously referred to certain well advertised articles which he said he would not use and which he advised the ladies not to use.

The subject of billboards was then discussed, more or less informally, among those who took part being Thomas Raeburn White of Philadelphia, a member of the National Municipal League's executive committee; President McFarland; Mrs. Pell of Newark, N. J.; Dr. John Quincy Adams; Mr. Ewing of Boston; Mr. Van Patten, Burlington, Vt.; Amasa M. Eaton, Providence; Mrs. Edwin F. Moulton, Warren, O.; Mrs. George F. French, Portland, Me., and N. C. Fowler, Jr., of Boston.

William B. Howland, treasurer of the American Civic Association, read the annual report showing receipts of \$8,734 and expenditures amounting to \$8,097, showing a gain of \$636, which will be applied toward the deficit of last year.

Wednesday Afternoon.

The afternoon meeting was devoted largely to the subject of "Forest Preservation." President McFarland opened the meeting with a few remarks on the necessity of forest preservation—comparing the American public with a man with \$100 in the bank with an income of \$1 a day living at a \$3 a day hotel. He said we have civilized the Indian out of the way—nearly civilized forests—by destroying them, and were also trying to civilize Niagara Falls in the same way. He introduced as the first speaker, Mira Lloyd Dock of Fayetteville, Pa., member of the Pennsylvania Forestry Commission. Miss Dock illustrated her talk by a map of the state of Pennsylvania and specimens of forest trees in various stages of growth. She said that the cost of establishing a forest reserve and even of maintaining it for some time without expectation of revenue is not only relatively but absolutely less than the loss from forest fires and from the devastating nature of floods originating on waste open lands.

Herbert A. Smith of Washington, D. C., was the next speaker. Among other things he said:

"The decrease in the supply of woods of all sorts, and the consequent rapid rise in prices, show what a condition exists at the present time, a condition the only remedy for which is in the preservation of the remaining resources as forest reserves. Action of this sort, he said, is demanded, not alone in the United States, but in the en-

tire world, since the same lessening of the supply is apparent everywhere.

"Nor should the National Government be expected to do all, for each state can assist, both directly and indirectly. Indirectly the practice of forestry may be promoted by the private owner, and direct action would mean the purchase of land for state forests. The present area of state forests in the East is about 2,500,000 acres and this should be greatly enlarged."

On motion of Edwin A. Start, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The timber supply of the United States is approaching exhaustion and already the pinch of scarcity is felt; and the people of the United States now hold more than 150,000,000 acres of national forests west of the Mississippi river, ensuring to the west a moderate local timber supply for the future; and

"Whereas, The States east of the Mississippi must depend for their local timber upon the forests, existing or restored, upon the Appalachian ranges, which are now being rapidly destroyed for private gain, assuring in the near future a disastrous timber famine; and

"Whereas, These Appalachian forests conserve and equalize the supply and flow of water in the lakes and rivers of the Atlantic coast, Mississippi and Gulf systems upon which great populations and great industries depend.

"Be it resolved, That the American Civic Association emphatically approves the project of creating national forests in the Appalachian ranges, north and south, and urges the members of both houses of Congress irrespective of party to work and vote for this measure."

Henry A. Barker of Providence, presented a paper on "Parks and Public Reservations." Among other things he said:

"The park promoters of two decades ago builded better than they knew. Beset by obstacles, well-nigh discouraged by popular indifference, opposed by that impractical army of sordid citizens who live but for the present hour and take no heed for the morrow, and who regard the herald of the dawn but as an interloper, it seemed as if progress were never to be made. Great cities were growing up as cities had never grown before; great aggregations of toiling, crowding humanity in long rows of prisons that stretched on and on in hopeless ugliness overwhelming all the things of freshness and bloom that nature had lavished upon the landscape, and denying to their dwellers the birthright of fresh air and happy surroundings, which are the two greatest factors for the well being of the people.

"Suddenly there swept over the country a movement for the extension and acquirement of parks, a movement which spread even to the remotest hamlet. It took a long time, however, for the park promoters to convince the people that it was not caricatures of nature that were the crying need, but rather the preservation and restoration of those assets of nature which a new civilization had been attempting to destroy. Most of our American cities might have saved millions if they had early reserved appropriate park sites. Most of the towns that are ugliest might have become attractive and picturesque had the relation between municipal economy and the public reservation system been properly understood.

"The playgrounds and the little parks, the civic center and the boulevard stretching away to the delights of the outer reservations, the river-edge promenades and the water-front improvements, all are related parts of a great sign for making the Ameri-

can city a more useful and appropriate dwelling-place for a prosperous and enlightened people."

At the evening session an address was made by the Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, president of the National Municipal League on "Government by Public Opinion." It was attended by members of both associations.

The address was followed by a reception at the residence of President Faunce.

Thursday, November 21.

A joint session was held at Sayles' Hall at 10 a. m., the topic being "Forces Molding the City of the Future." The first paper was by Robert Watchorn of New York, on "The Civic Possibilities of the Young Men's Christian Association." It was read by Mr. Waterman of Boston. Among other things he said the board of management of every branch of the Young Men's Christian Association should have at least one member who is also a member of the American Civic Association, who would intelligently direct the use of this great spiritual, ethical and political force to the end that the monstrosities before referred to might be annihilated.

President Faunce of Brown University spoke of the subject from an educational point of view.

Homer Folks of New York spoke upon the charitable and social workers of the great cities, whom he styled a potent force in molding the city.

Secretary Woodruff at this point presented reports from the various departments of the association, some fifteen or twenty in number. In introducing this feature, Mr. Woodruff said:

"It is no small accomplishment to have brought together so distinguished a group of specialists as department vice-presidents as the American Civic Association has done in the three years of its active existence. These men and women, widely experienced and learned in their particular lines of work, have been giving, and giving generously, of their time, means and ability to the advancing of not only the work of their departments, but the whole cause of a 'better and more beautiful America.'

"The brief and suggestive reports herewith given represent but a small part of their achievements, and of the work of our officers. They have been constantly at the service of the general offices, of the members and of the constantly growing list of earnest seekers after information, as to the how and wherefore of improvement work. They give advice and information freely. They constitute centers of influence and helpfulness. They prepare an authentic literature. They, even if there were nothing else, make the Association's work worth while."

Continuing, then, with the reports in order, the Secretary spoke first of the arts and crafts, which had been presided over from the beginning by Mrs. M. F. Johnston of Richmond, Ind., President of the Art Association of that place. "Mrs. Johnston has been indefatigable in advancing the cause of which she has come to be regarded as a leading exponent," said Mr. Woodruff. Then followed Mrs. Johnston's report.

Concerning the department headed "Children's Gardens," Mr. Woodruff said: "Miss Mary Marshall Butler of Yonkers has presided over this highly important department with singular felicity and helpfulness."

"City Making," the department headed by Frederick L. Ford of Hartford, Conn., City Engineer, called forth a comment to the effect that Mr. Ford's interpretation of the subject in the administration of his department had been pre-eminently practical.

Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of Public Libraries of Chicago, the presiding vice-president over the department of libraries, presented a report which dealt with some of the general features of the case, "rather than recounting," Mr. Woodruff said, "the many ways in which she has been advancing the interests committed to her."

With regard to the Department of Public Nuisances, of which Harlan P. Kelsey, President of the Salem, Mass., Civic League, is the vice-president, the Secretary had this to say: "His report gives some informing details about its highly important work. The association's general billboard campaign, however, will be treated of in another connection."

Henry A. Barker of this city, Vice-President of the Department on Parks and Public Preserves, presented a long and comprehensive resume, describing the present status of the park movement. Of his efficiency Mr. Woodruff said: "Henry A. Barker of Providence was chosen in mid-year to succeed Mr. Alfred C. Clas of Milwaukee. No more suitable successor could have been chosen, for Mr. Barker, like Mr. Clas, has been a strong and vigorous factor in the development of the park system of his home locality. As Secretary of the Public Park Association of Providence, and the Metropolitan Park Commission he has gained fame, reputation and experience which will be highly valuable to the association."

Other departments, the presiding officers of which presented reports, were: "Woman's Outdoor Art League," Mrs. Edwin F. Moulton, Warren, O.; "Railroad Improvement," Mrs. Annetta McCrea, Chicago; "Rural Improvement," D. Ward King, Maitland, Mo.; "School Extension," Mrs. Caroline B. Crane, Kalamazoo, Mich.; "Outdoor Art," Warren H. Manning, Boston; "Public Recreation," Joseph Lee, Boston; "Press," Harvey Maitland Watts, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Edwin F. Moulton, of Warren, O., followed Mr. Woodruff with a brief address in respect to woman's part in the work of the two societies. Her remarks were in the nature of an appeal for financial support.

In place of an evening session the members and delegates with their hosts attended a dinner at the "Eloise." The after-dinner speeches touched lightly upon civic betterment. The speakers included the mayor of the city, W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, J. Horace McFarland, Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, Clinton Rogers Woodruff and Norman Hapgood of New York City. Mr. Hapgood spoke of the billboard nuisance.

Friday, November 22.

The regular business meeting of the American Civic Association was held in Sayles' Hall at 9:30 a. m., President McFarland presiding. The report of the treasurer and secretary, already noted, were received. Mr. R. B. Wat-

rous, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the names of the following officers who were unanimously elected:

President—J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.

First Vice-President and Acting Secretary—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia.

Treasurer—William B. Howland, New York.

Chairman Advisory Committee—Robert C. Ogden, New York.

Vice-Presidents—Fielding J. Stillson, Los Angeles, Cal.; Robert Watchorn, New York; Geo. B. Leighton, New Hampshire; L. E. Holden, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEPARTMENT VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Arts and Crafts—Mrs. M. F. Johnston, Richmond, Ind.

Children's Gardens—Miss Mary Marshall Butler, Yonkers, N. Y.

City Making—Frederick L. Ford, Hartford, Conn.

Factory Betterment—Charles W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Libraries—Miss Mary E. Ahern, Chicago.

Outdoor Art—Warren H. Manning, Boston.

Parks and Public Reservations—Henry A. Barker, Providence.

Press—R. B. Watrous, Milwaukee, Wis.

Public Nuisances—Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.

Railroad Improvement—Mrs. A. E. McCrea, Chicago.

Rural Improvements—D. Ward King, Maitland, Mo.

School Extension—Mrs. Geo. E. French, Portland, Maine.

Social Settlements—Graham Romeyn Taylor, Chicago.

Woman's Outdoor Art League—Miss Agnes McGriffith Pound, Ashtabula, Ohio.

After the business meeting George E. Kessler of Kansas City, Mo., read a paper on "City Planting."

At 10 a. m. a joint session of the two associations was held in Sayles' Hall. The meeting was opened by J. Horace McFarland, who introduced the presiding officer, Dr. Alexander C. Abbott, chief of the bureau of health, Philadelphia, Pa.

Papers of great value and interest on "Municipal Health and Sanitation" were read by Dr. G. W. Goler, health officer of Rochester; Dr. Charles V. Chapin, superintendent of the Providence board of health; M. N. Baker, C. E., president of the Montclair, N. J., board of health; Dr. C. O. Probst, secretary of the Ohio state board of health and others.

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

BEAUTIFUL - BERRIED SHRUBS OF DECEMBER

Those who are accustomed to house themselves as soon as the leaves fall on the approach of winter, are accustomed to look on the season of beauties in trees and shrubs as being over, but those who keep up their interest in outdoor life know that there are lovely sights in foliage and berries far into the early part of winter, and to some extent really all through the cold season. This is being written towards the close of the third week in November, and there are to be counted as many as twenty-five or more of shrubs still showing beautiful berries. Here is a list of them, with the color of their fruit: *Berberis Thunbergii*, red; *Baccharis halimifolia*, white seeds; *Celastrus scandens*, scarlet; *Cornus florida*, red; *Callicarpa purpurea*, light purple; *Callicarpa Americana*, light purple; *Cotoneaster Simonsi*, scarlet; *Ligustrum Ibota*, black; *Pyrus arbutifolia*, red; *Pyrus melanocarpa*, black; *Prinos verticillatus*, red; *Photinia villosa*, red; *Myrica cerifera*, gray; *Rhus typhina*, orange red; *Rhus glabra*,



RHUS TYPHINA.

chief beauty of the seed pods was displayed. A little later the pods would have burst and showed the bright scarlet seeds within, and it is the blaze of scarlet that makes beautiful the vine at that time.

Rhus typhina is the Stag's horn sumach, famed for its orange red foliage in autumn and its red pods of seeds at the same time and in early winter. What it looks like in winter the photograph shows, for it was taken after New Year's, a little snow being on the ground at the time. The seed pods at that time are quite conspicuous, and often are the only thing in leaf or fruit in sight in a thicket. It is a great favorite with landscape gardeners because of its many merits, and is a good subject to plant where a thicket is wanted, for in time a single bush will form one if permitted to do so.

Our third illustration represents the deciduous holly, *Prinos verticillatus*, counted a true holly by some botanists who list it as an *Ilex*. It is an uncom-



FRUIT OF CELASTRUS SCANDENS.

orange red; *Rhodotypos kerrioides*, black; *Rosa Carolina*, red; *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*, red; *Symphoricarpos racemosus*, white; *Viburnum Wrighti*, scarlet; *Viburnum opulus*, scarlet. The above list comprises deciduous sorts. There are still evergreens to be counted, and here there are *Skimmia Japonica*, scarlet; *Crataegus pyracantha*, orange; *Hedera helix*, black; *Ilex opaca*, red, and *Ilex aquifolium*, red.

Just think of what a fine list this is for mid-winter enjoyment, for practically the whole list hold their berries until New Year's, and the most of them later in the warmer states.

Three of the subjects are illustrated to show their beauties, the *Celastrus scandens*, *Rhus typhina* and *Prinos verticillatus*. The *Celastrus* is the vine called staff vine, or vine native to many parts of the country including Pennsylvania, where the photograph was taken. As seen spreading over bushes along the outskirts of woods it is highly attractive from September until late winter. The photograph was taken before the



ILEX VERTICILLATA.
Deciduous Holly.

monly handsome shrub when loaded with its bright red berries. The branch photographed represents it as it was in late October, but it holds its foliage until freezing weather comes. It is greatly esteemed by planters, both for its autumn beauty and because of its loving a damp situation, where many shrubs would not thrive. It is not every Prinos that is berry bearing; some have perfect flowers, others not, hence if about to purchase plants it is well to know what kind is being had. In a bed of seedlings there will be all kinds. Some nurserymen take the trouble of grafting all seedlings with what they know is a berry bearing kind. Another way is to divide large clumps of the desired kind, but the increase this way is slow. It is a handsome shrub, as the illustration well shows; and the "natives" who bring holly wreaths to cities at Christmas time often use the berries of it instead of the evergreen

holly which the purchaser is supposed to think they are, and which they closely resemble.

Of the two evergreen hollies mentioned, the *Ilex opaca* and *Ilex aquifolium*, the former is the native one, extending from far south to the eastern states, and from its uses at Christmas it is well known even where not hardy. The *Ilex aquifolium* is the English holly. It is a prettier one than our own, its foliage is of shining green and wavy of outline, and it is commonly well set with berries on the fertile bushes. As to its hardiness, it stands the winters of Philadelphia when in a partially shaded place and where its wood ripens well in autumn. The writer has one which has stood two winters without injury to a leaf; and it is now well set with berries. There is hardly a place of any extent that has not a situation just suited to this beautiful holly. Laurel Hill Cemetery,

Philadelphia, had a beautiful specimen of it at one time. It died one winter, not from cold but from lack of moisture in the soil, for want of water in fact, many native trees sharing the same fate.

Skimmia Japonica bears lovely red berries. It is but a dwarf bush, but entirely hardy here. It is one of the pot plants florists like to have for their Christmas sales, because to add to its list of merits it can be said of it that it is a hardy plant, which hastens its sale.

Crataegus pyracantha or *pyracantha* thorn, as it is commonly called, bears orange colored berries. It makes but a moderate growth a year. Because of its ornamental features in winter it is much used in Europe for covering low walls, often in connection with *Cotoneasters*, which are valued in the same way.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.

ARTIFICIAL IRRIGATION FOR SIDEWALK TREES

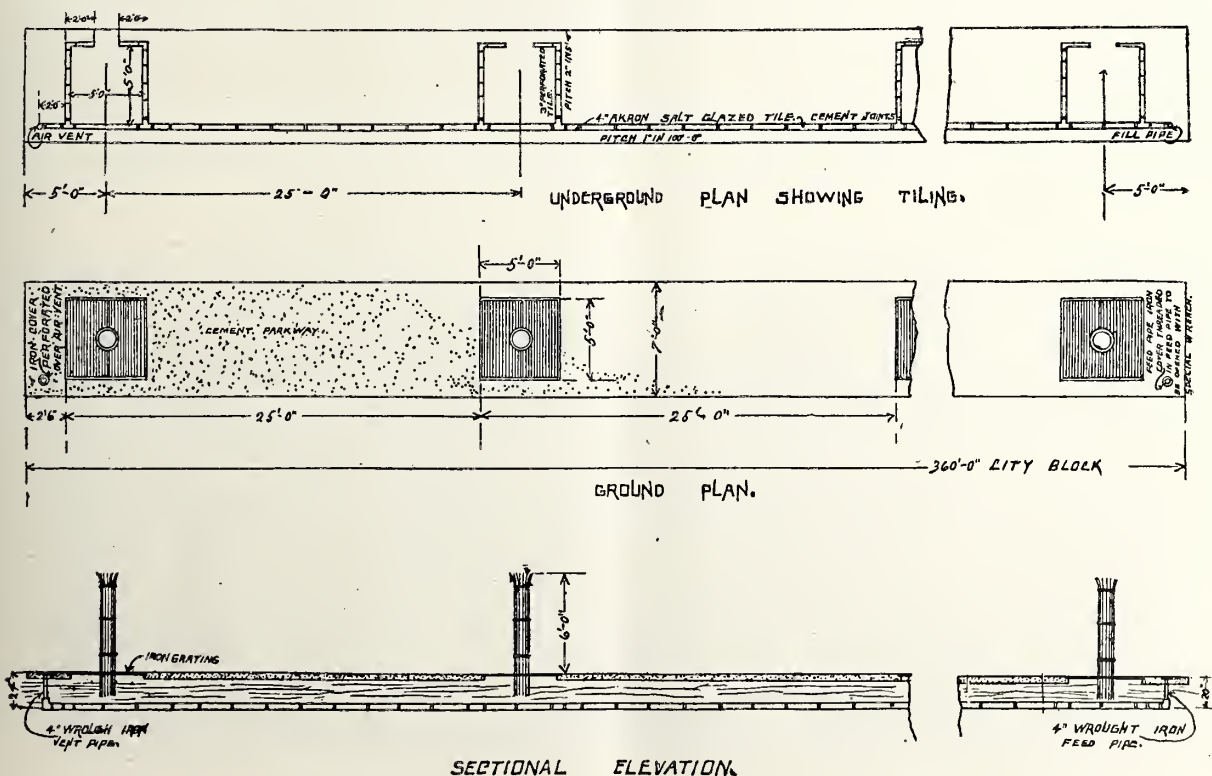
Superintendent Jens Jensen of the West Side Park System of Chicago, has met with the difficult problem of preserving the trees on certain of the west side boulevards, where they approach the business district, and he explained his method recently to the public in Chicago and also in an interesting communication to the Munic-

ipal Journal and Engineer:

That the greatest care is taken by this commission to preserve its trees in the healthiest possible condition is evident from the complete system which they have installed for their sub-irrigation. The method employed is shown in the accompanying illustrations. The trees are in general placed

twenty-five feet apart and each tree is surrounded by a grating five feet square to permit ventilation of the soil immediately surrounding the tree. No endeavor is made to sod the strip in which the trees are placed, but this is covered with six inches of cement concrete. Each tree is protected by a tree-

(Continued on p VI.)



VENTILATING, WATERING AND PROTECTING SYSTEM FOR STREET TREES IN CHICAGO.



MAKING A MODERN CEMETERY OUT OF AN OLD FARM

Mount Hope Cemetery is the realization of a long felt want of two cities of the southwestern part of Missouri. Lying about half way between Joplin and Webb City, Mo., on the line of the S. W. Mo., Electric R. R., it is the feature that catches the eye of every traveler along this line. Like a beauti-

cal cemetery was filled and was shockingly uncared for, with the grass growing to the height of five and six feet, and hiding many monuments.

Three tracts of land were considered by the committee of citizens who fathered the enterprise and the architect chose the site to the west, a rolling tract, with several high summits, giving fine views of both cities and the beautiful country for miles around.

After making the topographical survey, planning roads, platting sections and arranging for the planting of the entire ground, the actual work of improvement was commenced. Two miles of macadam road were finished. Twenty acres of lawn were prepared and the cemetery opened to the public Dec. 1, 1905. On the day of the opening \$8,000 worth of lots were sold and the sales have continued steadily since and up to Oct. 1, 1907, more than \$32,000 had been received from lot sales alone.

The stock, \$30,000, subscribed for by citizens of both cities was readily disposed of in the beginning and the rules allow only a dividend of ten per cent to go to the stockholders, the remaining receipts to be spent on improvements or set aside for a *perpetual care fund*; twenty per cent is the amount set aside for this latter purpose, and this sum is to draw interest and com-

pound until all the lots are sold, or until the income from sales of lots is not sufficient for the care of the ground. Then and not until then is the interest to be used.

In less than two years this fund has reached more than six thousand dollars. In the meantime the company has



"THE ENTRANCE TO BE," MAY, 1905.
Mount Hope Cemetery, Joplin, Mo.

ful park, occupying the high ridge between these cities, it has been evolved from a tumble down, unkempt farm in the remarkably short period of two years.

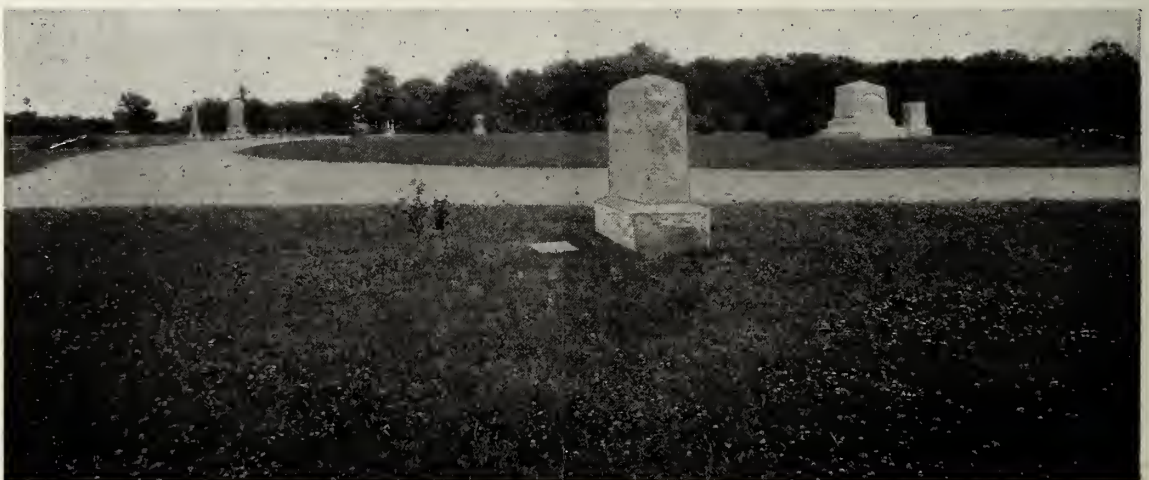
A little more than two years ago a landscape architect was employed to select ground for a cemetery, as the lo-



THE ENTRANCE, SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Mount Hope Cemetery, Joplin, Mo.

erected a superintendent's home, costing \$7,500, an office costing \$5,000 and a gateway and entrance costing \$2,500, and has bought an additional forty acres of ground, making in all 120 acres now owned by the company.

There is yet to be built a receiving vault and chapel combined, which will



FIFTY BURIALS HERE AND NO MARKERS SHOWING ABOVE THE LAWN.
Mount Hope Cemetery, Joplin and Webb City, Mo.



THE OFFICE AND JUNCTION OF DRIVES; LOOKING FROM THE LODGE.
Mount Hope Cemetery, Joplin and Webb City, Mo.



THE LODGE AND LAWN; LOOKING FROM THE OFFICE.

cost about \$25,000. Ground for this has been granted and roads and approaches completed.

The rules and regulations are those found in the leading modern cemeteries of our country with an additional restriction in regard to monumental work. Granite alone is allowed above the ground and all head markers must be set level with the lawn. No feature mars beautiful landscape more than the long rows of markers of various sizes and shapes, and as there are an average of ten markers to each monument erected it is easy to see how this rule would do much to prevent the cemetery from being transformed from a beautiful landscape into a stone yard.

The work has all been done under the direction of T. N. Campbell, the superintendent, who has manifested remarkable ability and interest in his



LAWN AND FOUNTAIN, RIVERCLIFF CEMETERY, RAVENNA, O.

work and who has followed closely the plans of the landscape architect, Sid. J. Hare, of Kansas City, Mo.

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS

Rivercliff Cemetery, Mt. Gilead, O., has had a busy season of improvement work on the grounds. The rustic fountain shown in the view herewith was completed last summer. It has a basin fifteen feet in diameter and was built by Superintendent C. W. Modie and the cemetery employees. The basin is fifteen inches deep, built of concrete and brick, about six inches thick with a three inch tile drain into the bottom which drains it for the winter. The Rockery of porous stone is built around the pipe which is five feet high. The fountain and the rest of the cemetery is supplied with water from the city tower in the background at 25 cents per thousand gallons.

They have also built 330 feet of macadam road, put in 100 feet of hitching rail, besides the regular work of maintenance. The latter includes the mowing of grass on all lots alike about

every ten days during the season. The dry leaves are burned on the driveways and when wet are dumped into a pit to rot for leaf mould.

Rivercliff contains 30 acres. The graves have a two-inch crown which Mr. Modie says offers no difficulty to the lawn mowers. They are considering the matter of excluding fences and copings about lots.

Maple Grove Cemetery, Ravenna, O., also built a lily pond and fountain last summer which is illustrated in one of the accompanying pictures. Maple Grove is a city cemetery of 75 acres of which 45 are in lawn. A fine growth of maples which are the predominating tree gave it the name it bears, and four lakes and fountains give character and variety to the landscape. The ground is partly rolling and partly level.

The tract was opened in 1813 and

has a total of 5,000 interments with a yearly average of 100.

The handsome little chapel seating 125, shown in one of our pictures, was erected at a cost of \$3,300. It is of pressed brick with stone trimmings and has a memorial window. The public receiving vault, not connected with the chapel, has a capacity of 32. City water supplies the fountains and grounds.

The cemetery builds all foundations and sets all headstones, and has a perpetual care fund of \$1,000.

R. E. Gifford is superintendent.

City Engineer Ammerman, of Iola, Kan., has completed the surveying of a new cemetery there and the work of improvement will begin in the spring.

The Crown Hill Cemetery Association of Denver, Col., has been incorporated at \$1,000,000 to establish a cemetery on the old Henry Lee Ranch, a tract of 500 acres in North Denver. Among the incorporators are: Delos Chappell, president of the Capitol National Bank; Julius C. Gunter, former justice of the Supreme Court, and G. W. Olinger, undertaker.

The Drummond Cemetery Associa-



Receiving Vault.



Lily Pond and Fountain.

tion, of Trilla, Ill., has been incorporated by John W. Miller, E. S. Stayton and others.

Woodmen of the World of Dallas, Tex., are to develop a 22-acre tract two miles south of that city as a cemetery at a cost of \$8,000. J. H. Ellis, R. H. McDill and A. M. Neel are the trustees in charge of the matter.

The Harrison Cemetery Association of Christopher, Ill., has been incorporated by F. G. Rhea, Reuben Tef-fertiller and others.

Rev. Henry B. TerWoert, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, N. J., has purchased 200 acres between North Arlington and Kingsland for a Catholic cemetery.

Superintendent Louis Mohr, of Mound Cemetery, Racine, Wis., has recently installed a new boiler in the greenhouse to which an addition is soon to be built.

The Hugo Cemetery Association of Hugo, Colo., has been incorporated by L. E. Foote, W. H. Abbott and D. Wilson; capital stock \$5,000.

A new receiving vault is under construction at Hillside Cemetery, Terryville, Conn. Sperry & Sellers are the contractors.

The cemetery commission of the City Council of Atlanta, Ga., has recommended the immediate development of a cemetery on 169 acres of the Lakewood property owned by the city. W. S. Thomson is president of the cemetery commission.

Sid. J. Hare, Kansas City, Mo., has recently completed plans for River View Cemetery, Jefferson City, Mo. The tract includes 83 acres, of which 13 are plotted for immediate use. Mr. Hare has also made plans for the remaining 62 acres of Park Cemetery, Carthage, Mo. It is a wooded tract and 9,000 trees are to be cut, leaving 2,000 standing. Thirty thousand dollars in stock is to be sold to leading citizens who get 33 per cent reduction in the price of their lots.

J. H. Shepard & Son, Syracuse, N. Y., have done a great deal of cemetery work in New York state. Among their commissions during the past season were the following: Laying out and plotting of a six-acre section for perpetual care in Cortland Rural Cemetery, Cortland, N. Y.; plotting of two sections in Morningside Cemetery, Syracuse, N. Y.; planting of 1,000 trees and shrubs in Mt. Adnah Cemetery, Fulton, N. Y., where they also laid out two new sections; laying out two new perpetual care sections in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Canastota, N. Y. They have also done

work for from six to ten other cemeteries of the state. They have during the past season handled a dozen or more private estates, among them being the eight-acre grounds of J. S. Wilkinson at Skaneateles Lake.

The Coleman Cemetery Association, Buckingham, Ill., has been incorporated by William Hendrix, Daniel Weshprecht, and Kate Schott.

The Buffalo Rural Cemetery Association, of Hamburg, New York, has been incorporated by George E. Burrows, Orlo J. Hamlin and others.

Valley View Cemetery has recently been plotted for burial purposes at Port Ewen, N. Y., by Frederick Cormack.

The city of Munich is to open what

is said to be the first "forest cemetery" in Germany. The municipality has bought 300 acres outside the city limits, and it is announced that "even in the matter of gravestones, nothing will appear to disturb the rustic beauty of the landscape."

The Blooming Grove Cemetery Association, of Bloomington, Ill., has been incorporated by W. M. Cox, A. R. Hollis and George P. Orendorf.

The Miami Valley Cremation Society of Dayton, O., is considering the establishment of a crematory in Woodland Cemetery in that city.

The Carman Cemetery Association of Carman, Ill., has been incorporated by G. W. Howell, Thomas Dixon and F. F. Belding.

CEMETERY NOTES

Robert Broadfoot has been appointed superintendent of Glenwood Cemetery, Geneva, N. Y., to succeed Thomas F. Day, resigned. Mr. Broadfoot was educated in landscape gardening at Cornell and since leaving college has been in charge of a number of private estates.

* * *

Thomas J. Cole, superintendent of Mt. Hope Cemetery, Bangor, Me., has tendered his resignation to the Mt. Hope Cemetery Corporation to take effect Jan. 1. Assistant Street Commissioner Reuben E. Hathorn is mentioned as a possible successor.

* * *

Because the half plot of ground which he purchased in Hillside cemetery, in Minneapolis, is not situated so that the bodies can be buried with the heads to the west, William R. Francis, an employe of the street car company, will sue the cemetery. He claims that bodies are always buried facing the east and that the half lot he purchased is too narrow.

* * *

The picturesque little Hildreth cemetery owned by the Butler family, near Lowell, Mass., was entered by a gang of vandals and 50 or more of the historic tombstones desecrated. The most noted stone, that of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, was battered by means of heavy rocks. The vandals have not yet been caught.

* * *

A total of 132,000 burials made to date in the four Catholic cemeteries

of Boston was reported at the 109th meeting of the members of the Boston Catholic Cemeteries' Association, recently held in Roxbury, Mass. The following board was elected for the next term of two years: President, William H. Lynch; secretary, Thomas McLaughlin; treasurer, Hubert H. Guinan; trustees, Joseph P. Vogel, James McCormick and Thomas Duffy.

* * *

When the children of Mrs. Adela Cohen sought to remove her body from the cemetery of the Shearith Israel Congregation, near Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mount Nebo Cemetery to inter it beside their father, the officers of the congregation refused to allow it on the ground that the laws of their religion forbade the removal of a body once permanently interred. The children took the matter to court and the Supreme Court gave judgment in their favor, the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals affirming this decision allowing the removal of the body. In his opinion Justice McLaughlin, of the Appellate Division says: "Ecclesiastical law is not a part of the law of this State nor are equitable rights to be determined by ecclesiastical law. When an ecclesiastical body assumes jurisdiction and control over a body its acts are of a temporal and judicial character and not in any sense spiritual, and under our laws and institutions, when it attempts to do so it is acting outside of its proper jurisdiction and domain."

TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

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PUBLICATIONS INDEXED AND ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Bulletin of League of Am. Municipalities (B. A. M.), \$2.00 year; 20c copy.
 Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Canadian Municipal Journal (C. M. J.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Country Gentleman (C. G.), \$1.50 year; 20c copy.
 Century Magazine (Cent.), \$3.00 year; 35c copy.
 Charities and The Commons (Char.), \$2.00 year; 10c copy.
 Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; 25c copy.
 Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Embalmers' Monthly (E. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; 10c copy.
 Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; 5c copy.
 Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 15c.

Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; 50c copy.
 Independent, The (Ind.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), M. D. G., \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

Medals, Art and Craft in Making of. Illust. M. N., 19:890-1. Dec., '07.
 Modern City Improvements. Arch. Rec., 22:326-8. Oct., '07.
 Public Convenience Stations of Washington, D. C. Illust. M. J. E., 23:551-3. Nov. 13, '07.
 Sculpture at Chicago Art Institute Exhibit, M. N., 19:883-4. Dec., '07.
 Sidewalk Street Signs, by C. J. Fox. M. E., 33:389-90. Dec., '07.
 Street Lighting, Ornamental. Illust. M. E., 33:385-7. Dec., '07.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

From Brushwood to Gardens, by A. Fearing. Illust. C. L. A., 12:635-8. Oct., '07.
 Gardening Achievements, Third Annual Round-Up of. Illust. G. M., 6:233-8. Dec., '07.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

Bridges and Culverts, Novel Construction for. Illust. G. R. M., 8:365. Nov., '07.
 Pilgrim Memorial, Violent Criticism of. Illust. M. N., 19:885. Dec., '07.
 Roads, Rescuing Our, by G. E. Walsh. Sci. Am., 97:321. Nov. 9, '07.
 Wisconsin State Monument at Andersonville. Illust. M. N., 19:883. Dec., '07.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

Chrysanthemum Society of America, Annual Meeting of. Illust. Hort., 6:601-2. Nov. 9, '07.
 Photographs and Photography of Flowers, by A. R. Dugmore. Illust. C. L. A., 13:106. Nov., '07.
 Planting Trees for Profit. Illust. World's Work, 15:9580-8. Nov., '07.

REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED

Fertilizer Inspection; Bulletin 146 of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me.; contains analyses of samples of fertilizers licensed in 1907, collected by the station.

Handsome illustrated report of the park department of Cincinnati for 1906.

Large Tree Moving: Illustrated folder from Isaac Hicks & Son, Westburg Station, L. I., N. Y.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1907, Part I, contains a number of interesting Horticultural Papers and Discussions, among which are: The Iris and Its Culture, by J. Woodward Manning; The Home Vegetable Garden, by John W. Duncan; The Planting of Streets and Waysides, by J. A. Pettigrew; The Gardens of Italy, by J. K. M. L. Farquhar. William P. Rich is Secretary of the Society.

Michigan State Agricultural College Experiment Station, Fertilizer Analyses.

Proceedings of the Indiana Horticultural Society for 1906. W. B. Flick, Lawrence, Ind., Secretary.

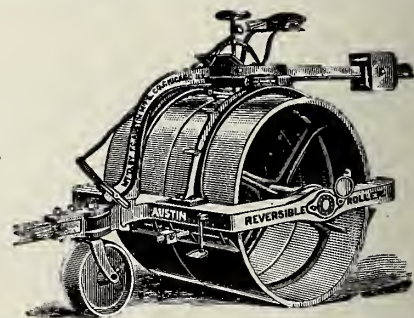
H. R. Cotta, Landscape Architect, of Rockford, Ill., sends a twenty-page neatly printed booklet illustrating some of the landscape work he has done, and discussing features shown in the illustrations.

The Elmwood Cemetery Co., of Birmingham, Ala., issues a souvenir book of Birmingham showing a number of views in the city and in the cemetery.

Articles of Incorporation of Linwood Cemetery Association, Dubuque, Ia. An

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illustrated book of complete information about the cemetery.

Annual Report of Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., reports of officers and valuable scientific papers; 546 pages; illustrated; Government printing office.

OBITUARY

Dexter Mason Ferry, probably the most widely known business man of Detroit, Mich., and head of the world known seed house which bears his name, was found dead in his bed, November 11. He had not been in robust health since the death of his wife, in 1906, but did not seem to be suffering from illness, and his death came as a shock. Mr. Ferry was 74 years old. He began life a poor boy, the son of a wagonmaker in Lowville, N. Y., lost his father in 1836 and then his family removed to Penfield, eight miles from Rochester, N. Y. Here he attended the country school until he was sixteen years of age, when he engaged to work for a neighboring farmer for \$10 per month. Going to Detroit in 1852, he obtained a position with a book and stationery house first as an errand boy, then as a salesman and later as a bookkeeper. His farm training, however, combined with his acquired knowledge of business, suggested to him engaging in the sale of seeds, and in 1856 he started the career that brought him fame and fortune. With M. T. Gardner he began business as the firm of M. T. Gardner & Co., the association of their interests lasting for thirteen years, when Mr. Ferry bought out his partner and assumed the management of the concern, changing the name to D. M. Ferry & Company.

* * *

Obadiah Brown Hadwen, horticulturist, agriculturist, benefactor, public servant, and one of the most widely known citizens of Worcester, Mass., died suddenly October 24, 1907, of acute bronchitis and heart dis-

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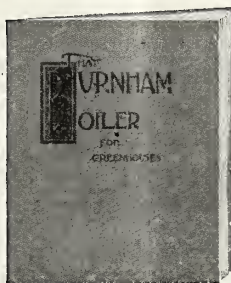
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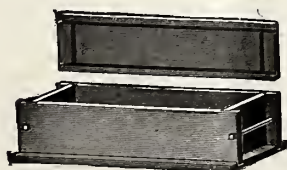
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ease, aged 83 years. He had a national reputation as a scientific horticulturist and pomologist. In public life Mr. Hadwen was best known as a member of the board of park commissioners of the city of Worcester. He presented the city with Hadwen Park, one of the prettiest and best arranged parks in Massachusetts. It contains 50 acres, and many of the trees were set out by Mr. Hadwen himself.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS

Illustrated descriptive folder about the lowering device of the Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

Wholesale trade price list of bulbs from J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York.

Wholesale and retail price list of Wild Bros. Nursery Co., Sarcoxie, Mo.

The Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co., Philadelphia, send their new large catalog, which contains large colored illustrations that show clearly the parts of the machines. Sent on request.

IRRIGATION FOR TREES

(Continued from page 240)

guard carried two feet below the surface. Running the entire length of each block is a line of four-inch tile which terminates in an iron pipe at each end, through one of which the water and liquid fertilizer are introduced, the other serving as a vent pipe. Each of these iron terminal pipes comes to the surface through the concrete and is covered with an iron cap which is threaded into the iron pipe and requires a special wrench for removal. At each tree three-inch perforated tile leads from the main irrigation pipe, enclosing a square five feet on a side, through which pipe the liquid enters the ground around the tree. These irrigation pipes are placed about two feet below the surface and the main pipe has a minimum pitch of one inch in 100 feet. Some such system as this is an absolute necessity in most soils where trees are grown on streets completely covered with roadway and sidewalk paving.

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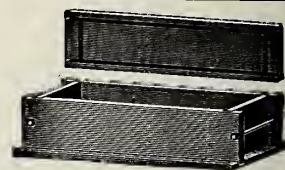
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Michigan Cemetery Association.

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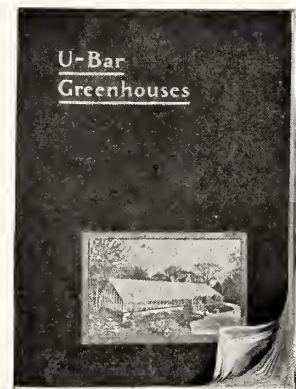
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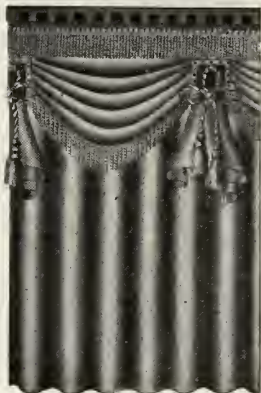


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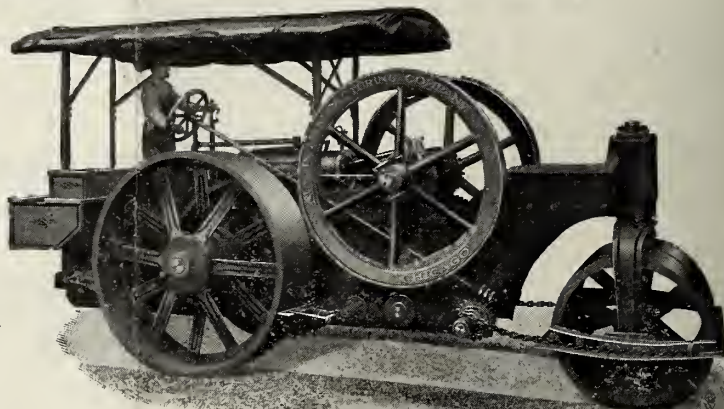
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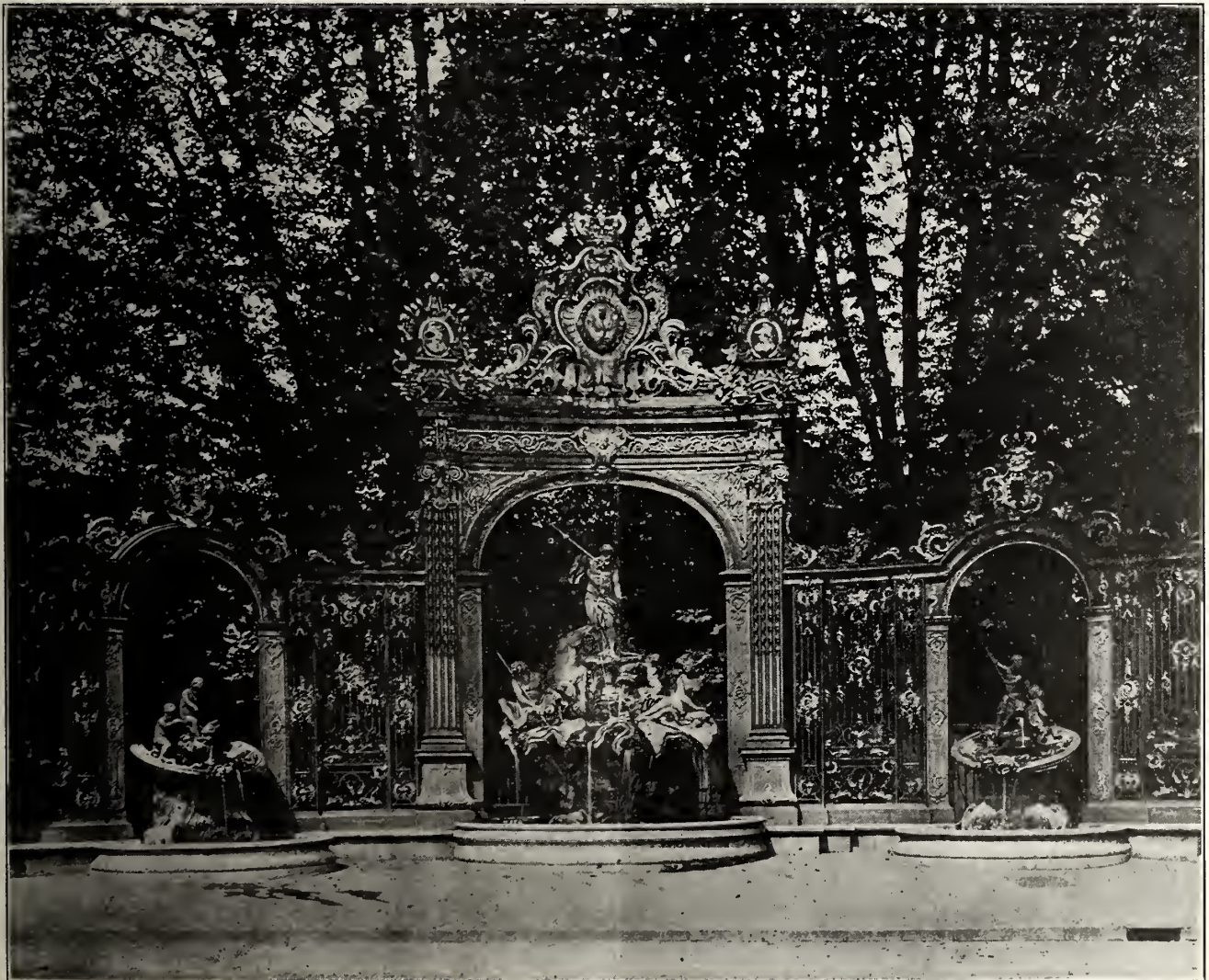
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(See page 251)

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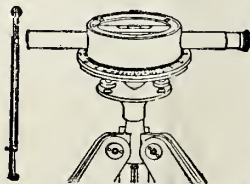
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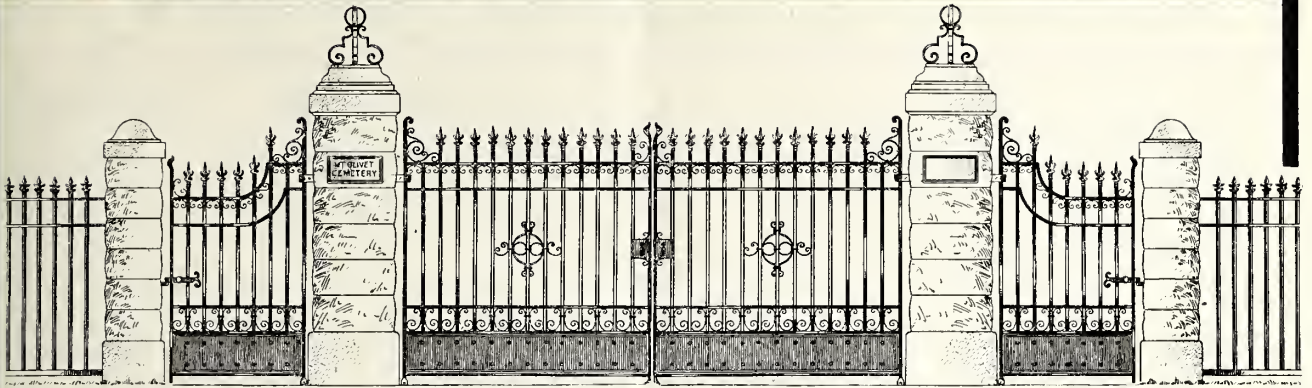
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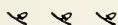
PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVII Chicago, January, 1908 No. 11

Politics and Parks

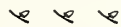
It is gratifying to note that political interference and control in park affairs throughout the country is becoming far less obtrusive, and, by inference, therefore, of far less common occurrence than in the years past, due unquestionably to the revolution in public sentiment for a higher morality in public service. It was to be hoped and expected that the Chicago parks had also been removed forever from the suspicion of political corruption, but the change in the board of management of the West Side system, in the removal of the president by the governor of the state, creates the suspicion that the confidence that has been placed in that official has been misplaced so far as politics in the parks is concerned. At the time of Governor Deneen's inauguration the West Side park system of Chicago was little short of a disgrace to the city, owing to the jobbery and maladministration in its affairs. A new order of things came about when the succeeding board took hold of affairs, and under the presidency of Mr. Eckhardt, assisted by Mr. Jens Jensen, superintendent, great improvements have been made in the system and others are under way and in contemplation, and both press and public have warmly endorsed the efforts of the businesslike management. What the present change portends it is too early to anticipate, but if the West Side park system, is again to become a political catpaw, it is to be sincerely hoped that the outraged citizens will see to its being a costly mistake for some reputations at least. Parks, nowhere and under no consideration whatever, must be held up by political trickery to pay political debts.



Important Subjects for National Consideration

At the recent Providence meeting of the American Civic Association, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the American Civic Association heartily endorses the plan for the development of Washington City prepared by Daniel H. Burnham, Charles F. McKim, the late Augustus St. Gaudens and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., as a noble composition carefully prepared by these eminent men in entire harmony and accord with the plan of Washington City as left us by George Washington, and earnestly requests that the Congress of the United States make this the unaltered and legal plan for the future development of the Capitol City." Another matter of great importance transacted at the meeting was the transmission of a telegram to President Roosevelt urging him to "use to the utmost the power of the Federal government in support of such action, as will forever insure the continuance in awe-inspiring grandeur of the Grand Canyon" of the Colorado "and its surroundings." Both these objects of the association's interest are matters of national importance and should receive the unqualified support both of the people at large and Congress itself. There can be no question as to the preservation of the Grand Canyon, and whatever technical differences of opinion may arise on the Washington development plan, it was decided upon by the best commission the country could name, was endorsed by influential and competent authorities, and if carried out on

wise and liberal principles by Congress, it will make our National Capital, in all probability, the grandest and most beautiful city in the world.



A Valuable Ruling in the Billboard Campaign

It is a happy consequence in all improvement ideas when they assume national proportions, that judicial sentiment rapidly falls into line with the people's judgment. This is specially marked in the billboard campaign. In its early days when the courts were occasionally appealed to to check the evil, it was a matter of great uncertainty as to from what point of view the judge would render a decision, the aesthetic or commercial, and too often the "immortal dollar" won. Things now, however, are greatly changed, and many vigorous decisions are on record giving a legal value to beauty as an asset of the community. In England new legislation on the subject makes positive acknowledgment of the claims of the landscape and the people's rights in the same, and a recent ruling of the Superior Court of California, when refusing to grant a restraining order in the long-fought battle of San Jose, Cal., against offensive and vulgar billboards, should give much encouragement to the cause. In denying an injunction to prevent the San Jose police from exercising its power under a very drastic ordinance regulating billboards, the court laid down the following legal principles on the subject: "That which is offensive to the eyes or to public morals is a subject for police regulation the same as noisome odors or other nuisances. A man has no more right to flaunt a vulgar display on a billboard in the face of the public, than he would have to offend the sense of smell by burning sulphur on the corners of the streets of the city."



Forest Preservation

The recent report on "The Waning Hardwood Supply" issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture bears most significantly upon the proposed legislation to create national forests in the southern Appalachians, particularly, and the White Mountains. The pamphlet in question offers as a key to the solution of the problem of hardwood supply, that the Appalachian ranges from Maine to Alabama should be so farmed in the future as to be made to produce, in connection with other districts of the country, sufficient lumber to fill the demand for the purposes for which hardwood is essential in our manufacturing industries. The timber resources, even of our immense country, have been simply ruthlessly wasted, in spite of the examples and government actions of other countries; until today students of the situation look with alarm to the future, and experts in forest reproduction and maintenance are bending every energy to introduce changes in our laws and business rapacity, to, at least, mitigate the pending calamity. The forest reservation laws and management are already showing such promising results that Congress should not hesitate to pass the necessary legislation and provide very liberal appropriations for well considered projects of forestry rejuvenation, and no more delay should be permitted in passing the bills for the preservation of the forests under the Appalachian and White Mountain projects. To delay longer in the face of the evidence is to encourage popular indignation and distrust in the wisdom of our representatives.



DUST SUPPRESSION ON THE BOSTON PARKWAYS

*Paper Read by J. A. Pettigrew, Supt. of Parks,
Boston, before the Massachusetts Highway
Association.*

We were so favorably impressed last year with our experience in the use of oil for laying dust on our parkways that we continued its use this season. From twelve miles of roadway treated with oil in 1906, we extended the treatment in 1907 over our whole system of roads—about forty-four miles. The results are most satisfactory. In point of efficiency there is nothing to be desired, the dust being kept down perfectly, by night as well as by day.

The oil treatment is cheaper than watering. Mr. C. E. Putnam, our engineer, a few years ago, after careful observation, computed the cost of watering in Franklin Park at \$489 per mile of 30-foot roadway, watering being done on 182 days. The cost for the same service on Commonwealth avenue, for 230 days, was \$883 per mile of 30-foot roadway. Commonwealth avenue represents the most costly part of the system, and Franklin Park the least costly in point of dust laying. In view of the fact that cost of team hire is greater and hours of labor shorter than when the estimate was made, an average of \$680 per mile per annum might be considered a low estimate of the present cost of dust suppression by the watered method. These estimates may seem a little high for watering; it must, however, be borne in mind that watering is done in the Park Department whenever the dust flies and the thermometer is not lower than 24 degrees Fahrenheit.

Oiling operations were commenced this year, 1907, on April 3d, since when to date, November 12, the total cost of oiling has been \$352.67 per mile of road 30 feet wide, or at the rate of two cents per square yard; the amount of oil used being 1.49 pints per square yard. The dust season is not yet over; the result, however, will not be much affected, as we have considerable stock on hand, sufficient to run until November 25.

In addition to the effective laying of the dust, we find that the asphaltum in the oil has a binding effect on the surface of the road, and less surface repairs are necessary. We have been able in the middle of August this year to lay

up our road rollers for the season, and, excepting for a portion of one of our parkways, which insufficient appropriation has prevented our repairing, the roadways are in good condition. The surface of the roads being better fixed, less washings result from rain, and less gutter scraping is necessary. It is even reported that the catch-basins on their fall cleaning up did not contain half so much material as usual. The softer footing on an oil-treated road is a benefit to horse. The cost of shoeing, too, we find to be reduced.

We apply the oil in the form of an emulsion. The first application of the season contains about 16 per cent of oil, to form a basis; renewals contain from 8 to 10 per cent of oil. Renewals are made in from ten to twenty-five days, according to location and the use to which the road may be subject. As for instance, Commonwealth avenue, between Arlington and Brookline avenues, requires renewals, or rather reinforcements, at intervals of eight or ten days, while from Brookline avenue to the Newton line renewals are required only once in fourteen to sixteen days; Columbia Road, Arborway and Jamaica-way, with the Fens, fourteen to sixteen days, while Franklin Park, where automobiles are excluded, requires renewals only at intervals of twenty to twenty-five days.

In the manufacture of our emulsions we use steam pumps, which do the work of transference of materials and their emulsification by agitation. The formula is 10 to 15 pounds of soap dissolved in 50 gallons of water, to each 100 gallons of petroleum. The soap is placed in barrels of water and dissolved by steam heat, then pumped into the stock reservoirs, which are simply street sprinkling wagons. To each barrel of soap and water, two barrels of petroleum are added. The pump is then attached to the tank of the sprinkling wagon and the contents agitated until emulsified. This forms the stock, which contains 66 per cent of petroleum. The stock is then run out to the work, and forms the supply for the

sprinklers working on the drives, the transfer being made by gravity flow, the stock wagons being set on slight elevations and large transferring hose being used. This method is crude; experiment might devise something better. Possibly compressed air could be used to advantage. Each stock tank will serve to fill four to six street sprinklers, according to the percentage of oil required in the application to the road. This we find to be from 16 per cent on the first application down to 5 to 8 per cent for renewals, as stated before. We find the ordinary street hydrant to be sufficient for the emulsification of the stock with the added water in the sprinkling wagon.

We are still in favor of a thin rolling cushion of coarse sand or fine screenings, saturated with oil. This is, however, hard to maintain on curved roads, the swing of the wheels throwing it to the outer side of the curve. We believe that this loose, rolling cushion helps to release the air suction below the tire, which is so destructive to the road binder. Fine or dead sand of a yellow color makes a very pleasing surface, but must not be too heavily treated with oil, or a hard asphaltum surface will result, which has a tendency to scale.

I have not added the cost of the very slight cushion of sand, which we like to but do not always give to the surface of the road before oiling, for the reason that it more properly should come under the head of road repairs than that of dust suppression. Under the water treatment we should have made, during the past season, not less than three or four applications of stone screenings, and rolled them into the surface. One application this year under the oil treatment has been sufficient.

We find that cottonseed oil soap, at 4½ cents per pound, the best we have tried for the oil emulsion. The oil we use is Texas oil, for which we pay, net, 6½ cents per gallon.

Small "pot holes," formed by the water settling in small depressions of the roadway, and being forcibly ejected, along with road material, by the tires of the automobiles, are rarely found in our oil-treated roads.

PLANS FOR NEW YORK STATE FAIR GROUNDS

New York State has recently conducted an architectural and landscape competition for the procuring of preliminary plans which shall, if executed, provide for a comprehensive and adequate development of its fair grounds situated in a suburb of Syracuse.

The last legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose and the committee of the Fair Commission awarded the first prize to Green & Wicks of Buffalo.

Considerably over half a million feet of area is to be covered by the principal structures excluding the minor buildings such as barns, police, hospital and other incidentals, and the material of construction is to be concrete.

The motive which probably prompted the holding of a competition is conspicuously worthy of commendation and finds notable parallels in those held for similar objects in planning the Universities of California and Johns Hopkins, the West Point Military Academy at West Point and the Chicago World's Fair.

A prominent feature notable by its absence is that of an advisory board for the judging committee.

Professionals have a wholesome feeling of wariness about indulging in technical competitions to be judged by laymen. However successful an individual may be in mercantile life that does not qualify him to pass upon the merits of a design.

Findings of the committee would be received with general endorsement, give greater public assurance of the final result and the wisdom of following its adopted plan, were it known that it was advised and acted on the advice of well known experts acknowledged as distinguished in their own fields of endeavor.

Especially noteworthy is it that the size of buildings represented indicate a probable minimum height of forty feet. On that basis there would be twenty million cubic feet which at twenty cents per foot brings its cost to four million dollars. Add to this the cost of minor buildings, land and remodeling and it would not be unreasonable to allow another million or two to the afore mentioned cost, thereby totaling four to six million dollars for an institution in use virtually but one week in the year. Many travelers on the New York Central Railroad can recall the aggregation of temporary shrieking yellow shacks bunched together on the outskirts of Syracuse. Few will dispute the need of action on the part of the Empire State to present, if nothing more, a decorous dress by a new coat of paint on its Fair buildings. Fewer still, we hazard the statement, would predict that even opulent New York would venture into a scheme of such proportions as the present project contemplates. Granted that it expends only a few millions, it would be a grave misfortune to retain the present site. It is admirably located for

convenience of approach by competing steam railroads, and is bounded on two sides by railroad rights of way. Any considerable expenditure in remodeling this state institution would warrant an abandonment of its present site and relocating it on the shore of the nearby lake. No reasonable and feasible means of connecting the two as at present located would have even a remotely similar value to that to be gained by shifting the location over to the lake shore.

Chicago in its temporary World's Fair competition has given expression to the value of water in a large building and landscape competition and in so doing has ever since served as a model in exposition designs and distinctly recorded an epoch in American civic art. That was in 1892. It is earnestly to be hoped that New York State will not permit itself to be handicapped by the ownership of an ill-located tract of land primarily selected with large regard for traction interests.

Aesthetic impulses are strong and very general in the nation today and any meritorious advance in a large public enterprise exerts a general and immeasurable salutary influence. New York's opportunity to sum up and register our national progress is also an obligation. There is an appreciative and intelligent endorsement of a state's contemporary aesthetic work well done. May the great state of New York not be found wanting in this regard in its Fair Ground project.

PLANS FOR PARK IMPROVEMENTS IN TWO CITIES

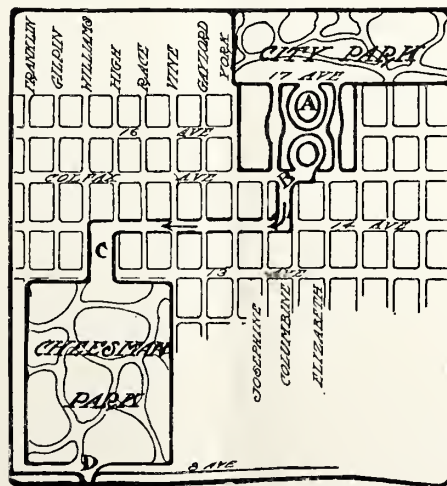
In pursuance with a fixed policy of the park commission of Fitchburg, Mass., to lay out a general plan for improvement of the park system of the city and to work with some definite end in view, Herbert J. Kellaway of Boston, their consulting landscape architect, has prepared plans of improvements for the three parks on Main street, and the illustration herewith shows the plan for the improvement of Monument Square.

Monument Square forms the center of an interesting group of public and semi-public buildings with but few sites remaining in private ownership, thereby forming in a limited sense, a civic center. With such conditions an effort should be made to make the grounds of the square of a simple and dignified character.

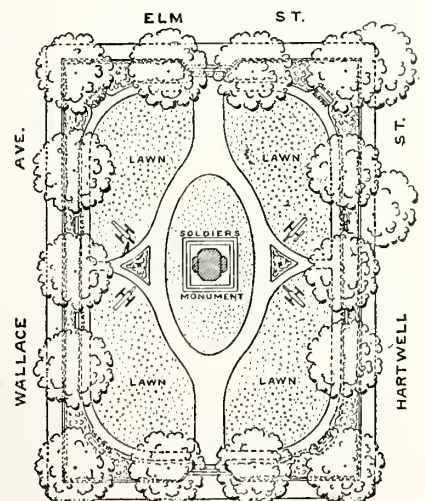
Mr. Kellaway recommends that the trees on Main street be removed, as

they are in poor physical condition, are an element of danger to the driving

public, being outside the curb, and detract from the dignity of the square, in



PLAN FOR DENVER BOULEVARD.



MONUMENT SQUARE, FITCHBURG, MASS.

that the trees existing inside the iron fence are dwarfed and ill shaped being overshadowed by the trees in the street.

Besides the trees, there exist about the square, several large poles which are a detriment to its appearance and which are to be removed when the wires are placed under ground.

Originally, the design of the walks about the monument was in the form of a rectangle conforming to the shape of the monument base, but as time has elapsed with the continuous travel, the gravel area has been enlarged and the rectangular shape has been destroyed. For this cause and the added reason that the monument would appear to better advantage if more turf were about the base than at present, the shape has been slightly changed. The narrow walk that surrounds the interior of the

square is also changed and recesses made for location of seats, free from the line of travel.

Between this boundary walk and the iron fence, a plantation of mountain laurel is proposed, with herbaceous perennials along the inner edge. Instead of using hot house plants in beds enclosed with wire guards, the lawn is to be kept free and open, and a simple dignified treatment given to the whole space. If flowers are desired, an appropriate bed can be made immediately in front of the monument.

The iron fence at present is painted black, giving a sombre appearance. The landscape architect recommends that they be painted a bronze color.

The opening of the East Denver Park District, Denver, Col., will include plans for the extension of the esplanade entrance to City park, and the

park board has under serious consideration the extension of the esplanade south and west so that it will form a connecting link between City and Cheesman parks. The accompanying map shows the route of the proposed boulevard.

A shows the present esplanade entrance to City park at Seventeenth avenue. B indicates the Colfax entrance to the esplanade and the point where the extension will begin with a sweep to the right, taking in half the block with Josephine and Columbine to Fourteenth avenue. It then leads on Fourteenth avenue to C, where the block between High and Williams will be parked, carrying the parkway into Cheesman park. D shows where the boulevard will leave Cheesman park, connecting with the Country club and Washington park to the south.

IOWA PARK AND FORESTRY ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Iowa Park and Forestry Association held its annual meetings in Des Moines during the second week of December. The advancement of the society was well shown by the increased attendance and the greater general enthusiasm manifested by the members. The large attendance of the old pioneers was especially significant in the progress of the movement.

There are over 200,000 rural homes in Iowa. These homes were formerly homesteaded, or bought for a low figure by the early settlers.

The greatest drawback towards the improvement of farm homes is the fact that over one-third are occupied by tenant farmers. Old home makers are gradually moving into the towns and are renting their farms. The new occupants of the land expect to remain on the place but a few years and no attention is given to the planting of trees or shrubs.

The rural school grounds of Iowa are often situated in the corner of a grain field or cow pasture without the slightest home-like suggestion about them. In winter no wind-break of evergreens checks the whirl of the cold winds about the school house. In summer the cooling shade of the elm trees is absent from the school grounds. The awakening of the educational authorities to the necessity for improvement along these lines is essential to secure the highest excellence in the public schools.

George E. MacLean president of the Iowa University, pointed out the necessity for civic improvement. He said that many of the Iowa villages have

narrow and crooked streets. The bare unadorned situations are scarcely better than hay markets. If such places were improved with tree and shrubbery plantings it would help to keep the sons and daughters at home. A feeling of contentment and a love for the beautiful would be instilled into them by their surroundings, rather than a contempt for the bare streets and a longing for a change. Village improvement should combine the useful with the beautiful. Schools and churches should join in the great movement. He stated that a society should be organized in every town in the state. Each member should be required to pay a fee of \$1.00 and to plant and care for one tree each year. The village is best managed when divided into districts. Children can be interested in such a movement by giving occasional talks on landscape gardening before the public schools. The planting of trees, shrubs, and flowering plants can be encouraged. Urge the citizens to cultivate a sense of appreciation for the beautiful.

The city and park improvements of Madison, Wis., were cited by C. H. Gregory as an example of what can be done by a society which is properly organized. Thirty-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-five trees were set out inside of four years. These trees and shrubs were secured largely from the neighboring woods at no cost whatever except for the labor involved. The trees were secured in the fall and heeled in until the following spring. Before the improvements the lots adjoining the park sold for \$300; after the work was

completed the same lots sold for \$1,200 each.

The progress of the Women's Improvement League of Iowa City was reported by Mrs. J. B. Kessler. The work of this society was begun in Oakland Cemetery. Two hundred lot owners were interested in the movement, and each assessed \$2.00. Lots were trimmed, headstones were straightened. Iron boxes were stationed at convenient places to receive waste paper, wilted flowers, and other refuse material. Water was piped into the grounds and a drinking fountain set up. Soon the work was extended to the improvement of streets. The worst street in the city was transformed into a boulevard. Private persons became interested and lots were improved to keep pace with the general prosperity of the town.

K. A. Kirkpatrick gave some general advice on the planting of shrubbery on the home grounds. The first essential in developing a location is to have some definite plan clearly in view. The nursery fashion of planting is to be guarded against. Avoid the museum style of planting where a row of trees is placed on either side of the walk, and the individual trees are surrounded with white-washed bricks or bits of broken crockery. The species used ought to be cleanly and not shed their leaves or seed pods to litter up the lawn. Do not ape city manners in rural improvements. Natural simplicity is the fundamental principle in decorating the rural grounds.

"The Destruction of Our Forests" was the subject discussed by J. C. Fer-

ris of Hampton, Iowa. He made reference to the increased violence of the spring freshets and the more frequent occurrence of devastating floods since the destruction of the forests near the sources and along the banks of our streams. He attributed the hot dry winds of western Iowa to the absence of tree growth in the vast territory lying directly to the westward. Europe far out-classes us in forest management. This government should take lessons from these older countries and should adapt their systems to the conditions in the United States. He commended President Roosevelt upon his policy of waking up the American people to the danger of exterminating our forests.

The economic value of birds as insect destroyers cannot be over-estimated. Their food is principally of cut worms, grubs, beetles and weed seeds.

With the wholesale slaughter of "Bob White" by the sportsmen, and the destruction of millions of birds with brilliant plumage for decorating women's hats, a noticeable increase of insects has been the result. The necessity for stopping this barbarism was brought out by Mrs. William F. Parrott. It was shown that with proper legislation, and more planting of trees to afford nesting places for the birds, that our feathered friends would again become numerous.

At the close of the session resolutions were adopted urging the extension of forest reservations in the East, and expressing appreciation of the policy and active work of Forester Pinchot, and also asking that congress to take measures to preserve and protect bird life.

deeded to the city and plans for the improvements of the tract are now being made by Mr. Weed.

The park commission of the city of New York has issued an order forbidding automobiles with chains on their wheels from traversing the park roads in Central Park and other parks in its jurisdiction.

General William J. Palmer, of Colorado Springs, Colo., has offered that city a 53-acre tract valued at \$20,000 for a public playground.

O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, has prepared plans for the beautifying of John Henes Park in Menominee, Mich.

The town of Gotebo, Oklahoma, will set out 1,000 trees in its city park this spring and is also considering the construction of an artificial lake.

The Board of Public Works, of Oakland, Cal., has decided to purchase the DeFremery property for a park at a cost of \$135,000.

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The fifth annual report of the board of park commissioners of Lowell, Mass., together with that of Superintendent Charles A. Whittet, tells of the work of the year. On the north common a playground has been made for the children. The apparatus is very substantially built, and was in constant use during the season. Much work was done for the removal of the nests of the brown tail and gypsy moths and valuable aid has been given by the pupils of the public schools.

The annual report of the park commissioners of Boston calls attention to the work of moth extermination, and dust suppression, both of which are discussed elsewhere in this number by officials of the department. The year's work consisted chiefly of the regular routine of maintenance, and the report of Superintendent Pettigrew gives details of this work and of the expenditures for each of the park areas. The total expenditures were \$584,154 and the total receipts, \$613,437. The tables of park statistics included show the total area of the system to be 2,381 acres.

The annual report of the park department of Cincinnati for 1906 contains, in addition to a statement of the year's work by Superintendent J. W. Rodgers, a comparison of Cincinnati parks with the parks of twenty other large cities, a list of the different species of trees grown in the parks, statistics showing the area, date of acquisition, and cost of each piece of park property owned by the city, and a plan of the comprehensive general scheme for a park system prepared by Geo. E. Kessler & Co. for the Greater Park League.

PARK NEWS.

Ogden, Utah, is making considerable advancement in the way of park development under the supervision of Park Superintendent William T. Stillwell. Howard Evarts Weed, Landscape Architect of Chicago, has recently been engaged by the Park Board to make a planting plan of a new park immediately adjoining the City Hall Park. It is expected to make this a sample of what the other parks of the city should be.

F. B. Chesborough has presented to Bay City, Mich., \$100,000 for the purchase of 37 acres for a public park.

The city council of Terre Haute, Ind., has appropriated \$6,500 to purchase Chestnut Place for a park.

Superintendent Daggett of the parks of Portland, Ore., has asked for an appropriation to convert a five-acre dump in North Portland into a public park.

Peoria, Ill., has purchased for \$10,500 a 57-acre tract to be developed as a public park.

W. R. Randall has donated to Cortland, N. Y., a six-acre tract for a public park.

Salem, Mass., has bought a 30-acre tract fronting on Salem Harbor for a public park. The purchase price was \$19,500.

The town of Gardner, Mass., will submit to public vote a proposition to spend \$5,000 for extending the park system.

The city council of Los Angeles, Cal.,

has authorized the expenditure of \$5,000 for the building of a retaining wall in Westlake Park, and \$7,500 for a playground and gymnasium.

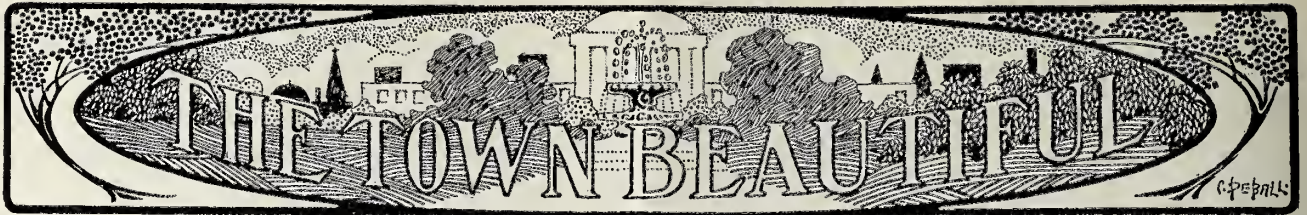
The park commission of Memphis, Tenn., has appropriated \$5,600 for the erection of a pavilion in Riverside Park.

Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., has been appointed to the park board of that city. Mr. Robinson's experience in making plans for the beautifying of cities and for the development of park systems in a number of important cities makes him particularly fitted for usefulness to Rochester's fine park system.

A tract of 34 acres on Sippo Creek Valley has been purchased by Massillon, O., for a public park.

An appropriation of \$1,000 for thinning out trees in the parks has been made by the city of Toronto, Ont.

The Young Men's Club of Lake Forest, Ill., recently acquired title to some vacant property six blocks northwest of the railway station. The property was subdivided into lots by Landscape Architect Howard Evarts Weed, of Chicago, and, after reserving two acres for the building of a club house and seven acres for a park, an auction sale of the lots was held. The result was that the property was all paid for, leaving the club a balance of over \$12,000 toward the building of the club house. The seven acres for the park has since been



DECORATIVE AND MEMORIAL PUBLIC FOUNTAINS

Public fountains are a useful and decorative form of memorial that offer rare opportunities to sculptors for artistic monumental effects. Many beautiful examples of these works in European cities form no small part of the public art that delights travelers and excites comment on the lack of such treasures in this country.

Happily, there are growing numbers of instances to show that our appreciation of this form of civic beauty is spreading.

It is announced that the first work to be erected from the Ferguson bequest of \$1,000,000 for public memorials in Chicago is to be the beautiful "Fountain of the Lakes"

blanket is tooth chiseled and the water jars decorated with Indian designs. It is cleverly conceived and well executed throughout. Mr. Mulligan does his own carving and is as expert with mallet and chisel as he is with modeling tools.

The fountain furnishes ice water which is chilled by passing through a coil of pipe, packed in ice. The flow is regulated by a spring in the pavement to be pressed by the foot.

The work is a gift of the Ladies' Club of Lincoln to the town, and cost \$750 complete.

A good example of how elaborate and beautiful these public fountains are in Europe is seen in the illustration on the



FRONT AND BACK OF INDIAN FIGURE FOR FOUNTAIN.
Chas. J. Mulligan, Sc.



MODEL FOR FOUNTAIN.
Chas. G. Canivet, Sc.

modeled by Lorado Taft, and previously illustrated in these pages. As a particularly sculptural symbolizing of the Great Lakes, it is obviously the most appropriate choice that could be wished for the greatest of the lake cities, and the selection of a site for it in one of the parks is awaited with much interest.

A less elaborate but ingenious and original design is seen in the drinking fountain illustrated herewith, modeled by Charles J. Mulligan of Chicago and erected in Lincoln, Ill. It embodies the picturesque kneeling figure of an Indian squaw, holding a bottle from which issues the quenching stream. It falls first into a basin, then passes through the block and fills two hollows which can be used by dogs and other animals. The rear view shows a pappoose strapped to the woman's back in true Indian fashion, with a shawl draped above its head. The figure is life size, the total height of the fountain being seven feet. The work is cut from two blocks of red Tennessee marble, a hard, close-textured material, well adapted to its use. The Indian

cover of this issue of the Fountain of Neptune at Nantes. It is beautifully placed and set off by a handsome design of ornamental iron.

Charles G. Canivet, of New York, modeled the fanciful conception for a wall fountain, shown in the other illustration, which would be well placed in a secluded nook in some public park. A beautifully modeled female figure, stooping over a squirming dolphin, stands gracefully over a basin formed in imitation of a sea-shell. A roughly outlined overhanging canopy gives the effect of the figure emerging from a cavern.

The design shows the sculptor's thorough training in the French school, and a strong sense of decorative sculptural grouping. Mr. Canivet has made a number of works for the city of Paris and the French government, is a member of the Société de Beaux Arts and has exhibited at the Paris Salon.

More art can be infused into a fountain at moderate cost, than can be done in the ordinary statue monument

subject as it is to the oftentimes unregulated criticism which usually assails statuary memorials.

The memorial fountain shown on this page, erected in Upper Sandusky, O., to the memory of the late Samuel W. Stevens, by his daughter, now a resident of Detroit, Mich., speaks for itself through the illustrations and sectional views, the latter giving the principal dimensions. Over all it is 11 ft. 2 in. by 13 ft. 7 in., with a total height of 15 ft. 6 in. It is constructed of granite on the Doric order of architecture, with bronze fountain fixtures, and in proportions and classic decoration it is entitled to rank as a valuable addition to Sandusky's municipal monuments. It occupies a prominent location on the street line in front of the entrance to the Court House. The inscription on the panel reads:

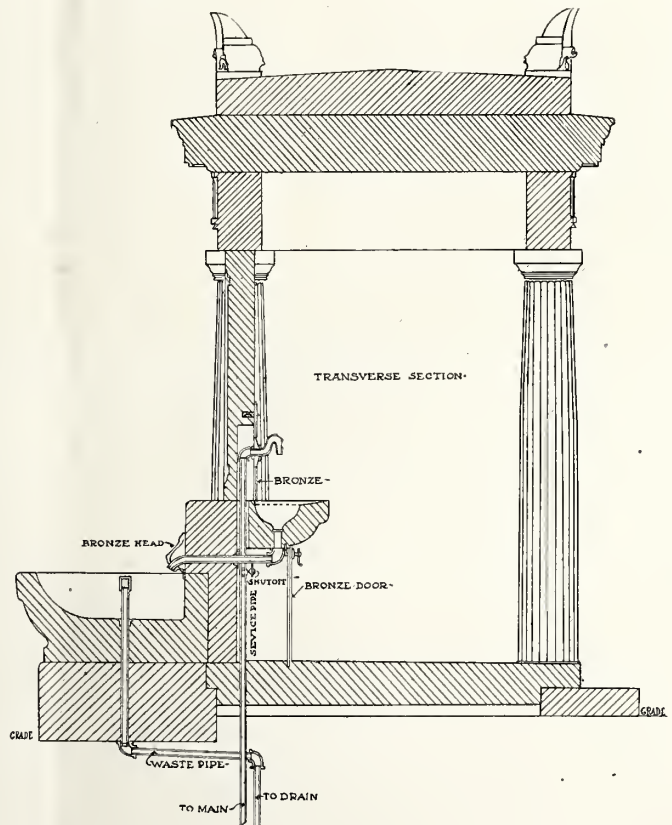
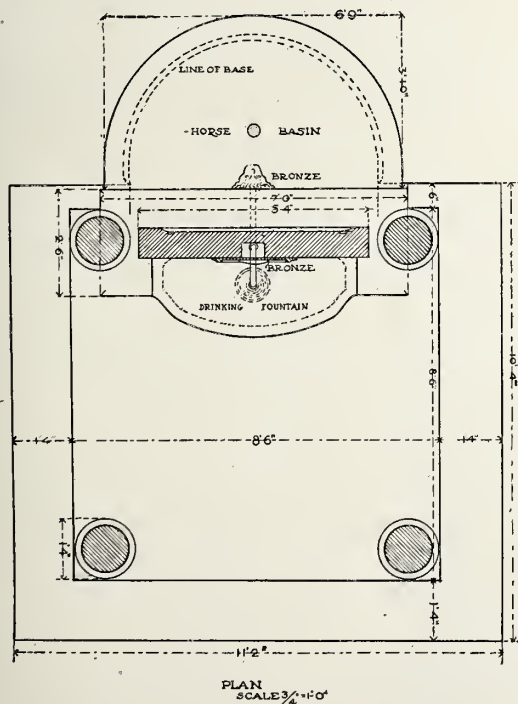
To the cherished memory of
Samuel W. Stevens
A Sturdy Pioneer and Honorable Citizen of
Wyandot County
This fountain is affectionately dedicated
By his daughter Laura
A. D. MCMVII.

The design is as convenient and practical as it is handsome, the canopy over the drinking basin being an especially happy arrangement, furnishing both shade and shelter. The columns, the anthemions on the corners and by the other decorations have been carefully and skillfully executed.

The material of the memorial is of Barre granite, with bronze fittings and was erected by the Lloyd Brothers Co., Toledo, O., the contractors for the structure.



STEVENS MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.
Upper Sandusky, O.



PLAN AND VERTICAL SECTION OF STEVENS MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

A PRIVATE PARK MADE FROM FOUR BACK YARDS



REAR OF FOUR CITY LOTS IN KANSAS CITY IN 1903.



THE SAME VIEW IN 1905, TWO YEARS AFTER PLANTING.

One thousand people see your yard to the one who sees inside of your home, and the first impression of your home is the lasting one. We often get the impression that people are careless or slovenly by the looks of their home and its surroundings. Some have no love for plants, and some believe the expense is so great that they cannot afford them. The absence of planting can be excused to a limited degree, but tin cans, trash and waste paper tell the real story about the tenants of the home, no matter how fine it is in design and construction. We know there are "undesirable citizens" in our country, and some of us know of undesirable neighbors in a neighborhood; some who will not improve; they really seem to try to make things look hideous around them. We sometimes

see these people reformed by the example of one citizen who improves, who plants things and then gives them just a little care, say twice a year cultivating and fertilizing them.

The accompanying photos show quick results in home grounds in Kansas City, Mo. View No. 1 was taken in the spring of 1903, just when that cleaning up feeling comes over us, and the digging germ gets to work in our systems. A few little twigs, ten in all, had been set the day before and the time of rest from business was occupied with shovel and wheelbarrow, grading, making and seeding a lawn, besides excavating a hole which was after called the "Bog Garden." The main object of making it was to secure good soil for the lawn. This hole and a few water worn rocks made the beginning of the garden.

Water loving plants were installed, a few hardy perennials added and a few wild plants from the woods with an addition of a tree or two and a half dozen shrubs from the nursery, completed the spring work. With just a little cultivation and care and a little love things grew and photo No. 2 shows the same ground in June 1905, just two years later. This back yard, which is in the rear of four city homes (three of which are rented to good tenants), is like a private park. There is something in bloom from March 1st each year until the November following when Jack Frost reaps our crop of posies.

At some future date I shall be glad to give a series of views showing this same spot and its variations of bloom during one season.

SID J. HARE.

WORK OF THE CIVIC IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

As a result of the second year of fostering by the Wellesley Village Improvement Association, Wellesley, Mass., 16 school gardens and 19 home gardens have been maintained successfully by Wellesley school children, under the supervision of Miss Alice Park. The children began work upon these gardens on the first day of May. In the school gardens, five varieties of flowers and seven of vegetables were planted. In the home gardens, no restriction was made regarding the choice of seeds, the gardens being planted according to individual taste and the amount of land available. On account of the dry weather the total list of products is found, at the end of the season, to be smaller than last year; but the gar-

dening has been greatly enjoyed by the children, and numerous applications have already been received for next summer's gardens. By way of climax to this season, a party was held for the gardeners at the home of Mrs. C. W. Park, and garden prizes were awarded by the village improvement association through Henry S. Adams, instructor in botany in Wellesley College.

* * *

The club women of Charlotte, Mich., have organized a home gardening committee with a view of protecting the beauty that now exists and adding to it every year by the planting of shrubs, vines and trees in public places. Last year the council voted \$50 to buy shrubs for the court-house lawn and

the city school board is in hearty sympathy with the movement. Prizes are given for the neatest looking back yards, and the results have been very encouraging.

* * *

The Boston City Club has voted to hold each year a civic festival with awards in the shape of medals for achievements in architecture and other lines. The first one will take place next March. A feature of the occasion will be the announcement of awards for the best work of the preceding year in the way of architecture, monumental sculpture, mural decoration and other forms of artistic advertising, street fixtures, festival decorations, etc. The system adopted is similar to that followed in Paris and Brussels.

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

PROTECTING THE STREET TREES FROM WIRES

The care of street trees is rapidly becoming one of the business propositions of the municipality, especially since some of the eastern courts placed a high money value upon them in judgments for damages resulting from suits by property owners against public service companies using overhead wires for the transmission of the electric current. Ruthless destruction and irretrievable damage was done to the street trees in the early days of wire stringing, and so far as the trees were concerned, those in charge of construction had apparently no idea that there was any value in them, or that abutting property owners had any rights whatever in regard to them.

Since the decisions of the courts that trees have a real value, not only to the town but to the property owner in connection with his property, greater care is exercised in erecting wire systems, and a higher regard for street trees seems so to have spread over the country that ordinances and state laws are being freely enacted in many localities to protect them.

The matter of injury by the electric wires has been once more brought to our attention in a communication from Mr. B. D. Merrell, of Superior, Wis. In this case the sidewalk trees have grown up into the wire system and the company desires that the city should either trim these trees or permit its employes to do it, on account of the leakage of current. Mr. Merrell sees only temporary relief in this, and asks how other cities meet the problem.

As this is a subject of wide and pertinent interest, the following will afford some authoritative information:

The park authorities of Lowell, Mass., allow no wire company to cut or trim trees in any way, shape or form, says Mr. Chas. H. Whittet, superintendent. Where it is necessary to run wires through trees they have to be covered with wooden tubes. The state supreme court has rendered a decision that wire companies have no right to trim trees, and the park authorities who have charge of all trees have a penalty of \$20 for each offence.

In Connecticut, a state law makes it compulsory for each town to elect a tree warden, who has the care of the street trees; no cutting or pruning for wires can be done without his sanction. Mr. G. A. Parker, superintendent of the parks at Hartford, says further: "On account of the wires, trolley poles, and other street appliances which modern conditions require, I most earnestly advocate the planting of street trees next to the property line and not next to the curb line. This does away with a great deal of trimming trees and injury to them. It also gives the roots a better feeding ground."

Newark, N. J., has a Shade Tree Commission which is doing excellent work, both for the public and for the trees of that district, and is gradually compelling the wire companies to carry their wires in underground conduits. At present this is a slow process, although three miles per annum are thus treated, because a greater mileage of wires is annually erected. The commission has passed a comprehensive ordinance governing the care of trees. Among its many provisions it prohibits the fastening of horses or any other

animals to the trees or within distance of doing any injury to them; it prohibits the attaching of signs or other devices; electric wires must be so secured that they cannot come in contact with any trees; no interference with the commission is permitted in its work of planting, pruning, spraying, or removing trees in public highways or parks. Heavy fines and possibly imprisonment faces the offender against any of the provisions of this ordinance.

With regard to injury to trees by the leakage of current, Mr. Carl Bannwart, secretary of the above commission, says: "We find the injury inflicted by wires quite as great even when the electric current is not high, as the constant swaying against branches wears through them or makes them vulnerable to decay."

Mr. C. M. Loring, known as the father of the Minneapolis, Minn., Park System, writes as follows: "There is now a very good understanding between the public service companies and the park board. For a long time there was a great deal of friction owing to the acts of vandalism of the companies. In this as in other cities whenever the



TREES BUTCHERED FOR WIRES IN CLEVELAND.



BEHEADED AND MAIMED TREES IN CLEVELAND.

trees interfered with their wires, they would mutilate them in the most outrageous manner, even going so far as to cut down trees that were ten and fifteen inches in diameter. But all of this changed. The park board had every man arrested who trimmed a tree without a permit and the court inflicted a good big fine and a promise of imprisonment if the culprit came a second time. Now if a tree interferes with the wires a permit is applied for, which is referred to the committee on street trees, and if the tree can be trimmed without injuring it the permit is granted, if not, the company takes some other means of overcoming the difficulty. Usually this is by stringing a cable instead of a number of single wires. Our judges have learned that there is more value in a shade tree than what it would be worth for cord wood, so now after a battle of several years' duration our trees are pretty well protected. A park policeman who was detailed to look after them arrested over two hundred for hitching horses to trees, before the drivers began to realize that the ordinance would be enforced, and that a second offence meant a large fine. Our city is one of the best planted in the country and we are all proud of our beautiful forest lined streets."

All reports indicate that the care of the trees rests with the intelligence of the community. It is easily within its power to gain the co-operation of the courts in enforcing any reasonable rules and regulations looking to the protection, care and planting of street trees, which are after all the essential factors in a town beautiful.

* * *

Cleveland, O., has had a sorry experience in the matter of injury to her

wires, and has suffered irreparable damage. Mr. John Boddy, city landscape architect, writes that an ordinance has recently been introduced into the city council which partially covers the situation, so far as tree trimming is concerned, but cannot make good the harm done. After a careful study of the problem for many months, Mr. Boddy has come to the conclusion that a solution of the problem lies in: first, to force by ordinance the companies concerned

to run their wires through cables on all streets having trees planted thereon, and, second, by working to the end of ultimately getting all the several companies involved to run their wires in conduits underground. This latter could not, in all probability, be accomplished for several years, but an ordinance controlling the situation could be passed that would provide for a given mileage of wires, or rather, all wires within a given number of streets, being placed underground, as suggested, each year until the entire system had thus been fully provided for."

The ordinance referred to previously provides in Section 2 that no person shall either trim or take care of any tree or trees without first satisfying the Board of Public Service as to his knowledge and ability for the work, and upon application to the Board for a permit, such permit will only be granted upon satisfactory proof of fitness and ability. Section 3 of the ordinance provides penalties for its violation.

It is quite unnecessary to comment upon conditions that have allowed the public service corporations to so outrageously butcher a city's shade trees as the illustrations show to have been done in Cleveland, O.

KILLING MOTH PESTS IN BOSTON

For the past two years the Department of Public Grounds of Boston has waged a vigorous war toward the extermination of the Brown Tail and Gypsy Moths. About one hundred and twenty-five men are employed during the fall, winter and early spring in this work.

The work while under the immediate care of the Superintendent of Public Grounds, is supervised by the State Superintendent, A. H. Kirkland.

In the fall, before the snow falls, the Gypsy nests are treated as they are more easily found during that time. With snow on the ground they are almost impossible to locate, as the moth lays its eggs in all sorts of places. It lays on leaves, stones, foundations of houses, blinds, old tin cans and a particularly favorable place is on the rocks making a stone wall. In no case are they easy to find, so that the work of extermination is extremely difficult. The nests when found are treated with creosote. It is applied to the nest with a brush. The Brown Tail's habits are different from the Gypsy, in that they make their nests on the branches of the trees at the very tips in most inacces-

sible places. They must be reached and cut off and the nests burned. This is much more easily said than done, for when the nests are found on a tree



BURNING BROWN TAIL MOTHS.

seventy-five or eighty feet high at the tips of the branches, it means considerable expense and competent labor to get at them. These large trees are the kind that this department has had to deal with.

For this work the property owner is charged for the actual expenditure of labor and in no case can the assessment exceed one-half of one per cent of the assessed value of the property. This makes the burden very light for the work could not be done by the householders at anything near the price they are charged. In cases where people insist on doing the work themselves they are allowed to do so provided they notify the department after the work is done so that it may be re-inspected. In large estates the cost

falls very heavily on the department. Before anything is done towards entering private property, an inspection is made and if pests are found a notice is served on the owner, informing him of the fact and demanding that he remove the pests within a certain time. If this is not done the city force later enters and does the work that he neglected to do charging, as said above, the actual cost to him.

While this work of extermination must be continued to make the infested districts bearable, still the great hope is centered in the fine work that is being done by Mr. Kirkland's department, in producing parasites that when produced in sufficient numbers will regulate the matter of these pests without man's assistance.

his predecessors; however certain modifications, notably the reunion of the *Thuyopsis*, *Biota* and *Chamæcyparis* to the *Thuya*, and the *Cephalotaxus* to the *Sequoia*, have not been generally adopted.

Finally, Dr. Masters, the eminent editor of the "Gardeners' Chronicle," has published many important memoirs and numerous articles which have tended to develop knowledge of the conifers to its limit. The Congress of the Conifers, held in London in 1892, gave him the opportunity to present a methodic and synonymic list of the conifers under cultivation, the most perfect ever elaborated up to date. It is this list which I have followed in my *Elementary Treatise on the Conifers and Taxaceæ*, published in 1902, with this one exception, that I believe the genus *Chamæcyparis* should be reestablished. Previous to my book there appeared in Germany, in 1891, the *Handbuch der Nadelholz-Runde* by Beissner, and in England in 1900 the second edition of *Veitch's Manual of the Coniferae*, edited by Kent. These two important general works, while differing by a divergence of views concerning the classification of the genera, are remarkably rich in make-up and contain numerous and complete descriptions.

Such is the literature of the conifers and the incidents which have developed their nomenclature and botanical classification. They excuse in large measure the imperfections of the horticultural catalogues; neither nurserymen nor amateurs can follow from day to day the modifications proposed by the botanists, and one would wish that horticultural usage might be put in accord with the codification now established with sufficient accuracy. Why, indeed, continue to designate a tree by a name which is shown to imply a false idea?

The arboriculturists do not admit that pears and apples can be classed together, nor that peaches, cherries, apricots and almonds belong to the plums, as the botanists do for want of valid characteristics upon which to found a generic distinction. With greater reason should they not persist in maintaining in one genus the *Abies* and *Picea*, between which there are far greater differences than between the above mentioned trees, rather than to separate generically the *Retinospora* from the *Chamæcyparis*, of which they are only the youthful form, or the *Podocarpus koraensis*, which is only a fastigate form of the *Cephalotaxus pedunculata*.

S. MORTET, in "Revue Horticole."

NOMENCLATURE OF CONIFERS

There are few families of trees of which a perfect knowledge has been more backward, and harder to attain, than the Conifers. The oldest writers studied them and attempted to describe the particular kinds which came under their investigations, but it is singular that on the whole, although clear-sighted on other plants, the neglected Conifers.

Linnaeus, in 1753, described twenty-five varieties, which he sorted into five species. *Pinus* comprised at the time the *Pinus*, *Cedrus*, *Larix*, *Abies*, *Picea* and *Tsuga*. He gave to *Abies pectinata* the name of *Pinus picea* and to *Picea exselsa* that of *Pinus abies*.

This error, revived later by Loudon in his *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum*, was the cause of the confusion which lasted for a long time between the *Abies* and the *Picea*, and which still persists, at least in horticultural nomenclature; most nurserymen include the two under the name of *Abies*.

L. C. Richard was the first botanist to scientifically study the Conifers. He established in his "Memoir on the Conifers," which appeared in 1826, the first basis for their systematic classification; nevertheless he retained for the genus *Pinus* its Linnaean sense, although substituting the name of *Abies*.

It was Link who in 1841, assigned to the *Pinus*, *Cedrus*, *Larix*, *Abies* and *Picea* the generic value which has since been recognized, although it was not at first accepted by all botanical writers.

As early as 1836 Lindley proposed to raise the *Taxaceæ* to the rank of a distinct family, but his opinion was

not shared at the outset in spite of the important differences existing between them and the true conifers. In 1842 Spach separated the *Chamæcyparis* from the *Cupressus*.

The *Synopsis Coniferarum* of S. Endlicher, published in 1847, showed great progress in botanical knowledge of the evergreens. This author still retain for the *Abretinæ* the genus *Pinus* with its Linnaean modification, but he divided it into sections. He separated the *Sequoia sempervirens* from the *Taxodium*; he also established the genera *Libocedrus* and *Widdringtonia* and detached the *Tsuga* from the *Picea*.

In turn Carrière, then chief nurseryman of the museum, undertook the systematic study of the conifers as laid down by Endlicher whom he followed in other respects in his "General Treatise on the Conifers," published in 1855. In the second edition, issued in 1867, he reaffirmed the five genera before mentioned, adopted the genus *Pseudolarix* of Gordon, and created the genera *Pseudotsuga* and *Keteleeria*. One must read his descriptions and above all his critical notes, to appreciate the efforts made by this sagacious writer to unravel the nomenclature and the affinities of the genera and species, and to reduce them from chaos. His book was a great success and established him as an authority on the conifers.

In 1868, Parlato published an authoritative Monograph on the Conifers in the *Prodromus* of de Candolle.

In the *Genera Plantarum* of Bentham and Hooker, brought out in 1883, Bentham set up a new arrangement of genera, more natural than that of



IMPROVEMENTS in OAKWOOD CEMETERY, SHARON, PA.

Oakwood Cemetery, Sharon, Pa., is one of the smaller cemeteries that are well-kept and under progressive management. It is a heavily wooded rolling tract, as may be seen from the two characteristic views shown here and embraces 48 acres, 18 of which were added at a cost of \$10,000 in 1907. The new tract is to be laid out on modern lines by a competent landscape engineer, and the directors are planning other improvements of importance for this season. They have recently passed a rule forbidding Sunday funerals and issued their first book of rules. The rules are very few and brief, but show a progressive tendency and will doubtless be amplified as occasion requires.

The handsome chapel and receiving vault shown in one of our pictures is a gift of Mr. Frank Buhl, one of the former trustees, and was erected at a cost of \$50,000. The interior is elaborately finished with Italian marble decorations, and a mosaic design by Tiffany. The chapel seats 300. The re-



THE MAIN DRIVE, OAKWOOD CEMETERY, SHARON.



THE CHAPEL, OAKWOOD CEMETERY.

ceiving vault has 12 catacombs, and extension of two more in the rear for Mr. and Mrs. Buhl. The exterior is of granite with a tile roof.

The wooded character of the grounds is well seen in the other illustration, which shows some of the fine trees and natural attractions of the grounds.

The Hydrangea in the foreground is one of two unusually fine plants in the cemetery. It is 18 years old, stands 11 feet high, and bears flowers in some cases 14 inches long and over two inches in diameter. A great deal of the shrubbery dies from the effects of the smoke and gas of the neighboring steel works, but the Hydrangeas are not affected.

W. A. Addicott, the superintendent, is a young and energetic member of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, and is in his fourth year of service at Sharon. Since he has been there, the cemetery has been tile drained, the roads macadamized with mill slag and ashes and other substantial betterments made.

WALL AND PAVEMENT TILING IN MAUSOLEUMS

From the standpoint of decoration and durability, as well as for aesthetic reasons, the baked clay tile, either glazed or unglazed or in the form of ceramic mosaic, makes a most appropriate covering for the walls and pavements, either interior or exterior, of mausoleums or sepulchral monuments.

The mausoleum should always be monumental in character. It is constructed of the most durable and lasting materials not only because it is built to last for centuries; because even its interior is more or less exposed to the elements; and because under ordinary circumstances it does not receive the care and attention that is bestowed upon a building that is inhabited by the living; but also for the aesthetic reason that its solidity of construction should suggest the permanent and the everlasting. It should proclaim its age without betraying corresponding evidences of the ravages of time. Anything temporary or unstable about its construction, even in the form of decoration, strikes a false note that is not in accord with its monumental character.

For many historical and technical reasons the baked clay tile fits all of these conditions admirably. Tiling is an historic mural decoration and pavement covering. It has been used as such for thousands of years, ever since the birth of architecture in the valleys of the Nile and the Tigris and Euphrates. Many museums in Europe contain today specimens of clay tile that were baked thousands of years ago and have only recently been dug from the ruins of Babylon and other ancient cities. These tiles are in a remarkable state of preservation and retain even their brilliantly colored glaze.

Properly set in good cement a tiled floor or wall lasts virtually forever. The unglazed or vitreous tile is baked so hard that even steel cannot scratch it. This is a most important consideration in a pavement, because the most destructive agents of all flooring material are the steel nails of the shoe. Marble, for instance, which makes a beautiful floor, is really too soft for a pavement that is subjected to rough usage, or which is supposed to last for centuries. The nails of the shoe scratch and wear it, and in a short time all parts of the floor where the traffic is concentrated become worn and hollowed out. Many cathedrals in England have tiled floors that were laid during the middle ages, and which except for their antique design show virtually no evidence of age. Unlike marble, ceramic tiling cannot be stained by any of the ordinary acids which in one form or another are likely to be spilled upon a floor. It is so non-porous that it cannot absorb moisture, and dirt cannot be ground into it, thus causing it to disintegrate and wear away, as does a marble pavement that is exposed to the elements. Baked clay has chemical affinity for Portland cement and consequently unites with it in a much closer union than the mere adhesion which holds marble or other pavement slabs in place. This technical consideration is of even greater importance in mural decorations where the tile are held suspended, instead of being laid on the floor.

The decoration of the mausoleum should be of a solemn awe-inspiring and impressive nature. Of the two chief factors of decoration, form and color, the first should predominate. In anything pertaining to sacred or reverential decoration architectural form is more appropriate than mere color ornamentation; but the color scheme has, nevertheless, its legitimate and necessary function even in the mausoleum. To neglect it is almost as great a fault as to overdo it, or do it badly. The use of a subdued and appropriate color decoration is quite suitable in the interior of the mausoleum.

In all mural or pavement ornamentation there is no ma-

terial which offers greater possibilities than the clay tile. The plastic clay out of which it is made can be moulded into almost any shape, and by the selection of different clays and by the addition of metallic oxides the finished product can be produced in almost any color, shade or tint. In this country the tiles or the ceramic mosaic tesserae are manufactured in a large number of stock geometric sizes, and in a great many colors. Consequently, it is possible to execute almost any design or color scheme of ornamentation in either tiling or ceramic mosaic. For the interior or even for the exterior of mausoleums the color scheme should be subdued and in keeping with the purposes for which the monument is erected. Such colors can be readily produced in either the glazed or unglazed tiling, and have the great advantage over superficially applied pigments, that they do not fade and can otherwise resist the action of the elements. A colored tile exposed to the direct rays of the sun will be as bright one hundred years from now as it is today.

Tiling is made in glazed, unglazed and vitreous forms and in ceramic mosaic. The glazed tile is used exclusively on walls, as the glaze is too brittle for floor work. The glaze is applied in liquid form to a porous clay body and the tile is then baked a second time in a gloss kiln. The glazed surface is absolutely impervious to moisture, but if the wall to which the glazed tile is applied is damp, the moisture is absorbed by the porous body, and if it is then subjected to severe frost, the moisture freezes behind the glaze and lifts it from the tile. This is the only condition under which a glazed wall tile is not quite as durable as the other varieties. For decorative work on mausoleums, in countries where there is danger of frost, it is better to use the unglazed tile or ceramic mosaics, except in cases where there is absolute guaranty against dampness from the walls. This of course does not apply in cases where the dampness on the walls is merely superficial and caused by condensation of the moisture in the warmer air, as it comes in contact with the colder interior walls. This moisture is on the exterior surface and cannot be absorbed through impervious glaze. The danger from freezing under the glaze exists only in cases where the moisture actually comes through the walls.

In many respects the most appropriate form for both pavement and mural ornamentation in the mausoleum is ceramic mosaic. There is a certain permanence, stability and dignity about mosaic work, either in design or in pictures, which makes it especially appropriate in churches, mausoleums and other structures of monumental character. Since the days of the ancient Romans mosaic work has been the most appropriate floor covering for all pavements in which durability and decoration are each essential factors. Of the different kinds of mosaic floors the only one which will withstand for any length of time either rough usage or the rigors of our changeable climate is that composed of ceramic materials. The clay unites better than any other material with the cement mortar of the foundation and it is likewise far harder than any of the natural stones used for pavements.

Ceramic mosaic is equally appropriate as a wall covering, or for mural legends, inscription, panels, friezes or designs. The ceramic mosaic is so durable that it can be used quite as safely on the exterior of the building as on the interior. As the clay tesserae are non-porous they cannot absorb dirt or dust, and are not discolored or otherwise injured by smoke or any other extraneous substances in the atmosphere. If covered with dirt and dust on the exterior of buildings every shower of rain will thoroughly clean the mosaic work and restore its original brilliancy of color. CHARLES J. FOX.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE PRIVATE COLUMBARIUM



BOWDITCH COLUMBARIUM, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Putnam & Cox, Archts.

An attempt at solving the problem of designing a monument that shall be dignified, original and expressive appears in the Bowditch Columbarium, recently installed in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge. The commonplaceness and conventionality that mark so much monumental work is, of course, more easily repudiated in word than avoided in practice—as Mr. Allen H. Cox, of Putnam and Cox, architects, confesses freely he has discovered in the case of several memorials of this kind which he has designed. Commissioned by Charles P. Bowditch, Esq., of Boston, to plan a private columbarium as a receptacle for cinerary urns, the architects were under obligations to produce a design that would be appropriate to the uses of two branches of the Bowditch family for whom the columbarium is intended; and, more generally, to the spirit of the time and the place.

No modern example of a columbarium was at hand, so that a type had to be created *ab initio* if at all.

Dignity has resulted from the simplicity of the design, and considerable beauty from the adequate treatment of the materials. The statuary bronze has the quality of hand work, throughout its surfaces; everything suggestive of machine work has been avoided. What originality is notable in the ornament, very sparingly used, is due both to invention and to adaptation of motives. The continuous, wavy border at the top of the columbarium was specially devised by the architects—not, perhaps, without reminiscence of familiar classical forms. It has no particular symbolic meaning; a little ornamentation of that character seemed to be needed just there. The forms, however, that are employed in the continuous conventionalized garland and the capitals of the pilasters are expressive as well as decorative. The jasmine for several generations has been a family flower of the Bowditches. It has accordingly been conventionalized and employed in familiar type of classical design. Somewhat more freely and realistically a sprig of it has been used unobtrusively in very low relief on one of the main panels.

This Bowditch columbarium will unquestionably, because of the care and thought expended on it, take rank as one of the important sculptural works of the most famous of American cemeteries. It stands at the corner of Walnut avenue and Tulip Path. The lot is surrounded by heavy granite curbing. The columbarium itself, nine feet high and cylindrical in shape, is of statuary bronze. The circular base of granite, is about fourteen feet in diameter. On it rests a similar base whose diameter is ten feet. The columbarium bears the family motto, "Spec Durat Avorum." The cornice and frieze are supported by four plain pilasters and their ornamental capital.

The interior is divided by a marble slab into two compartments. Each of these is fitted with five marble shelves, spacious enough to hold cinerary urns.

The models for this columbarium were made by Hugh Cairns, sculptor, and the casting was done by T. F. McGann, under Mr. Cox's personal oversight.

This and the other columbarium in a Baltimore cemetery recently illustrated in *THE MONUMENTAL NEWS*, are believed to be the only private structures of the kind in this country.

NEW CEMETERIES, IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS

New Providence Cemetery, Paris, Ill., has added one acre of new territory.

Among the improvements made in Maple Grove Cemetery, Ravenna, O., during the past season by Superintendent R. E. Gifford was the laying of new concrete gutters; the grading of five new sections, which are soon to be planted with hard maples; the clearing of large areas of moss, and the building of a lily pond. Mr. Gifford has turned over \$1,400 to the trustees as a result of the year's work, the largest sum that has yet been cleared in a year. A new rustic arbor is to be built this season.

The Newton Cemetery Association of Marion, Ind., has been incorporated and expects to spend \$6,000 in improve-

ments. A. F. O'Donnell is secretary.

George H. Brown, landscape gardener of public grounds, Washington, D. C., has prepared plans for the development of the new city cemeteries of Norfolk, Va.

The Reliance Cemetery Association of Reliance, Va., has been incorporated by A. W. Couthorn, B. F. Cooley and others.

The Graceland Park Cemetery Association of Joliet, Ill., is to be incorporated to establish a modern cemetery on a 137 acre tract known as the Rowell farm near that city. W. N. Rudd, of Mt. Greenwood, Chicago, is one of the organizers and O. C. Simonds of Chicago is to lay out the grounds.

The Rivercrest Cemetery Associa-

tion, composed of Cleveland and Akron men, has been organized to develop a modern cemetery on a 73 acre tract overlooking the Cuyahoga river near Akron. Hosea Paul, of Cleveland, has prepared plans and made surveys of the tract.

Maplewood Cemetery, Durham, N. C., has bought a sixteen acre addition.

The late James Viall has left a bequest of \$20,000 to the East Akron Cemetery Association of Akron, O.

Forest Hill Cemetery, Scranton, Pa., has recently completed a handsome new chapel and receiving vault.

Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J., has completed a new gateway at the main entrance. It consists of four massive posts of Barre granite, with handsome ornamental iron gates.

The city engineers of Des Moines, Ia., have completed the plotting of 60 acres of Laurel Hill Cemetery, a 180 acre tract said to be the second largest burial ground in the state.

Senator Scott has introduced a bill in Congress calling for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the improving of the National Cemetery at Mexico City, Mex.

The city council of Belleville, Ill., has voted to purchase an addition to Walnut Hill Cemetery.

The Como and Pomona Cemetery Association of Como, Fla., has erected a new shelter house.

The Woodlawn Cemetery Association, Orchard Park, N. Y., has added nine acres.

St. Francis Cemetery, Fairlawn, R. I., is making improvements in a new addition that will increase its area by one-third.

Father J. H. Wagner, of St. Benedict's Catholic Church, has purchased 20 acres of land west of Cambridge, O., for a catholic cemetery.

The Forest Lawn Cemetery Association, Tropic, Cal., is erecting a concrete receiving vault to cost \$20,000.

The Douglas Vass ledger monument in Mobile, Ala., is notable for the fine carving of the spray of roses which is executed in the round, life size. The roses are tied with a ribbon on top of the die and fall gracefully down in front and on one side. The die, roses and ledger slab are of Italian marble, and the whole is mounted on a base of Barre granite. The work was executed and erected by Peter Celi, of Woodlawn, New York City.

CEMETERY NOTES

W. N. Rudd, President and Superintendent of Mt. Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago, has been appointed Secretary of the Society of American Florists to succeed the late P. J. Hauswirth.

* * *

Sol. C. Griesemer, Superintendent of Greenwood Cemetery, Allentown, Pa., sends us a sample sheet of a record of care, mowing and payment for these services which he has found satisfactory during the past year. The page is 11x18 inches and is ruled for dates and payments for ten years, with spaces for remarks, name and address and lot location.

* * *

We call attention to the error in our last issue under the illustration of the fountain in Rivercliff Cemetery, Mt. Gilead, O., which was incorrectly marked "Ravenna, O."

* * *

The reports of the treasurer and superintendent of Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, for the year ending October 31, 1907, shows ordinary receipts from operation, not including income from invested funds, have been \$35,794.69, an increase over the preceding year of \$6,767.34—or 23.3 per cent, and the expenditures on account of operation and improvements have been \$31,477.45, which is 24.3 per cent or \$6,162.92

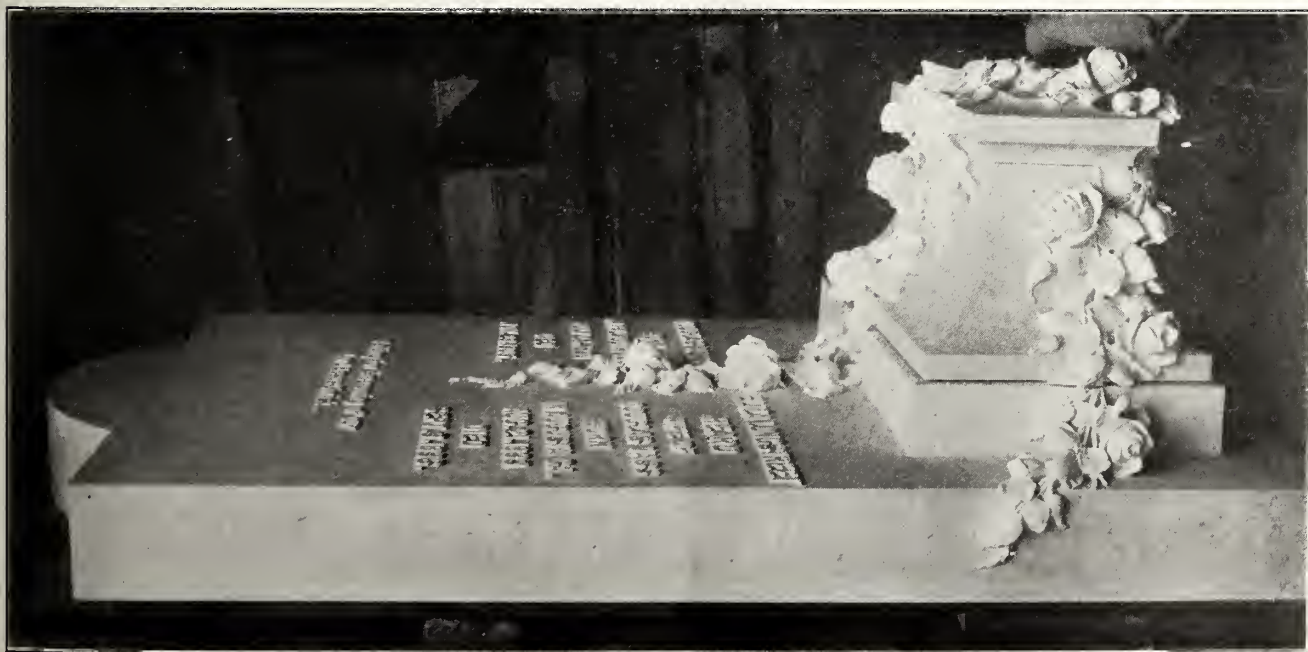
more than last year. The invested principal of the Perpetual Care fund is now \$129,000, \$6,000 more than a year ago. The purchase of the 10 acres adjoining the cemetery on the northwest corner increases the land owned by the association to one hundred acres. General and substantial improvements have been made during the year.

* * *

The commissioners of Hope Cemetery, Worcester, Mass., report 662 interments during the year; 163 foundations laid; 54 vaults built. The chemical weed killer was used on avenues, and results show that about \$500 was saved in caring for the avenues with the weed killer the last two years.

Is a Hedge Fence Desirable for a Cemetery?

A cemetery superintendent in southern Ohio asks is a hedge around a cemetery practical and what makes the best hedge. There is a frontage of 1,200 feet on a 60-foot street, on which there is a car line, and 1,000 feet off of the street car line. The board prefers California Privet, which they wish to grow to a height of not more than five or six feet. The superintendent fears it will in time become unsightly and wants advice from those who have had experience with hedges.



UNIQUE LEDGER MONUMENT IN MOBILE, ALA.

TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

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Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Bulletin of League of Am. Municipalities (B. A. M.), \$2.00 year; 20c copy.
 Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Canadian Municipal Journal (C. M. J.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Country Gentleman (C. G.), \$1.50 year; 20c copy.
 Century Magazine (Cent.), \$3.00 year; 35c copy.
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 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

Civic Center for Pittsburg. Illust. M. J. E., 23:715-17.
 League of California Municipalities, Convention of. P. M., 17:77-115.
 Rimmer, Dr. William, Anatomical Sculptor, Works of. Illust. M. N., 20:21. Jan., '08.
 Street Lamps and Illumination. Illust. M. J. E., 24:1-5. Jan., '08.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

Burbank, Luther, by P. O'Mara. G. C. A., 6:59-62. Dec., '07.
 Landscape Gardening, by J. F. Johnson, G. C. A., 6:67-8. Dec., '07.
 Water Lily Pond, How to Make A, by Henri Hus. Illust. G. M., 6:285-7. Jan., '08.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

Concrete, Reinforced, Artistic Treatment of, by A. O. Elsner. Illust. M. E., 34:2-7. Jan., '08.
 Crysanthemums in the London Parks, by C. H. Payne. Hort., 6:813. Dec. 21, '07.
 Dust Prevention and Road Preservation Around Boston, by J. R. Rablin, Engineer Metropolitan Park Commission. G. R. M., 8:409-10. Dec., '07.
 Dust Laying Tests. M. J. E., 23:627-9. Dec. 4, '07.
 Epitaphs, Old English, by Geo. Cecil. M. N., 20:27-8. Jan., '08.

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 Memorials to New York Soldiers, Two Spirited. Illust. M. N., 20:19. Jan., '08.
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 Roadway Widths and Excavations, by Stephen Child. M. J. E., 24:14-16. Jan. 1, '08.
 Tiling, Use of in Mausoleums, by C. J. Fox. M. N. 20:29. Jan., '08.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

Conifers, The Best, South and North, by P. J. Berckmans. Illust. G. M., 6:290-2. Jan., '08.
 Hardy Plants that are Attractive All Winter, by Thos. McAdam. G. M., 6:278-83. Jan., '08.
 Ornamentals, by C. S. Harrison. Hort. 6:852. Dec. 28, '07.
 Peony, A New Disease of, by E. W. Morse. Hort., 7:5. Jan. 4, '08.
 San Jose Scale, The, by S. S. Rogers. Hort. 6:730-1. Dec. 7, '07.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Missouri Botanical Garden; report of Director William Trelease and ten valuable scientific papers illustrated; 256 pages.

New York Botanical Garden Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 14; Reports of officers and six botanical papers; 479 pages.

The twelfth annual report of the Forestry Commissioner of Minnesota; illustrated report on forestry in Minnesota and comparative accounts of forestry methods in European countries.

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., is now sending out a bulletin 148, "Insect Notes for 1907." This publication contains an account of such insects as have come particularly to the notice of the station during the past season.

OBITUARY

Reuben H. Warder, secretary of the Lincoln Park Board, Chicago, and superintendent of the park for the last six and one-half years, died December 26, after an illness of two days. He was 64 years old. Mr. Warder, who was born in Cincinnati, relinquished his position as superintendent of the parks in his native city to come to Chicago in June, 1901. At that time he was known as a skilled landscape architect, and one of the foremost park men in the country. His coming to Chicago at the solicitation of the Lincoln Park Board was for the purpose of rehabilitating the North Side Parks. This work has been accomplished under his direction, and the members of the board refer to his efforts in high terms of praise. Mr. Warder's father, J. A. Warder, was one of the distinguished horticulturists of his time. Mr. Warder took a deep interest in the reconstruction of Lincoln Park, and all of the innovations are along lines suggested by him, and a result of his wide knowledge and thorough study of his work. Mr. Warder was a member of the American Association of Park Superintendents, and was unmarried. Myron H. West, assistant superintendent, is mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. Warder.

Mrs. Charles F. Millspaugh, of Chicago, a leading member and active worker in the American Civic Association, wife of the curator of the botany department of the Field Columbian Museum, and prominent in club circles, died in December, after a short illness. Mrs. Millspaugh at one time was national president of the Woman's Outdoor Art League, and at her death was head of the Chicago branch of that organization. She also was a member of the Chicago Woman's Club and of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She came to Chicago fourteen years ago, and at once became identified with the outdoor art movement. She originated many plans for landscape, street and yard beautification and gave special attention to the improvement of the surroundings of the home. Mrs.

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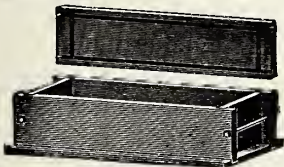
Millspaugh's maiden name was Louise Spalding, and she married Dr. Mills-paugh twenty-nine years ago. She was born Jan. 29, 1854, and before coming to Chicago resided in New York state. The husband and one son, Basil Mills-paugh, an opera singer, now at Peps-plitz, Austria, survive her.

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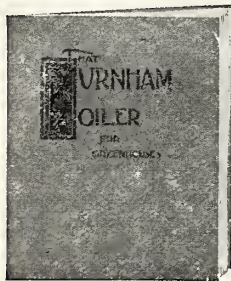
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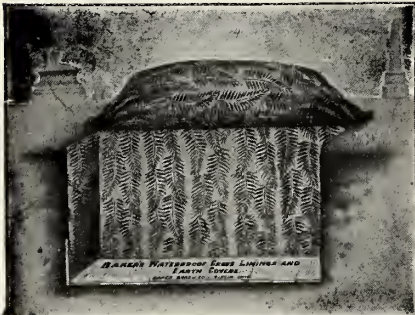
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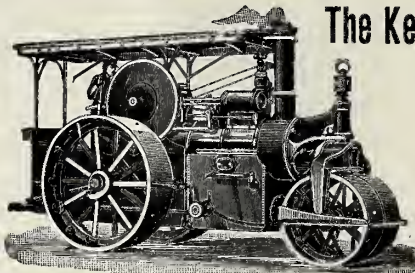
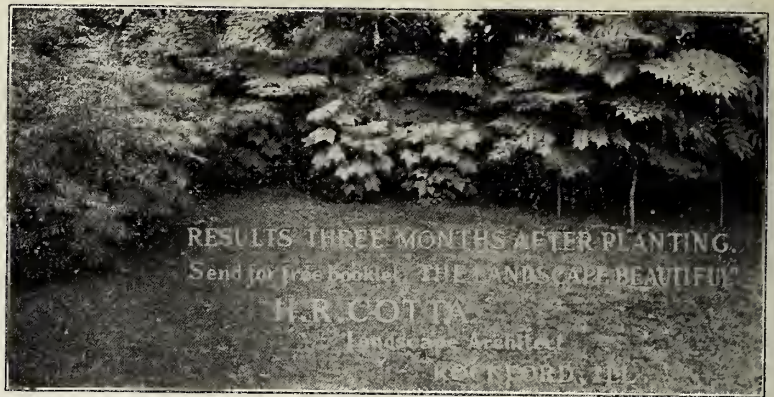
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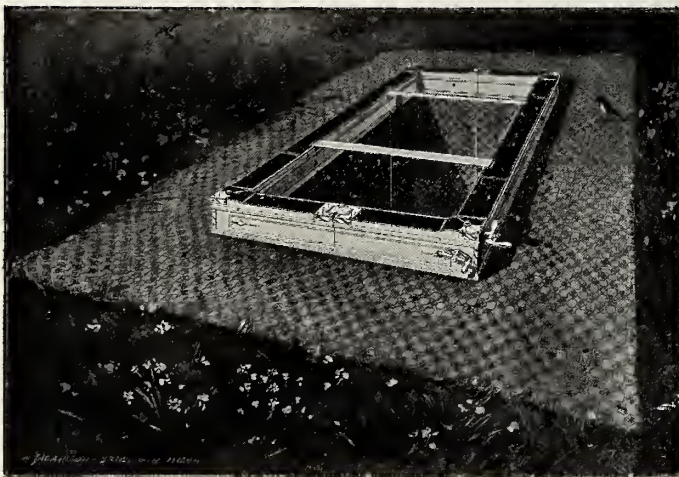
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A Lowering Device is not only important in lowering a casket, but is essential in softening the appearance and beautifying the grave, in keeping with modern funeral furnishings. Forty sold to cemetery officials in city of Detroit, Mich.; 300 sold in Mich.

The above photo shows Device and Lining over the grave. The Border and Linings are fastened together, thereby covering the walls of the grave and the plank. When the casket is placed on the webbing and you are ready to lower the same, loosen the brake until the desired speed is obtained, and then step back. It lowers the Casket safely and noiselessly without anyone touching the Device. The casket can be raised as well as lowered. A child's 3 feet 3 inches, as well as an adult 6 feet 3 inches case or grave vault can be lowered.

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Most respectfully, E. R. Butterworth & Son.

John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Device 3,500 times without an accident.
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John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

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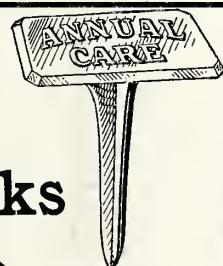
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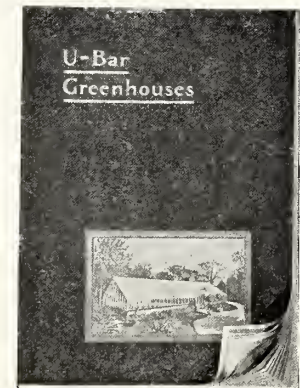
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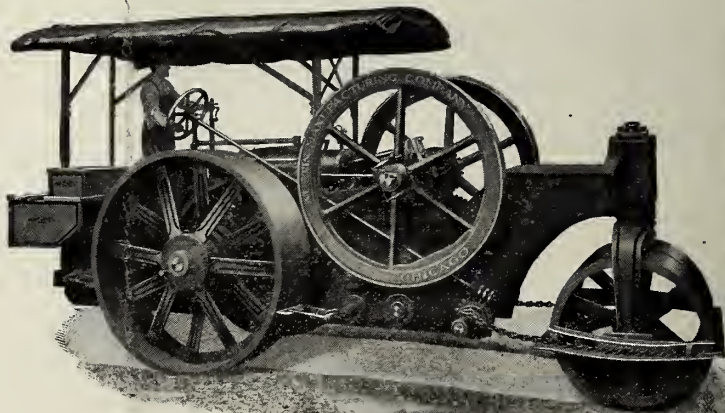
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FEBRUARY, 1908

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(See page 263.)

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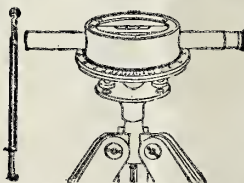
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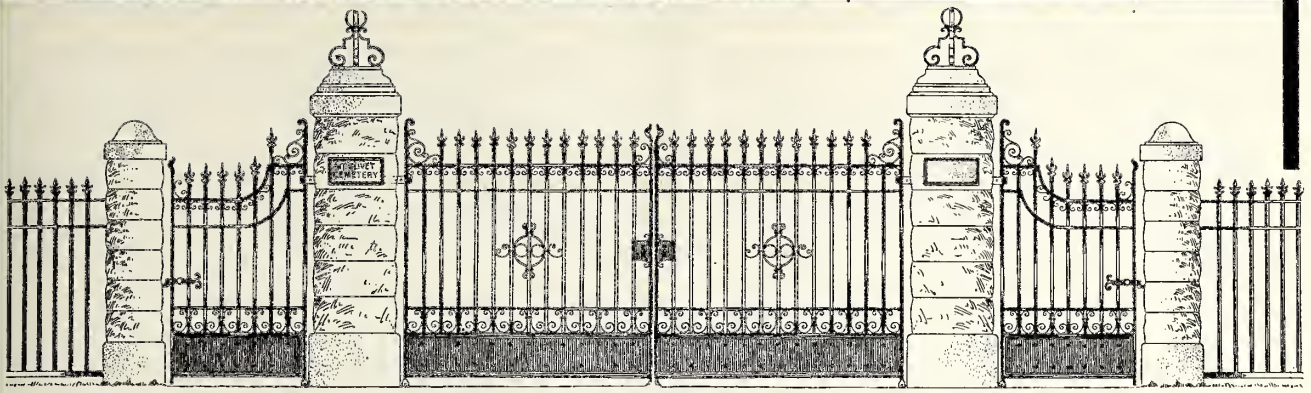
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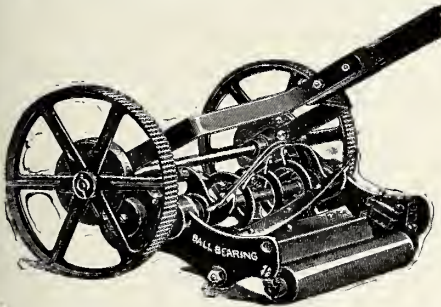


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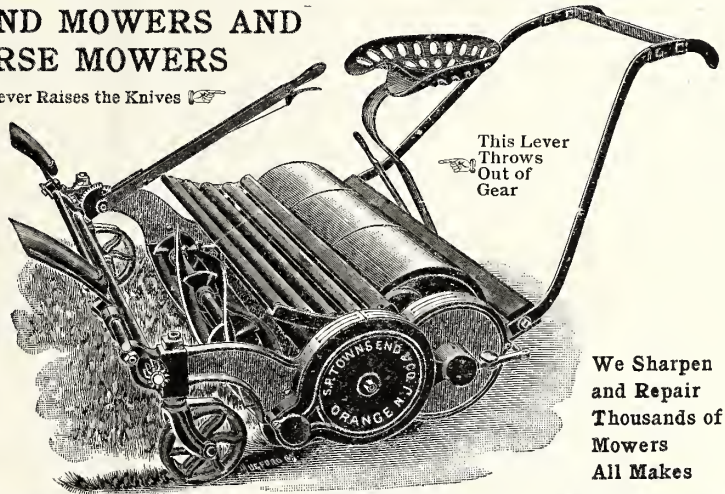
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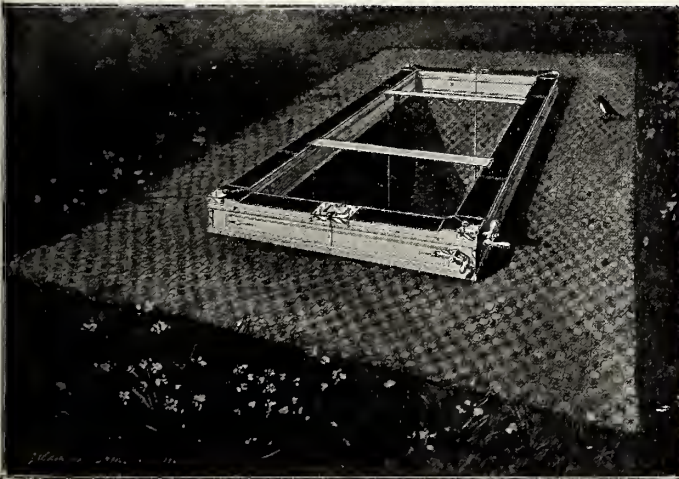
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A Lowering Device is not only important in lowering a casket, but is essential in softening the appearance and beautifying the grave, in keeping with modern funeral furnishings. Forty sold to cemetery officials in city of Detroit, Mich.; 300 sold in Mich.

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The entire weight of device 75 pounds.

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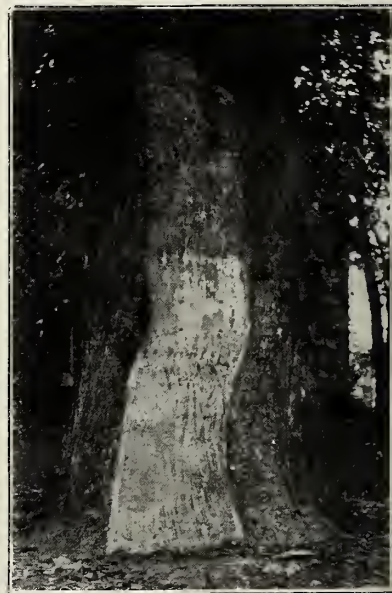
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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVII Chicago, February, 1908 No. 12

A Worthy Example

Too much credit at this time cannot be given to Mr. William Kent, of Chicago, for his gift to the United States government of 295 acres of Redwood grove, in Redwood Canon, Marion County, Calif., to be used as a National Park. In itself it is not only a valuable gift to the people, but it should be an alluring example to others, philanthropically inclined, to go and do likewise. Mr. Kent's gift has been warmly appreciated by the California clubs and Improvement Associations, and at a reception tendered to him at the California Club in San Francisco, Mr. Kent urged the women to make a supreme effort to secure Mount Tamalpais for the federal government, and suggested some means for accomplishing the purpose. Such generous and public-spirited acts as that of Mr. Kent could well be repeated in all the states, and the donors would not need costly memorials after death to secure recognition that they ever existed. They would be known by their works indeed.



Docks vs. Parks

A great question is now being agitated in Chicago—whether the lake front from the Chicago River, south, shall be used to create an adequate harbor with ample dockage facilities; or, whether the projectors of the “city beautiful” shall use the said frontage for park purposes. At intervals for many years the project for creating a harbor commensurate with Chicago's probable commercial requirements on the lake front, south of the river has bobbed up, but the South Park commissioners and the improvement associations have proceeded with the development of their plans for park building on the coveted site so aggressively and with so many promises of success, that when the mayor with the consent of the council appointed a harbor commission to investigate the question, quite a stir was at once created. It is too early to guess at what the final outcome may be, but it is conceivable to believe that as the people have been led to look upon a beautiful lake park frontage as a highly desirable finish to their wonderful city, the commercial interests may be able with the help of harbor experts to devise a project equal to all future requirements and which will not defeat the magnificent park scheme, nor injure the residential district already established along the lake front. If the report of the Harbor Commission be favorable to the harbor scheme, then a compromise should be sought so that the park proposition, with its attractive possibilities, may be saved.



Work for the Forest Reserve Bill

It is a matter for sincerest congratulation that public intelligence is becoming concentrated upon the forestry issue, and that the practical work of the government is meeting with the appreciation it most certainly deserves—even its foes fast becoming its friends. Under the inspiration of the gifted and patriotic Forester, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the organization of the government Forest Service is making remarkable headway, bringing order out of chaos, and securing large returns from the scientific and businesslike management of the reservations

under its care. No parsimony of Congress must be permitted to interfere with this progress, and all forestry propositions should be carefully investigated and deserving projects encouraged. Some time since the National Grange and a conference of State Forestry Boards passed a resolution recommending that a “liberal portion of the income from the National Forest Reserves be appropriated by Congress to the several states and territories for instruction and experimentation in forestry in the Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.” The states themselves should also be liberal in this direction. Prospects are quite promising for the passage of the White Mountains and Appalachian bill by Congress at this session, and there should be no doubt of it. The American Civic Association is making an earnest campaign for the passage of this bill, H. R. No. 10,456, introduced by Representative Lever, and every patriotic citizen and organization should write and otherwise influence the local Congressman to work for this measure.



“The City Plan”

In the February issue of “Charities and the Commons” appears the second of a series of four so-called “civic broadsides,” which is entitled The City Plan. It is edited by Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, and consists of some nineteen articles, contributed by authors of well known standing in the movement for civic betterment, covering the theory and practice of city planning. In the space at command it is impossible to do justice to the educational importance of such a “broadside,” nor to the value of the material presented for changing habits of thought and prejudice so long dominated by the crude dogmatics of commercialism. In discussing the possibilities for improving some of our larger cities, it is astounding to find what lack of foresight and judgment has been displayed by those entrusted with the authority to decide upon public works and utilities; not a thought for the future, nor for anything except the mere local facts. Up to the present the real estate interests have practically determined the laying out of our cities, and the gridiron plan has best subserved those interests. This valuable and authoritative series of articles must have an awakening influence, for they cannot be read without a feeling of shame that our great country, of unexampled resources, is so far behind in the matter of possessing beautiful cities. The maps, plans and illustrations accompanying the articles help to a more rapid comprehension of where we stand. Every reader should study the city plan.



Children's Playgrounds

Now that children's public playgrounds have become an important part of a city's equipment for the health and development of its future citizens, the question has been raised: What about competent direction? If the playground is only to be looked upon as a place for games and lots of fresh air, an efficient caretaker is about all that is necessary. If, on the other hand, the playground is to be exploited to its limits, it means the development of citizenship, and can be made an active agent to this end, of great possibilities. Thus, in this latter aspect not only is a trained attendant necessary at every playground, but there will be need of a competent director to supervise the whole system, including the direction of the individual attendants. Such a director must be chosen with the sole view to fitness and ability to meet the requirements.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

THE METROPOLITAN PARK SYSTEM OF BOSTON

Within a radius of thirteen miles from the State House in Boston is comprised what is known as the metropolitan district which contains thirty-nine cities and towns having Boston as their nucleus, and with a population at the present time of more than one million.

As the result of a meeting of various public bodies and institutions, the Metropolitan Parks commission was formed in 1893. The commission consisted of a board of five members selected by the governor of Massachusetts from the leading men of the community, who were given full powers to obtain land for park purposes for the Metropolitan Parks District as it is now called.

Immediately after its formation, the commission selected for its landscape architects the firm of Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot, of which its youngest member, Mr. Charles Eliot, had been largely instrumental in promoting the idea of metropolitan parks. Mr. Eliot, a son of President Eliot of Harvard University, had been closely associated with Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., who planned most of the great parks of this country and the municipal parks of Boston among others; and Mr. Eliot had, moreover, a few years previously made a

profound study of the public and private parks of Europe and England in preparation for his future profession.

On account of the above facts and from his thorough knowledge of the topography of Massachusetts, Mr. Eliot was selected as being especially adapted to the task of writing the first report to the metropolitan parks commission. In the areas of country that have since been taken for parks, or reservations, the suggestions embodied in this report have been almost exactly followed.

In the European parks, Mr. Eliot had been much impressed with the manner in which the water ways in or near the large cities had been beautified and made to contribute so largely to the enjoyment of the public, notably at Hamburg, Germany, and the Thames, at London. Thus he earnestly recommended that as much as possible of the banks of the three rivers, the Mystic, Charles and Neponset, which, rising in the rim of the metropolitan district, flow through it and empty into Boston Bay, should be obtained for park purposes, and the beaches and shores bordering Boston Harbor as well.

By act of the state legislature, the cities and towns in the metropolitan district were taxed in proportion to their

ability to pay for the contemplated improvements and maintenance of the parks. Thus, in two years after its appointment, the commission had obtained possession of, or expected to have, more large pleasure grounds than were owned by any other public authority in North America, excepting the governments of the United States and Canada.

The park areas which have been acquired are of three general classes, woods, beaches and rivers, and it is said that no city in the world, excepting Venice, has made as good use of the facilities offered for recreation upon harbor waters as has Boston.

The most important tract as regards size is the Blue Hills Reservation which has an area of 4,858 acres, lying in five townships, and situated eight miles south of the state house. It consists of a ridge of hilly land, principally covered by a thick growth of native timber from five to twenty-five years of age. There are some fine old trees here, notably white pines and elms which latter mark the sites of old farms. The original forest fell long since beneath the woodman's ax, as have fallen successive growths. The principal point of interest here is the Great Blue Hill, 635 feet above the sea level, the highest point of land on the Atlantic Coast between Maine and Mexico. An observatory stands here erected by Mr. Abbott Lawrence Rotch in 1884 where meteorological observations are daily taken, and aeronautical observations the first Thursday of each month as is the custom in similar stations throughout the country. This summit was used for scientific purposes as early as 1830.

An extensive and magnificent view is obtained from this summit beginning with the mountains of New Hampshire in the northwest and extending to the hills of Rhode Island to the southwest; including the lofty peaks of Monadnock and Wachusett; and comprising many towns including Boston; the Neponset River winding along for miles; several bodies of water, among others Hoosic-whisick Pond, in the reservation, a favorite boating and picnicking place; and



DUNGEON ROCK ROAD, LYNN WOODS

a glimpse of Massachusetts Bay and Boston Harbor. Around the summit of the Great Blue Hill is a memorial path and bridge in honor of Charles Eliot, which has been previously illustrated and described in *PARK AND CEMETERY*.

Close to the Blue Hills Reservation is part of the Neponset River Reservation, consisting of much low, marshy land through which the Neponset River flows. Another of these forest parks, and nearly as far north of the State House as the Blue Hills is south, is the Middlesex Fells. Spot Pond, a large and very irregularly shaped lake, and several other bodies of water, all used as reservoirs, together with the wooded, rocky country renders the scenery of the Fells both varied and striking. From this wildness, it is called the great wilderness reservation. The lakes are under the control of the Metropolitan Water Works, but as the whole park is managed conjointly by the Water and Park Commissions, it is practically a beautiful public domain of 3,200 acres in extent. Boating, of course, is not permitted here but a flock of ducks can be seen swimming about in Spot Pond and sheep guarded by collies browsing on the open spaces. From lookouts on high points of land are obtained fine views of Lynn Woods, Nahant Bay, the ocean beyond and greater Boston.

The Park Commissioners with the exception of opening fine roads in the Blue Hills and Middlesex Fells, clearing away some of the underbrush for the benefit of picnic parties, or as the English call them "trippers"; guarding the trees against fires, and fighting the brown-tail and gypsy moths which are a serious menace to the trees, have made but few changes in these woods, wisely deciding that nature cannot be improved upon. Though the trees are young these two great parks are very attractive, and most delightful retreats for people desiring an outing. Fifty years hence, with the care they are now receiving, they will be splendid forests, rivals of Fontainebleau, France, or Epping Forest, near London.

In both of these reservations, and in others of them also, are houses for the superintendents and in their vicinity are some acres of enclosed ground where are kept breeds of choice fowl and animals. As Boston has, as yet, no zoological garden, these may be the beginnings of one. These creatures are quite an attraction, as wild fowl is very scarce here. Only a few grey squirrels and an occasional partridge are met with. All of the reservations are carefully patrolled by park policemen, both mounted and on foot, particularly during the summer months.

A third great tract which covers two thousand acres of land, and is situated ten miles northeast of the State House, is that known as the Lynn Woods. As it belongs to the city of Lynn and is managed by its park commissioners, it is not strictly speaking one of the Metropolitan Parks' holdings, but it is considered one of the important parks in the Metropolitan District. One way to reach

tained in the Charles, Mystic and Neponset River Reservations, though aggregating many acres, does not consist of one solid tract like those of the woods, but is more like a ribbon following along the course of the rivers on either bank. Thus there are 583 acres of varying width, contained in the land bordering on the Charles, and the length of the river's bank controlled by the Metro-



ROAD IN BLUE HILLS RESERVATION
Boston Metropolitan Park System

it is through Lynn, the great shoe town, which with its sixty thousand inhabitants is the third city in size in the district.

In this tract of country are some lovely lakes while nearly every tree common to New England is to be found here. Like the Fells it is wonderfully rocky. The roads leading through the woods are natural and add greatly to its rural appearance while handboards whose hands point in the direction of the places indicated by such names as Dungeon Rock, Old Man's Walk, Fox Ledge, Wolf Pits and Glen Dagyr, a secluded ravine, are met with at every turn so that one's curiosity is constantly piqued to follow the trails leading to these romantic sounding places. Glen Dagyr was named in honor of the Welsh shoemaker who came to Lynn and founded its great industry. Beautiful views are had from observatories in these woods of the ocean near at hand, the Saugus River with its picturesque marshes, and the five lakes.

With the exception of an electric carline which intersects the Blue Hills Reservation, no cars run through any part of these forest parks. The land con-

politan Park Commission is sixteen and a half miles, running along in seven towns, including Boston.

The original plan embodied in the first report to the Commission, to construct a conjoint dam and bridge at the mouth of the Charles River where it is crossed by Cragie Bridge, has been adopted, after much opposition, and is now well under way. The work is in charge of a commission created expressly for the purpose, which is called the Charles River Dam Commission. This dam will change the character of the Charles from a tidal, salt water stream to a fresh water one, and will do away with the unsightly looking mud flats which are now so conspicuous when the tide is out. The engineers say, also, that with this improvement the disagreeable odor which frequently makes this section so unpleasant, will disappear. The width of the Charles where the dam is being constructed, is a quarter of a mile. The lock will be 250 feet long and 42 feet wide. It will require two years longer to complete the work, for which \$3,000,000 has already been appropriated. There will be a depth of water in the basin, when it is

completed, of twenty feet, and on its completion it will be turned over to the Metropolitan Parks Commission and incorporated in the Metropolitan Parks System. A dike or bank, one mile and a half in length and one hundred and fifty feet wide, will be made on the Boston side of the basin, which will be called the Beacon Street Embankment. This embankment, which will be a continuation of the present pretty park and playground named Charlesbank, together with the shores of the basin lying between the new dam and the one at Wattertown nine miles up the river, are to be planted with grass, trees and shrubs, with driveways and paths along them. Much of the land on the Cambridge side of the basin is devoted to park purposes, and that portion of it already constructed is called the Cambridge Esplanade. At various places along the Charles River

aspect and sinuosities extremely picturesque. Policemen constantly patrol the river in boats, not only to rescue anyone in case of accidents, but to preserve order. Life preservers are kept at different conspicuous places on the banks. This is a very important service as before the Park Commissioners had control many persons were drowned every year in the Charles River.

Soldiers' Field, the great playground of Harvard University, is situated on the Charles not far from the college buildings, and adjoining it is the famous racing course, the Speedway, which is part of the Metropolitan Parks System.

The Neponset River Reservation, together with that part near the Blue Hills, known as the Fowl Meadows, and the strips of land bordering the river, contains over nine hundred acres.

The Mystic River Reservation, which

it proved a somewhat difficult matter to know what was the best method to pursue in regard to its treatment.

At last, after much thought on the part of those interested in the problem, the beach was cleared of all buildings; the steam and electric railroads connecting it with Boston and other towns were moved to some distance in the rear; and at the head of the beach was erected a handsome administration building; extensive bath houses for bathing; a laundry and police station; and a fine driveway, extending along the beach was laid out, with promenades bordering it and shelters with seats.

A fine amusement park, called "Wonderland," and other private amusements, all situated back of the driveway so as not to obstruct the view of the beach and the ocean beyond, add to the attractions of this resort. During the bathing season floats are anchored out in deep water a short distance from shore, for the convenience of swimmers and divers. Life guards row about in boats to rescue those in danger of drowning. These life guards are expert swimmers and versed in the treatment of emergency cases. There is a trained nurse always on hand, with all modern conveniences for taking care of the sick. As many as 8,000 persons have bathed at Revere Beach in one day, and its popularity has been so constantly on the increase that it has been a difficult matter for the Park Commissioners to keep the facilities for bathing equal to the demand. The revenue derived from the rent of the dressing-rooms, bathing suits and so forth more than covers the expense.

There are sixty-seven acres in the Revere Beach Reservation. It is situated on what is known as the North Shore, a fashionable place for summer residences, and is accessible from Boston by means of steam and electric cars, or over the Revere Beach Parkway. Seeing the great popularity of Revere, the Metropolitan Parks Commissioners at once set about getting possession of other points on the coast, and were so fortunate as to obtain fine stretches of beaches and shores on the north shore and also on the southern part of Boston Bay. Among these former holdings are Nahant Beach and Winthrop Shore, both in the vicinity of Revere; and twenty-four and a half acres at Nantasket on the southern shore, including one mile of the choicest portion of its magnificent beach.

Here the place, in the hands of the park commissioners has undergone as complete a metamorphosis as that effected at Revere, and from being a rendezvous for the tough element of Bos-



WAVERLY OAKS. BEAVER BROOK RESERVATION
Among the Oldest Trees on the Western Continent

er the continuity of the park land is interrupted by mills as at Waltham by the famous watch manufactory. The Charles River Basin is in the center of the park system of the metropolitan district.

The Charles River, owing to its accessibility and the densely populated country through which it flows, is naturally the most frequented of the three rivers. It is a most delightful ride through Commonwealth Avenue, one of Boston's famous parkways, to Norumbega Park. On a bright summer's afternoon it is an exhilarating and remarkable sight to see the river fairly alive with innumerable canoes, all painted some lively hue. Steamboats and launches are also in use.

The Charles, though not grandly beautiful, is with its wooded banks, pastoral

is in the vicinity of the Middlesex Fells, contains some 290 acres, extending for five miles from Weir Bridge to Wellington Bridge. A charming and novel feature of the Mystic Park are the marshes at the mouth of the river, especially in the fall when they are dotted with haystacks propped up on platforms to keep them from the water.

The two great beach reservations, Revere and Nantasket, before coming into the hands of the park commissioners were owned by private individuals, were obstructed by various kinds of objectionable buildings and resorted to by a very questionable class of people. As Revere "was the first beach to be set aside and governed by a public body for the enjoyment of the common people,"

ton, similar in this respect to what Coney Island used to be, it is now become a respectable and delightful resort with fine buildings for administrative purposes; a hotel and restaurant and splendid bathing pavilions. Nantasket beach is situated sixteen miles southeast of the State House, and one of the most agreeable features of this resort is the sail to reach it from the city through Boston Harbor, where one sees shipping of all kinds and past the numerous islands which dot the bay. The ride on the trolley cars through Quincy, Weymouth and Hingham, with their quaint, old fashioned houses, old orchards and evidences everywhere of ease and comfort, is almost as interesting as the harbor trip.

Besides these reservations already described there are others, all interesting in their way as, for example, Beaver Brook, containing fifty-eight acres, and famous for its grove of twenty-five white oaks (called the Waverly Oaks) one thousand years of age. Agassiz said, "that no trees on the western continent have attained greater age than these." "Handyside Pond" and "The Cascade" are among the picturesque places to see here. Beaver Brook has been called "Clematis Brook," but the commissioners have returned to the old name which Lowell commemorated by "Sweet Beaver," the name of one of his poems. Stony Brook Woods consists of four hundred and sixty acres, and is connected with the Blue Hills Reserva-



SUMMER SCENE AT REVERE BEACH
Boston Metropolitan Park System

tion by means of the Neponset River Parkway. Hemlock Gorge on the Charles River is a very romantic park, with "Echo Bridge" and "The Grove" as especially interesting spots to visit.

These Metropolitan Parks, together with the Municipal Parks of Boston and its neighboring cities, are all to be connected by parkways. Of the twenty-four miles of parkway owned by the Metropolitan Parks District, over sixteen miles are already constructed, and together with the reservations and parks above mentioned, form one of the finest park systems of the world, and it is claimed that it is one of the best gov-

erned. The Metropolitan Parks District has an area of 10,053 acres, consisting of fourteen reservations and ten parkways. These are managed by seven superintendents who have under them sergeants and a force of police and laborers. Up to the present time something in the neighborhood of \$13,000,900 have been expended on the Boston Metropolitan Parks System, and it will require some millions more to perfect and maintain it. The most expensive reservations have been those of Charles River and Revere Beach, and this does not include the great work on the Charles River Dam.

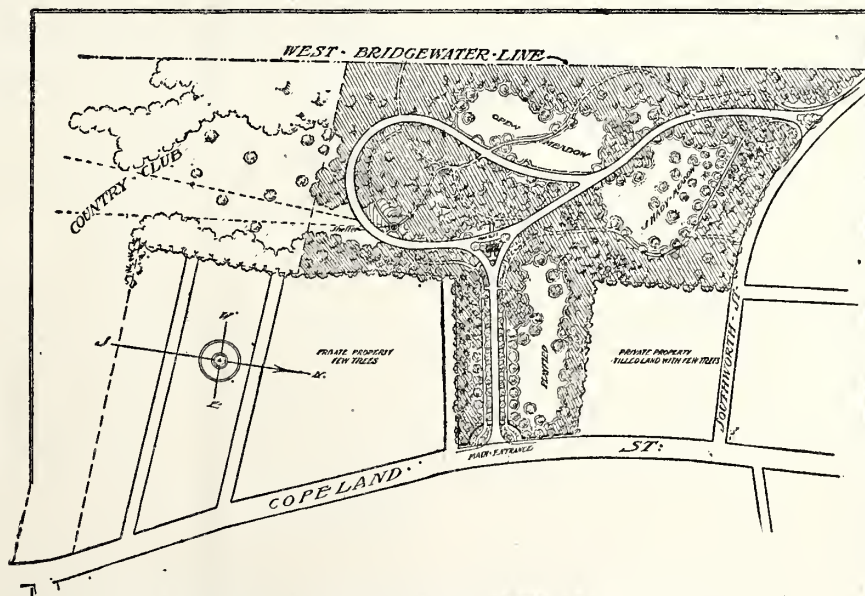
PLANS FOR NEW PARKS AT BROCKTON, MASS.

George E. Keith, of Brockton, Mass., has offered that city a tract of 35 acres for a public park north of the Country Club's golf links, on condition that the city shall expend \$5,000 annually for three years to put the property into shape for park purposes, and for five years after 1910 shall expend at least \$1,000 annually to improve it. The value of the tract is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Its situation and general layout are regarded as excellent for park purposes. There are natural provisions for level fields and groves, with touches of rugged landscape. A plan of the tract is illustrated herewith.

The park commissioners of Brockton have also had plans prepared by landscape architects Pray, Hubbard and White, of Boston for a park at Salisbury Lake to obliterate an unsightly pond. The plan in general includes a ballfield, sand heaps, playgrounds and apparatus for the little folks, winding paths running from the Center and Crescent street ends, toward the terminal of

Robinson's court, where there is a high peninsula, jutting out into the pond

area, and which has a natural grove of trees and other natural attractions.



PLAN FOR KEITH PARK, BROCKTON, MASS.

NEW PARKS, IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS

The city of Canton, O., is taking by condemnation proceedings a tract of 11 acres at Linden avenue and Lake street for park purposes.

The Small Parks Commission of Chicago has appropriated \$100,000 for a park in the Ghetto near the Hull House.

Terre Haute, Ind., has recently acquired two new parks which are to be laid out and improved this spring.

Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy, of Janesville, Wis., has donated \$5,000 to the Janesville Park and Pleasure Drive Association, making a total of \$10,000 pledged to the association for park purposes. Dr. Cordyon C. Dwight is president of the association.

An electric fountain is one of the improvements planned for City Park at Denver.

The City Council of Philadelphia has appropriated \$498,875.75 for Fairmount Park this year.

A landscape gardener has been employed to lay out the new park at Notasulga, Ala.

Ferdinand Schmitz, of Seattle, Wash., has donated to that city 35 acres of land in West Seattle for a public park.

The city council of Wilmington, Del., has authorized the issue and sale of \$35,000 in bonds for the park fund. Of this, \$20,000 will be used to acquire additional land and build a public swimming pool.

N. Byhower, the new park superintendent of Salt Lake City, Utah, is preparing plans for the improvement of Parking District No. 1.

Birmingham, Ala., has just opened its first public playground.

The mayor of Haverhill, Mass., has recommended that children's playgrounds be laid out in Kenoza Lake and Riverside Parks.

Governor General Earl Grey of Canada, has invited every club in Canada to co-operate in raising \$1,000,000 for converting the plains of Abraham and Steyfoe at Quebec into a great National Park.

Marquis Martin Maloney has presented Scranton, Pa., with 35 acres for a public park. Landscape Architect N. F. Barrett of New York, has prepared plans for the improvement of the tract.

T. A. McClelland, of Kansas City, Mo., has donated a tract of land to Joplin, Mo., for a public park.

Cincinnati, O., is to utilize the services of the unemployed in the work of clearing up the parks for which there is a fund of \$20,000 on hand. The park board of Dayton, O., has also planned

to give day labor in the parks to the unemployed. The Associated Charities of Portland, Ore., has arranged to pay the wages of unemployed for four hours' work a day in the city park.

The Park Commission of Charleston, S. C., has bought the land for the extension of Hampton Park to the Ashley River.

George E. Kessler, of Kansas City, Mo., has been employed by the park board of Indianapolis, Ind., as consulting engineer. The local superintendent has not yet been selected.

Kokomo, Ind., will spend \$2,000 in dredging the creek in the city park and making other improvements there.

A movement has been started in New York for the creation of a National park on the Highlands of the Hudson, from Cornwall to Jones' Point on the west bank of the river and from Fishkill to Peekskill on the east side.

Jacksonville, Ill., has appropriated \$5,000 for the improvement of Nichols Park.

An artificial lake has been completed in Edgewood Park, New Haven, Conn., at a cost of \$7,400. It is a gift of Commissioner English.

The officers of Locust Hill Cemetery, Trenton, N. J., have offered to sell the cemetery to the city for park purposes on condition that the city remove bodies and make other improvements. The price asked is \$4,000.

Mrs. D. Willis James, of Madison, N. J., has offered to donate \$5,000 to Morristown, N. J., for beautifying Morristown Park on condition that the city expend \$2,000 additional.

The Buckley & Douglas Lumber Co. has presented the village of Buckley, Mich., with a public park.

Yonkers, N. Y., will purchase five parcels of land as an addition to Grant Park.

A new greenhouse is being erected in the City Park in Dallas, Tex. It is 40x60 feet with concrete benches and foundation.

FROM ANNUAL REPORTS

Expenditures by the South Park commissioners of Chicago for the year amounted to \$1,859,543. Of this amount \$751,830 represents improvements, and \$1,107,713 the cost of maintenance. During the year the South Park commissioners acquired for park purposes a total area of 28.14 acres.

The annual appropriation for the past year's work in the parks of New Haven, Conn., was \$23,000. The city also made special appropriations amounting

to \$10,398.23. The greatest amount expended on any park was \$10,300.15 on Edgewood Park. One hundred and sixteen acres of land were bought for an addition to Beaver Ponds Park. The total expenditures for the year were \$42,561.88.

Minneapolis expended \$298,209.66 for park purposes in 1907, according to the report of Secretary J. A. Ridgway. The largest items of disbursement were: land purchases, \$57,456; improvements, \$65,258; tree planting on city streets, \$4,735; new tools and equipment, \$12,304; trees and shrubs, \$913; maintenance of parks and parkways, \$65,208; miscellaneous items of maintenance, \$40,348; interest on \$818,000 of park bonds, \$34,985; certificates of indebtedness, \$13,514. Among the notable acquisitions of the year was the new Kenwood Park, north of Lake of the Isles, and North Commons, the old McNair farm.

The annual report of the board of park commissioners of Seattle, Wash., for the fiscal year ending August 1, 1907, in addition to showing receipts and disbursements gives a review in a general way of the work accomplished. Receipts for the year amounted to \$152,100.92, including \$108,970.27 from taxes, \$42,405.63 from fines, fees and licenses, and \$725 from miscellaneous sources. Disbursements for the year amounted to \$113,964.47, increasing the balance on hand August 1, 1906, from \$15,423.16 to \$53,559.61.

The Park Commission of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in its annual report asks for a one mill tax this year instead of one half mill on the assessed valuation. During the year the commission had \$21,549.61 to expend. The expenditures amounted to \$19,933.74. The estimated value of park area acquired by the commission amounts to \$76,250.

According to the annual report of the Park Board of Rochester, N. Y., the commissioners will need \$185,401 to carry on their work this year. That amount is divided into \$91,981 for maintenance, \$56,420 for general betterments, \$17,000 for the purchase of new land, and \$20,000 for boulevard improvements. Some of the money is proposed to be spent in the improvement of the Durand-Eastman Park on the shore of Lake Ontario.

The Forestry Department of the Commissioners of Cemeteries and Public Grounds of Portland, Me., reports that many of the trees are dying from old age, some from disease, some from

the effects of the gnawing of horses and many from other causes. Young trees are doing well and the abutters are doing their duty by them. A crew of five men was employed destroying brown tail moths from Feb. 4th to April 20th. The work of the department was as follows: Dead and dangerous trees removed, 107; trees trimmed from orders, 1,742; new trees guarded, 407; tree guards repaired, 208. The trees on sixteen streets were given a systematic pruning.

During the past year two-thirds of the roadways in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., were reconstructed with gravel and the remaining drives were put in thorough repair. The bridge paths in the park were recoated with gravel. Asphalt tiles are replacing 148,000 square feet of old tar walks. Nearly a thousand dead or diseased trees were removed from the park. Two miles of the main roadway on the Ocean parkway was rebuilt with Hudson river road gravel.

In the annual report of the park commissioners of Malden, Mass., reference is made to the purchase of the Ameringer field, about to be made, and its addition to Clifton grove, making a large park for the west side of the city. There was also a purchase of a large tract of land to be added to the historic Bell Rock reservation. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., has been commissioned to design a plan for the laying out of Bell Rock and Arthur A. Shurtleff is making plans for the development of the West Side playground and Webster playground.

The 38th annual report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Buffalo shows expenditures during the year of \$239,041.92. Particular attention is directed in the report to the destruction of flowers, plants and trees at the South Park conservatory and the grounds surrounding it by the poisonous gases and smoke emitted by the railroad engines and the industrial plants in that vicinity. The report states that in the very near future it will be necessary to remove the gardens, a step that has long been urged by Director Cowell.

Estimates for the park and boulevard department of Detroit have been made for this season's work. The advent of the auto has rendered harder roads necessary on Belle Isle Park. For these roads \$20,000 will be asked and \$25,000 for resurfacing the boulevard. For the new bath house at Belle Isle \$5,000 will be required for a sand beach, and \$2,000 for walks and grounds.

Improvements costing \$82,845.29 have been made in the parks of Milwaukee during the year 1907, exclusive of the \$66,473.39 expended in the maintenance of the system. Two hundred and eighty-four acres of new park property has been purchased, making a total of 817 acres of park lands now owned by the city. The improvements include a beach drive at Lake Park, costing \$2,002.25 and grading the new athletic field, extending the playgrounds, sodding and planting shrubs and laying sewers and water pipe at that park, the total improvements at Lake Park costing \$4,654.54.

posed museum is a legitimate park building, though intimating strongly that it is. This leaves the matter still undecided. The park commissioners, however, have signed a contract for the erection of the building and are going ahead with their preparations.

* * *

Records of the Department of Parks of New York City give some interesting figures. It is shown that the original cost of the parks, which number 113, was about \$66,456,000, and they are worth now nearly twenty times as much as at the dates of their purchase. The numerous parks vary in size from a small fraction of an acre at the junction of streets to 1,756 acres in Pelham Bay Park, the most extensive in the city, and forming a grand system through the Parkway that connects it with Bronx Park, 661 acres, which, in its turn, is connected on the west by Moshulu Parkway with Van Cortlandt Park, 1,132 acres. South of these throughout the Bronx and Manhattan Island are ninety-two parks, remarkably evenly distributed, offering ready access from every portion of the entire surrounding territory all the way down to the Battery. Manhattan, with its more congested population, naturally has the most parks, which number forty-eight, with Central Park, 843 acres, leading. Brooklyn Borough, with thirty-eight parks, comes next, with Prospect Park, of 516 acres, at the head of the list. The Bronx has the greatest park acreage, with seventeen parks; then comes Queens, with seven, followed by Richmond, with three.

* * *

A lack of harmony appears to have entered in the park board of Tacoma, Wash., which resulted in some resignations and reconsiderations, and what was more distasteful to the public, the removal from office of Superintendent E. R. Roberts. This was evidently a blunder on the part of the board, because pressure of public opinion seems to have led, in a very short time, to his reinstatement. Mr. Roberts has unquestionably done much for the Tacoma parks during his years of faithful service, and has earned the good will of his fellow citizens. There was, of course, considerable adverse criticism of his methods and acts by those not in accord with them, but this will serve as a guide and will enable him to trim his sails for further usefulness.

* * *

The Committee on the Library of the Lower House is still holding hearings on the question of changing the site

Continued on page VII.

PARK NEWS.

The first tree planting has been done in the new ground in Grant Park, on the lake front, Chicago. The stock was furnished by the Peterson Nursery.

In the big orchid collection in Lincoln Park conservatory in Chicago, almost 1,000 plants are in flower. Head Gardener Alois Frey declares it is the largest public collection of orchids in the world. The orchids belonging to the park are supplemented by the extensive collection of Harry G. Selfridge, including many rare varieties. A large basket hanging from the roof contains a single plant of *Cattleya Trianae*, now bearing between thirty and forty blossoms. There are four types of the extremely rare *Laelia Anceps*

Alba, a white orchid with slender petals, and numerous examples of other branches of the *Laelia* group.

In the suit of the South Park Commissioners of Chicago to enjoin Montgomery Ward from prosecuting his suit to prevent them from erecting the Field Museum in Grant Park, Judge Dupuy said the court would not enjoin Ward from prosecuting his suit if any buildings were erected which were not consistent with park purposes. He, however, held that the commission has the power and right to erect in Grant Park legitimate park buildings; that the injunctions hitherto obtained by Ward do not forbid such structures. At the same time the court did not pass on the question whether the pro-



CITY BEAUTIFUL PLANS FOR LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., whose reports on the beautifying of a number of cities have been noted in these pages has recently completed elaborate city beautiful plans for Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Robinson's plans are not intended for making immediate changes in the city, but are to be used as a guide to systematic development and the gradual changes and improvements that time and the city's treasury will make possible in the course of its future growth.

Among the more important recommendations are:

A union depot to be placed on the site of the present Arcade station. Converting Fifth street into a broad way, leading from the railway depot to Central Park. The purchase and transforming of the Normal School grounds into a park to be connected with Central Park by a straight thoroughfare, and to be capped by library and art buildings. The formation of a civic, or administration, center, with the Court House as a base and a new city hall on the present site of the Bullard block. The extension of Aliso street to Main and New High to Broadway, to be a part of the civic center plan. Creation of Fort Hill Park on Buena Vista street on the hill between Sunset boulevard and Temple street. Removal of street car tracks from Figueroa street and converting it into a boulevard. Various improvements of a minor nature in certain streets and parks. Establishment of little parks and fountains in gores and sharp bends in streets. Permanent elimination of electric signs from over side-

walks. Lowering the grade of the Broadway tunnel. Elimination of fences. Wider side parking in the residential districts. Planting of more and better trees through the city.

The report suggests that the Union Station be located on the land now occupied by the Arcade Depot and its surroundings; that the Southern Pacific abandon the use of Alameda street by through trains.

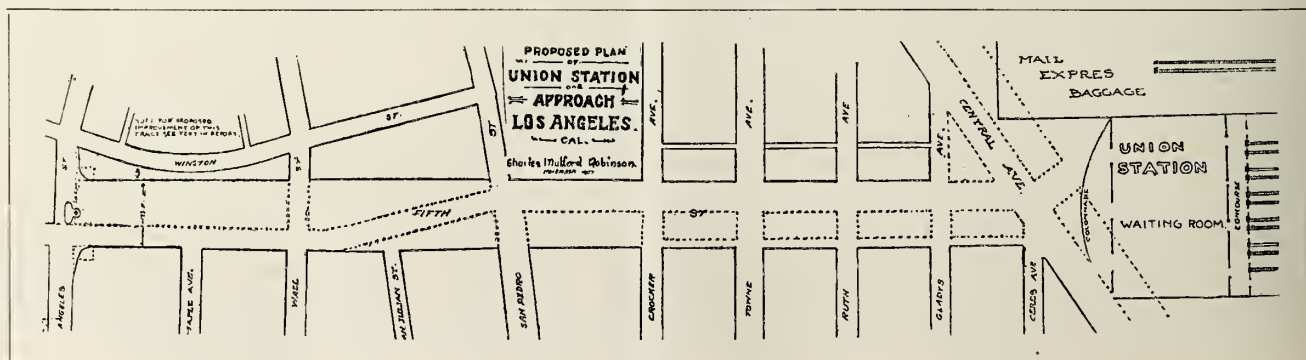
Concerning the approach to the station Mr. Robinson has the following to say in his report:

"The city, in requiring these changes and the construction of a splendid Union Station, should improve the opportunity to provide a worthy approach. This can be done easily and effectively, as shown in the diagram, by widening and straightening Fifth street, placing the new station on the present Southern Pacific holdings at the Arcade Depot and out to Central avenue. The drawing suggests a big terminal station built on the modern plan. The building is placed on the axis of Fifth street centering on it, so as to give a fine effect, closing the vista of the street. The effect is further heightened by the suggested peristyle, a colonnade describing a long arc across the structure's front. Fifth street is widened to 192½ feet, from Gladys avenue to Los Angeles street, and is straightened so that it leads straight away from the broad plaza planned in front of the station to the heart of the business district. A very remarkable effect can be secured here at relatively little cost. For the four blocks from Central avenue to Crocker street, a 12½

foot alley runs parallel to Fifth street at a distance of only 100 feet to the south. By widening the street on this side to include the alley, there is obtained thus the whole broad sweep desired. For the block beyond Crocker, the alley has not been cut through, and the strip to be acquired is 12½ feet wider as a consequence.

Then comes the street's present awkward turn, which is remedied by taking such decreasing amount on the south side and increasing amount on the north, as to maintain its straight line. From Wall street to Los Angeles street the taking is all on the north. For the whole of this distance, a half-mile stretch from the station plaza, there is not a single building of importance to block the improvement. Much the greater number are small frame structures, often of only one story. How long such a condition may continue cannot be said. It is sheer good fortune that it has lasted as long as this.

Any student of the map or the street itself will be struck by the advantage of continuing the widening all the way to Hill street, where this broad boulevard would connect with the improvements at Central Park, of which I shall speak later. I stopped the widening at Los Angeles street, not because unconscious of this advantage, but because at that corner there is met, in the new King Edward Hotel, the first substantial building to oppose the boulevard's prolongation; and beyond the King Edward, one gets at once into "close-in" business property of perhaps as much value as any in the city."



BEAUTY AND VARIETY IN ORNAMENTAL PLANTING

God loves the ornamental, for He has given the world and the whole universe so much of it. Infinite skill, art and taste have been lavished on our grand old earth.

When it comes to fruits, God might have given them the somber color of the cobblestones—but no. One of the finest pictures on earth is the orchard in autumn with its great, luscious burdens wrapped in envelopes of red and gold. The cherry tree is made beautiful—a bouquet of white in early spring and later you see the mingling of the red with the green—one of nature's fairest pictures. The strawberry—God's climax—is more valuable because of its superlative beauty. Fruits are not ready for delivery until they have their wrappings done up in colorings no artist can reproduce.

How endless the varieties of the trees with their different forms and foliage. What a family of shrubs He has given us. One hundred and fifty kinds of lilacs, with the power to produce more till we may run them into the thousands. These stretch the time of blooming from early spring till the first of July. In the West, we have not the full assortment of shrubs for our trying climate which they have in the moister and milder East, and yet, we have the power and skill for producing more. Our own "Wizard of

(Extracts from a paper read by C. S. Harrison of York, Nebraska, before the Nebraska Horticultural Society.)

the North," Professor Hansen, has brought out of the unknown, a cross of *Prunus Pissardi* and *Besseyi*, one of the most beautiful shrubs I ever saw, symmetrical in form, with foliage of deepest crimson purple. Back in the unknown land there are other forms of loveliness which we trust his skill will drag forth to light.

The charming family of the *Philadelphus* or *Syringa* is a numerous one and new types are being constantly added; so with the *Spiræas* and these with the *vilburnums* and other shrubs are all the while being improved.

When we come to flowers, we are in a land filled with the very fascinations and astonishments of loveliness. The rose, the peony, the phlox, the canna, and the dahlia with hosts of perennials show the love of the beautiful on the part of the Creator. But this is not all; the native flowers are but the beginning of things. They are mostly single. He gives man the skill to make them double and to increase their beauty many fold. What stupendous changes have been made with the phlox, the peony, the dahlia, and carnation, so marked, so divergent from the parent source their own

mother would not recognize them.

When a carnation sells for \$30,000, and that is but its beginning, when a *Festiva maxima* grows to be worth \$100,000, when other floral gems reach such high values, than it pays to explore that unknown land.

Do some Home Missionary work for yourself in the evangel of beauty. You need it badly enough. Do something for your neighbors. You can not live down here long, at best, but leave a worthy trail behind you to let people know you passed this way. A single farm, put to its best, would be a Mecca for Pilgrims in search of the beautiful. A whole section of rich prairie would be like a section of paradise let down to earth. A whole township improved as it might be, would make earth so attractive that the best Christian would be willing to stay out of heaven awhile to enjoy it. Such surroundings would lengthen life and prolong a stay on earth. Home would be delightful memory to children in after years.

Cattle, horses, hogs, corn, and wheat are all right in themselves. They have given you competence so you can now fix up and you will find there are other things fully as attractive and beautiful as the hog, and yet, what farmer gives his front yard as much attention as he does his pig pen?

SUN DIAL IN GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO

A handsome memorial sun dial has just been formally unveiled in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. It was presented to the park and city by the National Society of Colonial Dames resident in California, in honor of the first three navigators to the Pacific Coast. These are Fortuno Jiminez, Juan Rodrigues Cabrillo and Sir Francis Drake.

The base of the dial is of Utah stone, consisting of four overlapping slabs, the bottom one being one foot thick and 12 feet square. From this foundation rises a round fluted column of pure white California marble five feet high and 20 inches in diameter, around the top of which has been carved a handsome garland of flowers and fruits; and also an appropriate inscription.

The dial is of bronze in the form of a half-globe resting on the back of a large bronze turtle, emblematic of the slowness of the flight of time. On the face, or inside of the half-globe, above the figures marking the time, are medallions of the three navigators thus honored, while beneath the figures is the inscription: "*Hora ne Sole nolente Negro*," meaning "I tell not the hour when the Sun will not." On the reverse, or outside of the half-globe, is a relief map of the Western Hemisphere. The work was designed and modeled by M. Earl Cummings, the young California sculptor. The total cost was about \$1,500.



SUN DIAL, GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO
M. Earl Cummings, Sc.



IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

The ladies' committee of the Helena Improvement Society, Helena, Mont., has started a campaign to bring five hundred new annual members into the organization.

* * *

Superintendent of Schools Arthur K. Whitcomb of Lowell, Mass., reports that school children of that city destroyed 632,150 nests of the brown tail moths last year.

* * *

We are indebted to a correspondent who calls our attention to the fact that the "Fountain of Neptune," illustrated on the cover of our last issue, is located at Nancy, instead of Nantes, as noted beneath the picture.

* * *

A sub-committee of the Improvement Committee of the Board of Trade of Wilmington, Del., has been appointed to look up the dirty, unsightly and unimproved lots in all sections of the city. This committee will try to locate such places, learn the names of the owners and then persuade them to have the lots improved.

* * *

The Civic Club of Houston, Tex., will purchase land for a playground, which it has been conducting on leased ground. The following officers have been elected: President, Mrs. T. R. Franklin; general vice-president, Mrs. William Christian; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. R. Dancy; recording secretary, Mrs. March Culmore; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Kirkland.

* * *

Howard Evarts Weed, landscape architect of Chicago, during a tour of Texas cities in connection with some private landscape work, gave a number of lectures on civic improvement work illustrated with stereopticon views showing the "before and after" where improvements have been made. He spoke before several improvement organizations and schools. Among them were the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Industrial School in Denton, the school children and the Improvement League at Denison, and the Texas Academy of Science at Austin, also at the San Jacinto School at Dallas.

* * *

John M. Carrère, Arnold W. Bruned and Frederick Law Olmsted have

been called in to study the problem of developing a civic center in Baltimore. Tentative plans by local men for the development of the civic center provide for carrying in the future the city's group of buildings eastward toward Jones' Falls, which is to be boulevarded, and then southward so as to include the market buildings on Center-Market place. The plan includes the purchase of all ground between Gay street and Jones' Falls and the parking of it temporarily until the city is ready to erect buildings in the future.

* * *

The Winter Hill Improvement Association of Winter Hill, a suburb of Boston, will give prizes for the best kept front and back yards in its district. Last year the association gave prizes amounting to \$200 and this year the contests are to be enlarged and improved. Every contestant will be free to follow his or her own inclination, and cultivate vegetables, flowers or a lawn. The points on which the committee lay special stress are keeping the yard free from litter and waste, keeping the sidewalks clean, and the gutter free from litter and weeds. Miss Edith M. Whitmore is director and manager of the contests.

* * *

The annual flower show held under the auspices of the Denison, Tex., Civic Improvement League proved one of the prettiest events of the season. Nathan Smith & Son, Adrian, Mich.; J. W. Vestal & Son, Little Rock, Ark., and J. W. Furrow & Co., Guthrie, Okla., were extensive exhibitors of chrysanthemums, of which there was a fine collection. B. A. Donald and Mrs. Joe Fritz of Denison and Mrs. G. J. Ralls of Atoka, Okla., won a very liberal share of the prizes in the amateur class on chrysanthemums. An interesting feature of the show was the exhibit of flowers and plants by the public schools of the city, showing a wonderful awakening of interest in the children. The show was a thorough success from every point of view and a considerable sum was distributed in prizes.

* * *

One of the features of the recent convention of the American Civic Association at Providence was five boys, the officers of the Boys' Civic Club of Scranton, Pa., including the "Mayor"

and "Select Council" of "Scranton City, Jr.," a mimic municipality which governs itself. The boys transact business along the same lines and under the same rules as the city of Scranton, the officers being elected and appointed in the manner prescribed by the laws of Pennsylvania. The club is four years old.

Considerable opposition on the part of the women delegates present was aroused by Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., of Boston, in the course of his talk at the round table conference in the Brown Union auditorium, when he declared that a large percentage of the bottled liquors purchased were bought by women. The statement by the same speaker that women were chiefly responsible for the bill-board nuisance also brought out a storm of protest from the ladies, but it set them to thinking, which was just what he intended.

* * *

Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, on opposite sides of the Connecticut river, in that beautiful section of country of the Connecticut valley which contains so many interesting spots, will in the future be better known than ever. Through the persistent labor and interest of Mr. Christopher Clarke in his project to open up the mountains' beauties to the public and to preserve them for all time to the people in their natural attractiveness, some ten miles of excellent roadway has been constructed, which affords a panorama of scenery unequalled in its class by any other locality in the country. As may be known by many, the two mountains stand practically opposite each other, the Connecticut river breaking through between them into Hampden county, and forming a charming succession of bends and pools through a valley replete with natural and associated attractions. The roadways and paths on the sides of the mountains command all this. Mr. Clarke's project comprises the preservation of this locality as a great beauty spot, and while the whole plan is not thoroughly developed it will surely be before long. Mr. Clarke is a member of the Park Commission and a member of the Board of Trustees of Public Reservations of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and he may be depended upon to work to the end of completing his scheme should his life be spared. His persistence has earned him the title of "crank," which term, like so many instances on record, is honored by the association.

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

A NOTABLE WORK IN MODERN TREE SURGERY

The renovation of the grand old "Liberty Tree" was the greatest work that I have ever done in tree doctoring. This tree is located on the campus of St. John's College at Annapolis, Md., and is, I am safe in saying, the largest tree in this country outside of the Red Wood Belt. It is 104 feet high, 37 feet 3 inches in circumference a few inches above the ground, and is a tulip tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*) and is known to the people of the South as the Tulip Poplar.

This huge trunk extends 25 feet, at which point it divides into two gigantic branches both of which are nearly 9 feet in circumference at a height of 56 feet above the ground. One of these huge branches was hollowed to a height of 56 feet 3 inches. In the main trunk there was a great cavity, which after being cleaned out was 11 feet 6 inches in diameter at the base and was open on one side to a height of 18 feet. This cavity is shown in picture No. 1 before it was cleaned out.

Picture No. 2 shows the men at work inside the cavity removing the decayed wood.

Picture No. 3 shows the tree from the opposite side to the cavity, but it shows

the ladders in the tree and at the top of the small ladder is the opening through



No. 1. THE CAVITY IN THE LIBERTY TREE

which the last batch of concrete was poured.

Picture No. 4 shows how the concrete

was put in—the large cavity being held there while it set by an 8-inch brick wall which was afterwards plastered with cement colored and roughened to imitate the bark as shown in picture No. 5.

Picture No. 6 shows the great cavity after it was cleaned out.

Picture No. 7 shows Mayor Claude of Annapolis and a group of children in and around the cavity, six of the children being a portion of Mayor Claude's family.

After the work of cleaning the cavity and the removing of all dead wood was finished, the cavity was washed with a solution of copper sulphate and lime to destroy any fungus germs that escaped the chisel of the workmen. The filling was then begun from the bottom as shown in No. 4 picture. As soon as this face was closed as shown in No. 5 picture the concrete was poured in through the large cavity shown about half way up the tree in No. 3 picture. When this was sealed up, the remainder of the concrete was poured in from the cavity at the top of the small ladder as shown in picture No. 3.

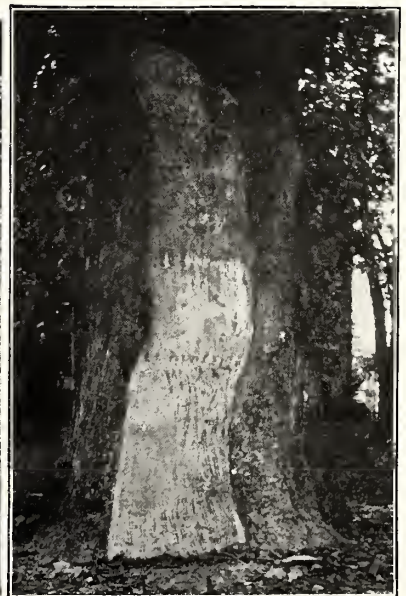
Before the concrete was put in steel



No. 2. REMOVING THE DECAYED WOOD



No. 3. THE LIBERTY TREE, FROM THE OPPOSITE SIDE



No. 5. THE FINISHED WORK



No. 4. BRICK WALL
INSIDE CAVITY



No. 6. THE CAVITY
CLEANED OUT



No. 7. ELEVEN CHILDREN
IN THE CAVITY

rods were driven in the ground and carried through the cavity to the top of the tree, and were fastened to cross bolts, which were put through the trunk. This keeps them in the center of the cavity forming a reinforcement of the concrete, which renders it almost indestructible. Fifty-three and a half tons of concrete, iron and bricks were used in this filling. The concrete was mixed in the following proportions:

One part cement, two of sand and four of one-half-inch crushed blue stone. The cement used for the work was the Atlas Portland. The consistency was such that it could be poured in and would find its own level without tamping. In this way, we believe we have put in a positively air-tight filling, therefore, we believe that we have permanently arrested decay, and this tree now estimated to be over six hundred years old might live for another five hundred years, as it is rendered impregnable against the wind storms from which it stood in great danger of being blown down prior to the concrete filling.

The tree is one of the most historic trees in the country. In 1632 the first treaty between the Susquehannock Indians and the Colonists was signed beneath its branches. In 1791 Generals Washington and Lafayette visited St. John's College. In 1824 a reception was given to General Lafayette beneath its branches. In 1864 the soldiers of the Civil War were encamped around it. It was then that a huge branch fell nearly causing the death of several soldiers. There was a poem written in 1812 by an ancestor of Mayor Claude dedicated to the Old Liberty Tree bidding it good-bye. He speaks of it crumbling away, which proves that there was a large cavity at that time, which led him to think

that it could not last much longer. The falling of this branch in 1864 increased the size of the cavity tremendously.

On Oct. 19th the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, honored this tree by placing a tablet on the cement face. The inscription on this tablet is as follows:

"This tablet is placed upon the Liberty Tree by the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Annapolis, Md., Oct. 19th, 1907, to commemorate the first treaty made here with the Susquehannocks in 1632, and that George Washington in 1791 and General Lafayette in 1824 visited St. John's College. Through the munificence of Mr. James T. Woodward, of New York City, this tree, estimated to be over six hundred years old, has been preserved from decay."

At the unveiling of this tablet there were many prominent speakers, among whom were Governor Warfield, of Maryland; Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the D. A. R.; Mrs. W. S. Welsh, regent of the Peggy Stewart Chapter, D. A. R., who presented the tablet to St. John's College. Dr.

Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College, delivered the address of acceptance. Col. Tilghman, secretary of state of Maryland, read an ode dedicated to the old tree, which was composed by Honorable J. Wirt Randall. Governor Warfield and President Fell eulogized Mr. James T. Woodward, of New York, for providing the funds to restore this tree. Mr. Woodward is president of the Hanover National Bank of New York City, and has a beautiful home in Newport, R. I., also a hunting lodge with an estate covering upwards of four thousand acres at Collington, Prince George County, Md., on which he keeps a large number of thoroughbred hunters and over one hundred fox hounds. Mr. Woodward is a lover of old trees. We have just finished work on a fine avenue of Tulip trees on his estate in Maryland. These trees are all very old, not one of them under two hundred years.

From this place, we went to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, on the Potomac River, Fairfax County, Va. Here we are doing some great work on over one hundred of these historic trees, which are known to have been planted by George Washington. In our work here we have to use a great many bolts to draw together the torn branches of the trees.

I still find in use in some parts the injurious band, which girdles and kills the trees. We always remove these and replace them with bolts. I find in all towns and cities the tree is used as a guy for electric light, telegraph or telephone poles by placing wires around the trunk or branches. This method of using the tree is injurious, but the tree can be used as a guy for the poles without any injury whatsoever by means of placing an eye bolt through the tree with nuts and washers countersunk and covered with cement so that the bark will grow over them. Wires attached to this eye bolt have greater strength than the old-time method of wrapping them around the tree and are harmless to the tree. JOHN T. WITHERS.

TREES FOR THE SOUTHWEST

For a variety of purposes few of our native trees are more beautiful or more available than the box elder *Acer Negundo*. Its habitat extends from New England to the Gulf of Mexico; westward from the Rocky Mountains all along the Missouri river, and southwest to the Panhandle of Texas.

It is to be found in all arboretums, public and private grounds, and ar-

ranged in all the ways that trees can be set out, and throughout the country this tree is popular. It is easily propagated and propagates itself from wind-blown seeds. Wherever the seeds find a lodgment, even in so-called barren, hot, cold, or localities subject to drought, it may be found growing from self-sown seed in patches or singly, and it would seem to be an excellent tree for shade

or improvement purposes almost anywhere.

Box elders found in the forest or on the mountain sides transplant easily when one year old, but for the best results two or three-year-old trees should be chosen and the tops severely cut back. They need stakes for the first year in their new quarters. The box elder is a beautiful tree and a common one in the Texas Panhandle, where driving winds and droughts are common as in the northwest. In a word, it is a quick-growing, hardy and beautiful shade tree and is also valuable for fuel.

THE OREGON GRAPE, which is the handsomest specimen of the beautiful Berberis or Mahonia class, is a hardy evergreen, growing naturally from British Columbia to Oregon, extending to high and low lands and to dry as well as to swampy districts. There is a full dozen of these beautiful shrubs, in pleasing variety, but the *Oregon Grape* or *Berberis aquifolium*, adopted as the State Flower of Oregon, is the best. The foliage is compound, five to nine dark leaflets, spiny toothed, of dark lustrous green. The flowers, in dense clusters, are bright yellow, and are succeeded by blue-black seed berries or grapes that hang in clusters from autumn to spring. The Berberis or Mahonia plants are drought resisting, though the foliage suffers in brightness.

SUNFLOWERS—There are three perennials, all of them single-flowered. *Helianthus orgyalis*, the *State Flower* of Kansas, and *H. decapetalis maximum* are almost the same. The disk flower or chaffy circular part measures eight inches across, and the sterile yellow rays are broad, long, and of a deep orange-yellow. The plants grow seven

and eight feet high, with numerous branches, free flowering. They are of very easy culture, naturally resistant of severe cold up to the Rocky Mountain regions, and equally as impervious to drought. The seeds of sunflowers are much valued for poultry, and especially for parrots.

The third perennial variety is *Helianthus tuberosa*, the Jerusalem artichoke. It forms tubers that are favorites for swine, and is extensively grown for that purpose. The flowers are medium-sized and of a beautiful deep yellow, in bloom from May until frost.

THE CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSE stands at the head of beautiful vines. Reliable in all climates, it never wilts a leaf nor ceases to flourish under long-continued heat and persistent winds. It climbs high, spreads out on all sides, twenty feet at a time, and blooms for some six weeks with the greatest profusion and brilliancy of red roses of any vine.

Vitis aestivalis or *Summer Grape* is the original of the popular Clinton grape. *Vitis Labrusca*, the northern *Fox Grape*, is the parent of Catawba and Isabella. Both vines have bold, conspicuous, lively green foliage immune from diseases or attacks of insects.

THE MONTANA VERBENA, also called Rocky Mountain Verbena in pink and purple form, is the hardiest, the freest, and the earliest to bloom of any of the class. It is probably the same as *V. cubletia*, the type of all our elegant garden verbenas. Its botanical name is confused with several. However, the plant is well known everywhere. Our forbears planted it a century ago, north and south, east and west.

G. T. DRENNAN.

REPTON'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING

It is likely that there are still a good many people engaged in practising or paying for what is called landscape gardening to whom it will be news that this most popular and misunderstood style of art was not invented, or rather discovered, until less than two hundred years ago. Then certain people, mostly writers like Addison, Pope, and Horace Walpole began to see that not only were there many beauties in rural scenery, whether wild or modified by man and his works, but that these beauties would be used as motives for inspiration or imitation in the creation of artificial scenery, or gardens large and small. Up to that time, no one had thought of making artificial scenery excepting along formal or architectural lines, with

axes and symmetry and geometrical forms; a style of composition in part identical with that of a building. The first practitioner of the so-called "Landscape" school was probably Kent, who was said by one of his admirers to have "leaped the fence and found that all Nature was a garden." He was succeeded by a crowd of imitators, of whom the most notable was the much abused—though not always deservedly—Capability Brown. This style was smooth, bare and uninteresting; the house usually rose from a great unbroken lawn, and many a fine terrace or other architectural base was destroyed to make way for the smugness of the new style. These men talked continually of "imitating Nature," when, as a matter of fact, they

were generally imitating themselves; and it does not appear to have occurred to any of them that what they imitated was not nature at all, but an artificial thing, a creation of man, the lawn or meadows surrounded by foliage, the serpentine road and perhaps the piece of water of an irregular but plainly artificial shape. It took two or three generations of experiment—too often costly and reckless—before anyone was able to see the true value and the true genius of the informal style, which does not necessarily imitate nature at all, but takes certain principles and motives found in natural or semi-natural scenery—irregular surfaces of ground, foliage masses, etc.—and blends them into a coherent design. Humphrey Repton saw the situation from his own point of view, and, refusing to be misled by the errors or the prejudices of his predecessors, used his wonderfully keen perceptions and sublimated common sense in the solving of each problem in his own way. He never tried to impose his pet theories on any set of conditions, but always to find what solution each set of conditions suggested. His solutions were always ingenious and nearly always apt and artistic; his discussions of them are lucid and instructive and his writings are perhaps the most valuable we have to those who would know how to reason on the varying outdoor problem. He saw and condemned the mistakes of his predecessors, the road uselessly winding, the bareness and monotony, the confusing of greatness of extent with greatness of effect and so on; he saw that gardening and architecture were not hostile, but mutually dependent; and in spite of different conditions and lapse of time our modern practice of landscape architecture is, in essentials, the same as that of Repton.

The new edition of his "Art of Landscape Gardening," just published, is edited by Mr. John Nolen and published with the co-operation of the American Society of Landscape Architects. Most of Repton's writings of value are included and many reproductions of his sketches, some of them with the flaps or slides he invented to show the effect of his proposed improvements. The book is handsomely printed and bound in an appropriately old-fashioned style. It is the first of a series of classics on Landscape Design to be issued at intervals under similar conditions.

HAROLD A. CAPARN.

"The Art of Landscape Gardening," by Humphrey Repton; Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; price \$3.20 postpaid; orders may be sent to PARK AND CEMETERY.



SUCCESSFUL CEMETERY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

Probably few cemeteries make use of newspaper advertising; probably many superintendents doubt the value of it. Evidence,* however, is accumulating to show that the modern cemetery can be judiciously, profitably and inoffensively advertised. The most extensive use of newspaper publicity that has come to our notice is that of Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, Ala., and Mr. John R. Gaudin, secretary and treasurer of the company, writes that it has been very successful. He attributes the doubling of the lot sales solely to their newspaper and illustrated booklet advertising.

The campaign has been systematically planned and an appropriation sufficient to allow the use of generous space, combined with carefully prepared copy and frequent illustrations, have produced the remarkable results noted.

The advertisements varied in size from six inches, double column, to seven inches, triple column, and each one had an appropriate illustration. We reproduce one of them herewith, with the exception of the cut which was poorly printed. The text of four others is reprinted here and is well worth the study of others who may be planning similar work.

Such advertising has an educative value that will benefit both the public and the cemetery using it. The people are not slow to appreciate the advantages of the modern lawn cemetery over the old fashioned graveyard, but they need to be told. The advertisements were well displayed, and each one devoted to some special feature of the cemetery management that would be likely to interest lot holders.

They were all accompanied by suitable half-tone illustrations, some of which will be suggested by the head lines.

They are as follows:

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

Great progress has been made during the summer months on the extensive improvements at Elmwood, Birmingham's progressive cemetery. Perfect drainage has been secured, and all lots and roads are laid out according to natural contour, or slopes, of the ground. Underground drainage will pre-

vent the washing of roads, and Elmwood has purchased 3,500 feet of piping, which is now being laid down under directions of engineers. New driveways are being constructed, all being macadamized, and being carefully planned by the best landscape architect of the country. New lawn sections are now being placed on the market; these are slightly sloped and sodded with grass, thus giving each lot a perfect surface for drainage. Mowing the grass on every lot is provided free, by the Elmwood cemetery. This makes every lot uniform in appearance. To guarantee this care and attention in future generations, Elmwood is permanently reserving, or setting aside 10 per cent of its sales to provide an endowment fund of \$50,000. Extensive fall planting of trees and shrubbery will assist nature in beautifying Elmwood and providing shady, quiet spots, which will make Elmwood indeed a peaceful garden of eternal sleep. The location of Elmwood, when you consider the expected growth of the city, is ideal, away from the noisy manufacturing district, yet in the heart of the district, and accessible by both electric cars and macadamized roads. Easy terms are offered those who desire family burial lots, and arrangements can be made to remove relatives from other cemeteries. Descriptive booklet will be mailed free to anyone who will phone Elmwood cemetery. A representative will call at any appointed time and give information desired, or meet those interested with conveyances and show the beautiful park-like burial grounds.

Perpetual Care.

Past experience of generations has proven that even among the wealthy, after their estates had passed into other hands, their cemetery lots were neglected, and no money was spent for either graves or lots. It is indeed a consolation to realize that when you have a lot in Elmwood cemetery (which is the only perpetual care cemetery in the State), that the lots and graves will be cared for, regardless of the whereabouts of lot owners.

Elmwood cemetery is modern, and on the

Future Guarantee

TO protect and guarantee lot owners with perpetual care in future generations, the company is reserving 10 per cent of the sale of all lots and graves. \$50,000.00 is to be reserved, the principal will be permanently set aside to endow Elmwood, and the interest only will be expended in giving care.

Lot Owners' Association.

We are organizing the Elmwood Lot Owners' Association composed of lot owners, and they will annually elect trustees, whose duty is to co-operate and assist the directors of the Elmwood Cemetery Company in investing the reserve endowment fund to the best advantage.

Best Time to Purchase

It is strange that so many people wait until death, the time of sorrow and excitement, to purchase a cemetery lot. At this time, families are unsettled, and do not give the selection proper thought while others shift this responsibility on their friends, and all through life they regret because of their not having a larger lot, or a better location. Purchasing a cemetery lot is a duty that is to be performed but once in life, and why not buy now, while the prices are low, and you can secure the best location, that in time money could not purchase?

Information

Parties desiring information regarding Elmwood, whether with the intention of buying or not, will receive polite, kind and courteous attention. Those having relatives interred in other cemeteries, may arrange to have them disinterred into Elmwood. Take South Bessemer or Powderly cars. Both Telephones.

NEWSPAPER AD. OF ELMWOOD CEMETERY, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

lawn plan. The keeping of the grass mowed, and ordinary care of the lots is free to all lot owners. This is quite a saving of money and great satisfaction to all who have relatives interred in Elmwood. Many people owning lots in other cemeteries pay monthly assessments of \$1.00, which amounts to \$12 annually, and in ten years' time they have paid \$120 for care, besides the cost of the lot. Elmwood cemetery is the best and cheapest; they are reserving 10 per cent of the sales of lots to endow Elmwood and provide for future care.

The South Bessemer, Powderly cars, stop at Elmwood Cemetery Station, and the beautiful burial grounds are but a few blocks' walk.

Landscape Improvements.

Mr. Sid J. Hare, the celebrated landscape artist and engineer, after personal visits, and spending much time in study of the natural advantages of Elmwood cemetery, has drawn plans for extensive improvements which will beautify the grounds by having many lakes, graceful curved roads, oval-shaped green lawns and artistic grouping of trees and shrubbery.

In recent years all modern cemeteries have been placed on a business basis and instead of having a few lots cared for and others neglected, Elmwood cemetery, which is the most progressive here, cares for all lots under its perpetual care plan, and are providing for future generations by endowing Elmwood cemetery with \$50,000, which will be permanently set aside and invested, giving Elmwood an annual income or revenue.

Mr. John Meininger, a German florist, is in charge of the planting of the trees, shrubbery and flowers. New macadamized roads have been built. The office and phones are located at Elmwood cemetery. Visitors at Elmwood are always welcome to visit the grounds and see the improvements. The Powderly and South Bessemer cars stop at Elmwood station, which is only a few blocks walk to the modern lawn cemetery.

Interior View of Chapel.

Among the many improvements at beautiful Elmwood cemetery is a substantially built stucco chapel, with ladies' waiting rooms and office adjoining, connected with both city phones. The use of the chapel for funeral services is free, and to those not members of any church, or those not having the room or convenience at home, especially in rainy weather has the chapel been a necessity. Elmwood is making extensive improvements, and we invite the public to visit the modern lawn cemetery and see the already naturally pretty grounds being rapidly transformed into the most beautiful cemetery in the South. During the week Elmwood presents an active scene, and is keeping in line with Birmingham's progress. Many teams, plows, scrapers and laborers are employed. This is noticeable especially in cemeteries, as most of them are neglected in the district. Notwithstanding the thousands of dollars to be spent in improvements, Elmwood has graves to sell as low as \$5, and has not made any recent increase in prices of lots, and still sells them on easy terms. Both telephones are at the cemetery offices, and information will be cheerfully given.

NEW CEMETERIES, IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS



LAKE AND THREE ISLANDS, ST. STEPHEN'S CEMETERY, HAMILTON, O.

An interesting feature of St. Stephen's Cemetery, Hamilton, O., is an artificial lake with three islands in it, and the accompanying illustration gives a view of the lake, with Superintendent Jos. H. Marr on one of the islands.

The upper island is in the shape of an anchor; the center, circular, surmounted by a cross, on which is a revolving spray throwing out water fifty feet across, and the lower one, in the shape of a heart, representing the three "Cardinal Virtues." It is supplied by city water. The lake is well stocked with seven kinds of fish. Eight-inch pipes run through the banks to take care of the surface water in early spring.

Oakland Cemetery Association, Warren, Pa., has built a six-foot concrete walk at the main entrance and is also laying out a new section, building a new road and laying 350 feet of 18-inch sewer pipe. The cemetery contains about eighty acres, and is situated across the river from Warren on a site that gives a beautiful view of Warren and surrounding country.

It is conducted by the Odd Fellows and has about 3,500 interments, with a yearly average of 120. The Perpetual Care Fund is raised by charging a certain amount per foot, figuring interest at 4 per cent and fifty cents per 100 superficial feet. All funds from lot sales go to the improvement of the grounds.

Geo. W. Deming is president of the association; Guy C. Swanson, secretary; A. Hertz, superintendent, and J. K. Simpson, the other member of the board of trustees. Peter Olson has been sexton since 1896.

A new concrete receiving vault has been constructed at Waterman Cemetery, Sutherland, Ia. It is 20 feet square and was designed by P. P. Comoli, of Sioux City.

Holy Cross Cemetery, a new Catholic ground at Lisbon and Fond du Lac avenues, Milwaukee, will be opened in May. It includes 117 acres.

Rose Hill Cemetery, Macon, Ga., under its new superintendent, Sid Boynton, has inaugurated the reform of allowing only cemetery employes or lot owners to work on the grounds.

Four acres have been added to Calvary Cemetery, Greenfield, Mass. Hill Cemetery, Evansville, Ind., has added five acres of adjoining land.

Gas City, Kan., has decided to buy the cemetery of the Allen County Cemetery Association near that city.

Edson Cemetery, Lowell, Mass., will hereafter charge \$3 for the use of the chapel, which was formerly free.

The Tennessee Woman's Historical Association has undertaken the improvement of the old City Cemetery in Nashville. Mrs. James Woods, Jr., is one of the leaders of the work.

The town of Newport, N. H., has purchased eleven acres for a site for a new cemetery.

Ferncliff Cemetery, Springfield, O., has begun the construction of a new shelter house, and is planning to erect a chapel to cost \$5,000.

FROM ANNUAL REPORTS

In the seventy-sixth annual report of the proprietors of Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., President Prentiss Cummings noted that the sale of lots during the year netted \$11,362, and the repair fund, which is the trust fund to secure perpetual care contracts, had increased \$47,816 and now amounts to \$1,503,638. The permanent fund now amounts to \$518,599, and the general fund is \$226,148, having decreased during the year \$3,744, which has been due to new construction and reconstruction. A small house adapted to the care of half-hardy plants like the cactus has been erected and a portion of the receiving tomb has been reconstructed to meet modern methods.

The report of the Board of Cemetery Commissioners of Burlington, Vt., for 1907 shows the following receipts and



ENTRANCE TO OAKLAND CEMETERY, WARREN, PA.

disbursements: Lake View Cemetery, receipts from all sources \$5,788.17; disbursements, \$5,735.24. Green Mount Cemetery, receipts, \$1,134.80; disbursements, \$1,131.44. Elmwood Avenue Cemetery, receipts \$781.31; disbursements \$77.64.

F. H. Rutherford, Superintendent of Hamilton Cemetery, Hamilton, Ont., reports expenditures of \$14,817 for 1907. The perpetual care fund was increased by \$10,375. In the older part of the cemetery about 140 lot owners have during 1907 placed their lots under perpetual care. The amount received from these, \$4,720, is just about equal to the total receipts for this fund during the first seven years of the board's control. This fund now amounts to \$15,558, which is invested in the Bank of Hamilton at 4 per cent. The superintendent recommends that the rate for perpetual care be advanced from 30c to 35c a foot; \$1,234 was expended in improving some of the neglected portions of the grounds.

The annual report of J. C. Cline, Superintendent of Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, O., gives the following statistics: Total interments to date, 29,853; interments during 1907, 946. Of the 946 interments 451 were in brick-walled graves, requiring in their construction 92,000 brick and 4,950 square feet of stone flagging. Lot and grave sales amounted to 31,137 square feet. Of this area 9,089 square feet were sold with provisions for perpetual care, and deposits were made for 20,527 square feet for lots previously sold, making a total area now under perpetual care of 374,363 square feet. The grading of the ground in the northwest portion of the cemetery, facing the north entrance, which was begun last year, is now completed. The grass cutting season during the last year has been longer and required a larger force of men than during any previous year. The general demand for labor made it difficult, at times, to secure the men needed, and necessitated an increase in wages.

to set aside the \$7,200 assessment levied against a seven and a quarter acre strip of land lying just to the rear of the cemetery and bordering on the river front was denied by the County Board of Taxation. The cemetery claimed that the property was part of the cemetery and exempt from taxation. As this strip is generally submerged and unfit for burial purposes, and is not used for cemetery purposes, the board decided that it was subject to taxation.

* * *

As the outcome of a general objection throughout Bergen county, N. J., against the extension of cemetery privilege, Freeholder Louis S. Coe, of Englewood, offered the following resolution at the meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders at Hackensack: "That it be the sense of this board that the granting of further permits by any municipality in this county for use of land for cemetery purposes unnecessary and contrary to public policy." It was passed unanimously. The clerk was instructed to send a copy to the State Board of Health. It is the result of the appeal made to the individual freeholders by residents of Englewood, Fairview, North Arlington and Fort Lee asking for some action toward stopping cemetery franchises.

* * *

Edward A. Moulton, Superintendent of Cemeteries at Concord, N. H., sends several well-written reminders on perpetual care, one of which is as follows:

THE LOT OWNER'S GREATEST PRIVILEGE.

Unquestionably one of the greatest privileges offered to lot owners is the opportunity to provide for permanent care, as it assures the perpetuation of the family burial plot and the loving memorials that have been erected thereon, which otherwise, would be neglected, and in time obliterated and abandoned.

Personal attention can continue but a few years, and it is still less to be expected that those who come after us should do what others have failed to accomplish. It means something for the cemetery association to assume all further care of a burial lot without expense or attention from the owners thereof.

It means a great deal more to have positive assurance that the same special care will be continued, year after year, in the ages to come.

HOW TO GET RID OF MOLES.

"The best way to get rid of moles is by a diligent use of traps, and any one giving the habits of the mole a little study will soon learn their methods of working and will set the traps accordingly in the most frequented runs. I have heard of several methods of scaring them away by putting certain substances in their runs, but trapping is the most practical method."

interments during 1907, 946. Of the

CEMETERY NOTES

The contract for the work of construction in the national cemetery at Greenville, Tenn., has been awarded to Singleton & Blair, of Montgomery, Ala. Congress appropriated \$32,000 for this purpose.

* * *

New England Cemetery Association held its annual meeting Monday evening, Feb. 10, at the Quincy House, Boston, Mass. The meeting was called at five o'clock, and an enjoyable banquet served after the meeting, which was for the purpose of election of officers.

* * *

An innovation has gone into effect in the cemeteries of New Bedford, Mass., in compliance with a rule just adopted by the cemetery board, says the Embalmers' Monthly. Hereafter, when a funeral procession enters a cemetery four of the cemetery employes, dressed in black gowns and mortar-board caps, will meet the hearse at the gate and march with it to the grave, where they will lower the casket.

* * *

A Pittsburg paper reports that in an encounter with three bulldogs Miss Susan Crosbie, daughter of William Crosbie, superintendent of Washington Cemetery, Washington, Pa., beat off the brutes, killing one. With a shovel she knocked one dog unconscious. Keep-

ing the others at bay she retreated to the house, where with a shotgun she shot one dog dead. The other fled.

* * *

Judge Flint of the Norfolk county, Mass., court, has rendered a decision declaring that cemeteries are exempt from the 5 per cent legacy tax. Some time ago a ruling in the matter of the legacy tax was requested by Helen E. Taft, Addison E. Bullard and Harry T. Hayward, executors of the will of the late Herbert Taft of Brookline, who had bequeathed \$5,000 to the Prospect Hill Cemetery.

* * *

R. D. Fletcher, Superintendent of Woodlawn Cemetery, Titusville, Pa., sends copy of a system used there very successfully for keeping a record of the care of lots. The records are kept in a book of 150 pages each 13½x16½ inches. The pages are ruled horizontally for number and size of lot and name of owner, and vertically for the years. Each year's space is divided into two small ones, for recording the date and amount paid. Space is also left at right for remarks. This form, Mr. Fletcher writes, answers well for their 700 lot owners.

* * *

The appeal made by the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery Company of Newark, N. J.,



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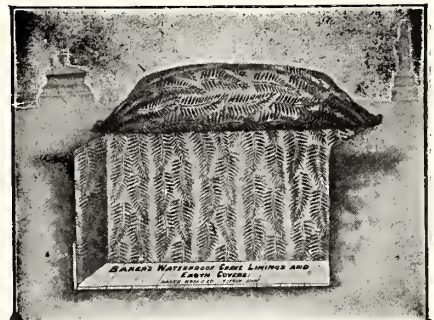
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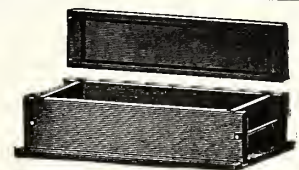
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 Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
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 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
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Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

Boston Critic on Successor to Saint Gaudens. M. N., 20:118-19. Feb., '08.
 Chicago's Civic Plan, Definite Form Taken in. Western Architect, July, '07.
 City Plan Number of Charities and the Commons. Feb., '08.
 League of California Municipalities, Convention of. P. M., 17:123-147. Dec., '07.
 Los Angeles, Plans for Improving and Beautifying, by Chas. Mulford Robinson. Illust. M. J. E., 24:117-9. Jan. 29, '08.
 Memorials in San Francisco, Two Fine. Illust. M. N., 20:115. Feb., '08.
 Monument to Author of Philadelphia Charter. Illust. M. N., 20:118. Feb., '08.
 Ornamental Horticulture; paper by Herman Beckenstrater. Hort., 7:72-3. Jan. 18, '08.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

Landscape Chart of Botanical Cohorts or Alliances Adaptable to the Planting of Parks, Cemeteries, Arboreta and Gardens, by James MacPherson. Illust. G. C. A. 6:77. Jan., '08.
 Nature and Art in the Garden. The Builder, London, Sept. 14, '07.
 Rockeries, by J. Forsythe Johnson.

Illust. G. C. A., 6:75-6. Jan., '08.
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 Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission, address by John W. Langmuir at convention of Ameri-

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Appalachian and White Mountain Forest Reserves. F. L., 11:100-1. Feb., '08.
 Appalachian National Forest Bill of 1908, complete text of. W. R., 6:95. Feb., '08.
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 German Forest Revenue. F. L., 11:106-7. Feb., '08.
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 Jewell Nurseries, Lake City, Minn. Illust. N. N., 16:5-8. Jan., '08.
 Laws of Massachusetts Relating to Public Shade Trees. W. R., 6:89-95. Feb., '08.
 Peony Disease, The, by C. Betscher, Hort., 7:63. Jan. 18, '08.
 San Jose Scale, Importance of Fighting. Illust. The Fruit Grower, 19:20. Jan., '08.
 Spraying for the Codling Moth, Remarkable Success in. The Fruit Grower, 19:6-7. Jan., '08.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC.

THE WESTERN PLANTER: We have received from Mr. C. S. Harrison, York, Nebraska, the introduction and opening chapter of his forthcoming book entitled "The Western Planter." Mr. Harrison has been indefatigable in his efforts to impress upon the minds of planters in the Western States the necessity of carefully investigating climatic and other conditions essential to plant life before in-

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vesting money in plants and trees unsuitable to the localities designed for them, and hence involving great loss. The author speaks particularly for Nebraska, in his practical suggestions and in recording his experiences, but the principles he lays down lie certainly at the root of planting in the Western States generally.

The differences in climate between the Eastern States, in which the nursery business so prominently flourishes, and those of the West, are so great that not only must trees and plants be chosen to fit the exacting conditions of the West, but times and seasons for planting must be studied in order to reap success. For instance, fall planting in certain parts of Nebraska means death to many species, or at the best, a check of possibly years in their development.

Nebraska nurserymen deserve great credit for their constant missionary efforts in the direction pointed out by Mr. Harrison, as well as for their work in developing new specimens of old and standard favorites perfectly adapted, by culture and care, to the harsh requirements of the Western climate.

We have no doubt this new contribution to the Western literature of horticulture will contain records of much value and interest, as well as point out the way for successful planting work by Western planters, a matter which, if all we hear be true, is certainly worthy of consideration.

"Petroleum Emulsion for the San Jose Scale"; Bulletin 49 of the Storrs Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn. Annual Report of Massachusetts Civic League, 1907.

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Oakdale Cemetery, Urbana, O.; Rules, Regulations and Laws of the state on cemeteries; illustrated.

Mosquito Brief of the American Mosquito Extermination Society; Henry Clay Weeks, Bayside, Long Island, New York, secretary.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

The 39th annual catalogue of the Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co., 3101-09 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., illustrates many new features in these widely used lawn mowers. Nine large plates in colors illustrate their different makes of man, pony and horse mowers, showing the working parts very clearly. Every one interested in lawn mowers should have a copy of this cataloguc. It will be sent on request.

PERSONAL

William C. Barry, of the well-known Ellwanger & Barry nursery firm of Rochester, N. Y., has been elected for the eighteenth successive term as president of the Western New York Horticultural Society. Mr. Barry had delivered what he supposed was his farewell address, but the society refused to allow him to retire.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State College, Mr. C. A. Scott of the United States Forest Service was elected to the Chair of Forestry to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor H. P. Baker.

Emil T. Mische, for several years past superintendent of parks at Madison, Wis., has resigned his position there to take effect March 1, to accept the position of park superintendent at Portland, Ore.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Harriet E. Barker, wife of James G. Barker, superintendent Riverside Cemetery, South Bend, Ind., died while on a visit to Brookline, Mass., January 4, 1908. Mr. and Mrs.

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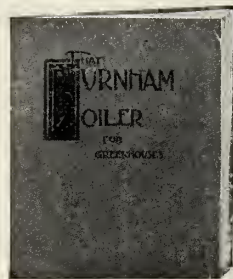
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Barker had gone east to attend a family reunion when Mrs. Barker was attacked with the grippe, which resulted fatally within five days. The body was interred in the family lot in Cambridge Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

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Catalogues from: C. S. Harrison, York, Neb.; California Rose Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago; Buffalo Pitts Steam Roller Co., Buffalo; Waukegan Nurseries, Waukegan, Ill.; Dreer's Garden Book for 1908 from Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia; calendar from Mount Olivet Cemetery, San Mateo, Cal.

PARK NEWS

Continued from page 268

for the Grant monument to save certain historic trees. Secretary Taft indorsed the proposition of the Park Commission, which recommended the removal of the Chittenden oak on the grounds that it grows on the logical site for the monument, and he protested against the selection of another site. Frederick Law Olmsted, a member of the advisory board of the Grant memorial commission, took the same general position, favoring the report and plans of the Park Commission. H. H. Hicks, an expert tree mover, told the committee that the Chittenden oak could be removed without damaging the tree at a cost not to exceed \$5,000.

* * *

The white-spotted tussock moth has been discovered in Fulton Park, Grand Rapids, Mich., and a request has been made to the Park Board to have

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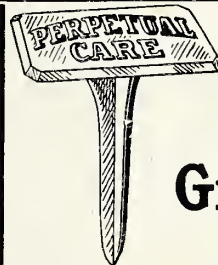
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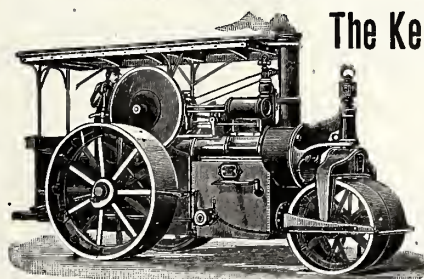
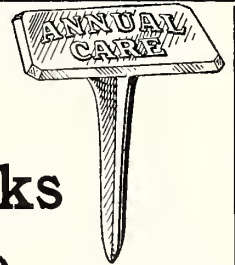
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placards printed and nailed to trees of the public parks wherever a colony of these moths are found, calling the attention of the property owners and citizens to them.

* * *

A call is soon to be issued for a special election at Bellingham, Wash., to vote on the question of the formation of a metropolitan park district under the terms of the bill passed by the recent legislature. The plan is fathered by the Young Men's Commercial Club and the object is the purchase of the 350 acres of land lying along Whatcom Creek between Lake Whatcom and the cemetery for park purposes.

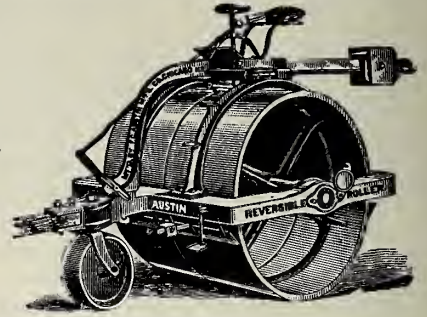
* * *

T. E. Brittingham, chairman of the State Park Board of Wisconsin, has completed a trip around the state devoted to the arousing of sentiment in favor of the state park proposition. The commission will recommend that the state establish parks in four places. One site is in Door county and another site to be recommended is at Devil's Lake, where there are about 5,500 acres available. Still another ideal place is at Blue Mounds, near Mount Horeb, in Dane county. A fourth site that would be worthy of consideration, the commission believes, is known as Platte mounds, near Platteville, in Grant county. The commission will report to the legislature, which will then take action on the purchase of sites.



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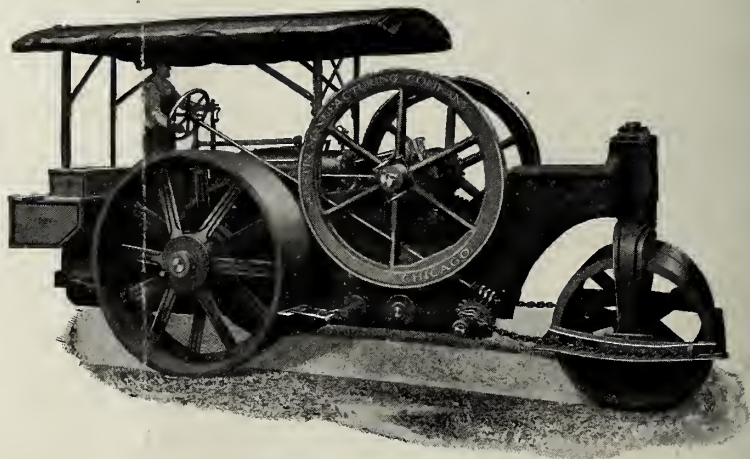
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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND

LANDSCAPE GARDENING



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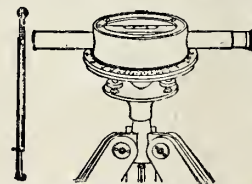
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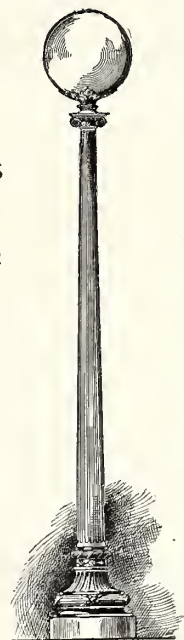
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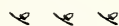
Matters of National Import

Besides the general question of a "Beautiful America" in detail, the American Civic Association is now very particularly and practically interesting itself in four matters of national importance, viz.: the preservation of the forest resources of the country; the preservation of Niagara Falls; the preservation of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and the abolition of billboard advertising, where the latter offends the public taste and welfare. We can scarcely say too much in commendation of the high public service which the Association is rendering, and to which its years of practical work and rapidly growing position in power and purpose so eminently fit it, but to make its practical efforts more effective, it desires and invites all the help which our citizens in all parts of the country can proffer. The preservation of our forest resources is now the most weighty question before the people of the United States, for history would teach us that the future of the country actually depends upon it. Then, again, the preservation of the Falls of Niagara is a problem that commercialism has made quite intricate, and which requires both wisdom and statesmanship to solve in order to insure permanent results. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado is a simple matter, because it involves no international complications, but it will require persistent work and watching in order to get its conservation properly adjusted within a reasonable time. The billboard campaign has assumed national proportions and the nuisance is rapidly coming under conditions that promise a reasonable control, but it still calls for persistent work on the part of the Association. In every way possible all interested should lend a hand; and besides the financial assistance which is urgently invited, representatives in Congress should be appealed to to cast their votes in favor of legislation designed to take care of these important public interests. In special reference to forest preservation we ask every reader to write congressmen urging their favorable votes, and requesting a copy of the report of the Secretary of Agriculture upon the "Southern Appalachian and White Mountain Watersheds," and the demand for this document, No. 91 of the 60th Congress, will practically demonstrate the people's will in this particular item of forest preservation.

Public Comfort Stations

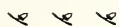
Our municipal progress has not been marked by a recognition of the refinements of civic necessities such as our European neighbors appeared to have appreciated in certain particulars many years ago. Especially may this be said in connection with what are now designated as public comfort stations. There has been no question as to the necessity of these conveniences, but the city fathers gave no heed to such matters in times past, probably from the lack of knowledge of the essentials of a city's development. It is difficult to explain our backwardness in this respect, because our hotels, railway comforts, and other features of American progress have been marvelously evidenced in all their details. In many European cities the early efforts to supply toilet accommodations to the public have been superseded by structures highly decorative from an architectural standpoint, and their number and location in business centers, or where traffic is heavy, have been determined upon expert investigation and advice. The question is finally becoming an important one

in our own civic development, and comfort stations, met with quite frequently in our Eastern cities, are matters now under consideration in many municipalities throughout the country. In our larger cities such accommodations are really essential, and should become an important feature of public service. A study of the question will show that such stations can be constructed above or below ground, and as to space and locality they can be adapted to a variety of conditions; but they are a problem for every important city to solve, and are indications of civic progress.



The Location of Growing Cemeteries

The location of projected cemeteries in relation to growing cities is a matter for very serious consideration. The mere question of location is a study in itself, for the future of the cemetery may depend in considerable measure on two factors at least—a desirable and satisfactory site, and the selection of that site in regard to the direction of growth of the adjacent city and the quality of that growth. While distance from the city limits should be reasonable, from many points of view, at the same time an important fact must not be overlooked, that of permanence. Experience teaches us that no cemetery can lay valid claims to permanence that may finally find itself within the city limits; a few there may be that thrive under the prospect of such a privilege, but it rests, in the long run, upon a very uncertain tenure. Beauty of site and quality of improvements should at any time offset the slight inconvenience of a longer journey, and it would seem a matter of but common business to present in attractive form available arguments to induce fair patronage to any cemetery situated a few miles outside the limits of one of our phenomenally growing cities. No cemetery organization should despair under such a condition, provided its business is conducted on progressive lines. The rest and peace of the country so eminently harmonizes with the spirit of the cemetery, that distance is no disadvantage, where proper transportation facilities exist to minimize the objection.



School Gardens and the Coming Citizen

While the school garden as an educational proposition is, in a general sense, in its infancy, its effect on public school children who have come under its influence has been quite marked and most encouraging. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to add inspiration to the cause by providing garden facilities for the Washington scholars, have shown that not only does the prescribed work in actual gardening tend to broaden their intellectual capacity, but it also develops refinement in a greater or less degree, and above all improves the moral tone. This would go to show that the government might well exercise itself in the direction of educating school garden teachers to the end of developing good citizens in their future pupils. At a recent meeting of school superintendents in Washington, great interest was manifested in this work; and the results so far accomplished and on record served to show that the school garden can be made, in fact is, a decidedly important factor in the development of character and the general education of the young. Looked upon as an important, legitimate function of the government to promote such a phase of public education, it is to be expected that some available scheme involving government aid may be presented to Congress and receive its sanction and support.



ORGANIZING PARK BOARDS FOR SMALL CITIES

Mr. George A. Parker, superintendent of parks, Hartford, Conn., one of the best informed and most broadly trained park men in the country, is widely known as a bureau of information on park matters and is frequently consulted on problems of park management. In one of his recent letters in reply to a request for advice from an official of a small city, he discusses the organization of a park commission in small cities in a way so generally helpful, that we present herewith the greater part of the letter:

"The park problem in cities of less than 40,000 population has not yet been solved, partly because cities of that size are not large enough to take on metropolitan functions, or strong enough to control their own evolution by their own inherent force. They are something like a boy in his teens; no matter how promising he may be, it is not until he has passed through his fourth period of life that it can be really determined what kind of a man he will make. Then again a small city is so near the surrounding country, and the country influences prevail to such an extent, that the greatest advantage of parks in large cities is not needed there. The growth of a village into a city, and of a small city into a large one is manageable and trainable as a boy can be managed and trained into a man, and the difficulties met with in both cases are very similar. The call is for a person who knows and foresees the needs and results, and has tact and influence to bring about the conditions which will produce them. We have learned only in part how to train the boy; we know less about developing the city, where we need the statesman as differentiated from the politician.

"The park problem in small cities is not so definite as the street, water, sewerage, police, and other functions, for these are manifestly needed, while parks deal with less material needs, and are not so obviously of service to the people. It too often seems as if a city could get along without

By **GEORGE A. PARKER**

Supt. of Parks, Hartford, Conn.

parks without apparently suffering, but the need of them is none the less real, although more hidden. These conditions should be recognized in the formation of a park charter, otherwise it may break down in its operation.

"Before considering the terms of a charter let us consider for a moment what work it is intended to accomplish in a city of 25,000 population. Such a city, at the ordinary rate of growth, will be 40,000 in twenty years from now, and it is for this latter size city that the scheme should be considered.

"Unless there are reasons why a large country park is particularly desired now, or can easily be obtained, or there is some place of special historic or scenic value which should be preserved, 200 acres of park land are ample for a city of 40,000 people, and might be sub-divided into one large park of about 100 acres, and two smaller ones of from 20 to 40 acres each, the remainder divided into ten or a dozen small squares or playgrounds.

"If the park needs of a city of 40,000 are to be met, it will require about that amount of land, with its subdivisions, and one of the most important duties of a park commission is the selection and obtaining of this land. If rightly located and purchased it immediately adds more to the valuation of the surrounding property, than it takes from taxation, and will be found to lessen rather than to increase the rate of taxation. It is one of those cases which if rightly done, proves to be profitable to the city in dollars and cents, that is, it puts more money into the city treasury than it takes out. This at first blush might seem impossible, but I believe it to be true, and that it can be shown to be the case in the operations of parks in other cities. If, however, parks are not rightly located, bought and managed, they may easily become unprofitable, and the experience of

some cities show them to be greatly so.

"If the land has been obtained the development of it into parks can progress as it is needed. It should, however, be recognized that to thoroughly develop park land means an average cost of about \$1,000 per acre, although in small cities such development often does not go beyond the three or five hundred dollars per acre standard, for in them there is not the need of the thorough and extensive development that is required in the larger cities.

"I presume your city has, like most ambitious small cities, a bonded debt of from one-half to one million dollars, and that your tax rates are already as high as you care to have them, and that the park department must not become burdensome nor interfere with the development of the street, sewer, water and other city functions more necessary to begin with than parks. Therefore, it is necessary for the park commission to so spend the money allotted them that it shall increase the valuation which may be assessed for taxation, whether by an increased value of property immediately surrounding them or throughout the city generally, or by attracting other people, or property interests, to locate there. The money expended in parks should bring about an immediate return, that is, the same year, or within a year or two of its being spent. It should not be expended in such a way that it will take a long term of years for the city to receive its benefits. This means that the park commissioners must be in touch with the people, have their finger as it were on the public pulse, and know the needs of the city as to parks, even better than the people know them.

"I presume that the land for park purposes will be obtained from money raised by bonds, and the improvements and maintenance from money raised yearly by taxes. In the majority of cities which have park systems, the amount raised averages about fifty cents per capita, which means from half mill tax in very

wealthy cities to a mill tax in those not so wealthy, and in some cities where they are very ambitious as to their parks, it goes as high as a two mill tax, but I think at a fair valuation, a mill tax is as high as should be assessed for park purposes.

"In either way of estimating it usually means that the park commission in a city of 25,000 has from ten to fifteen thousand dollars to spend each year, and the employment of a superintendent or foreman, ten or twelve men, with about a quarter of what is raised for some improvements by contract, such as pavilions, bridges, etc.

"This then is the proposition for a park commission for a small city. They should have the power, knowledge, and ability to select land for parks, and to have the care and development of them, and to employ men and teams necessary. Also to purchase material and make contracts, if they consider contracts to be the best method of doing the work. They should control all employees and all persons connected with the parks. They should have power to make rules and regulations for the use of the parks, and should make detailed reports of what they do, either directly or indirectly, to the people and be subjected to them.

"The immediate question is how far the park problem of the city can be solved by the formation of a park commission, and what powers and functions should be trusted to it, and what shall be the form of charter to be adopted, and how much can be learned from what other cities have done.

"The creation of a park commission should be because the people as a whole desire it, and this desire can be stimulated until it takes form, and it usually crystalizes about a few men who become the workers to carry it out.

"I will not attempt to write out or to give the wording of a charter, but I will discuss what it seems to me it should contain.

"First: It should contain a provision by which the park commissioners can take the land for park purposes which is the most desirable for their project, by right of eminent domain or by private purchase. This last method many times means a great saving to cities, although it has at times been greatly abused.

"Second: The jurisdiction of the park commission over the property of the city used for park purposes, both real and personal, should be complete. They should have the right to employ

all necessary help, both skilled and unskilled, and purchase all necessary supplies, and make all needed contracts. This power varies in different cities. Some have a purchasing agent, others a commission of contract and supplies, and some have an employment committee. Others are under the Civil Service laws. It seems to me that park work and the city are best served where the park board is allowed to manage the affairs of the parks without interference.

"Third: The jurisdiction of the park commission over different interests of the city vary in different cities, and in some of the cities they include large parks and reservations, small parks, squares, gymnasiums, play grounds, playfields, bath houses, bathing beaches, street trees, parkings, that is, the narrow strip of grass along both sides of the sidewalks, boulevards, park ways, bicycle paths, board walks at the seashore, cemeteries, school-house grounds, grounds around public buildings, supervision over private grounds on residential streets so that they shall be kept up to a certain standard; weeds and other objectionable features in vacant lots; insects and fungus diseases which affect trees on private grounds; and other duties which I do not now recall. I think, however, it is a mistake to place some of these things under the park commission. I believe that they should have exclusive jurisdiction over the parks and squares of a city, and of the boulevards and park ways which may have been put entirely under their charge. In small cities it may also be desirable to place the street trees in their care, but this gives a divided jurisdiction, as the street department has the care of everything else in the streets. I believe it is better that the street department should have a forester, directly responsible to them to put the street trees under the park department.

"In some small cities it has apparently worked quite well putting the cemeteries under the park commission, but as the cemetery problem is very different from the park problem, I do not think it well to combine the two. The only excuse I ever heard given for putting some of the many things under the park commission was that they were best equipped for the work. The putting of too great a variety of work upon the commission has led to the refusal of some of the best men to serve on the commission.

"I believe that the park commission should be a co-ordinate department of the city's government, equal to the police, fire, health or street departments,

reporting directly to the mayor and council, and through them to the people.

"The relation of the park department to the city government varies widely in different cities. In some it has not much more than an advisory relation to the mayor and council, for not until the latter has decided what may be done can the park commission do it. This was the condition at Seattle until quite recently.

"In many of the cities of New York and Pennsylvania it is subordinate or a bureau of some other department the head of which department appoints the superintendent of parks, who practically runs the department independent of any commission.

"In most of the New England cities it is a co-ordinate branch of the city government. Again like Hartford it is a corporation within a corporation, and is subject neither to mayor nor council, nor to the people except so far as it renders an annual report. In the case of Hartford they have a separate charter and fixed sum, which the council cannot lessen. This is autocratic and self-perpetuating, as the commissioners themselves elect their own members, subject only to the approval of the board of aldermen. In Hartford this scheme has worked exceedingly well, simply because the park commissioners have fortunately all been broadminded, well informed men, unselfish, and working solely for the interests of the parks and city.

"Fifth: Many different methods have been tried in order to be sure and get good men on the park commission, and to keep it out of politics. In some cases, as in that of two of the commissions of Chicago, they are appointed by the Governor, but the South Park Commission of Chicago and the Essex County Park Commission of New Jersey are appointed by the Supreme Court judges. In a few cases they are appointed by the county commissioners. In some cities they are appointed by the mayor alone, but generally it requires the mayor and aldermen to appoint. In a steadily increasing number of cities they are elected by the people. By all of these methods both good and bad men have been obtained. Probably the three most efficient park commissions of the country are the South Park Commission of Chicago, which is appointed by the Supreme Court judges; the Boston Park Commission, appointed by the mayor, and the Hartford Park Commission, the original members of which were designated by charter, and which has elected its own members

since. In theory I believe in their being elected by the people as the most democratic, but the Hartford method has worked so satisfactorily, has produced such good results, and is logically so well related to the work which the park department must carry on, that I am prejudiced in its favor, even though it is foreign to our democratic principles.

"Sixth: I believe that the number of park commissioners for a small city should not be less than five nor more than fifteen. In actual practice, they vary in number from one, as in the case of Detroit and St. Louis, up to forty-five in the case of New Orleans. Probably commissions with from three to five members are the most common. Where there is a large system with many employees and parks well developed, and the duties of the commission largely executive, the smaller number is by far the most preferable. But when the system is not well advanced, and there is needed some one to plead for it, an advocate or interpreter of the park to the people, then the larger number should obtain the best results, because a greater number become interested in them,

and a number as great as fifteen has been found desirable, and given most excellent results, as in Minneapolis, but in a few cities the park commissioners are expected to pay a considerable portion of the expenses out of their private means, and in order to distribute this burden and to increase the interest to raise the money as it were, a very large commission is created, being very much like an improvement society, and that is the explanation of the large commission of forty-five in New Orleans; in fact there are several park commissions of that number there.

"In the small city where the advocate is needed fully as much as the executive, I would favor the large commission, even as large as fifteen.

"Seventh: As to the length of the term of service. It varies in different cities from one to ten years. It varies from the option of the appointing power to being appointed for life, as are some of the park commissioners of New Haven. In Hartford the commissioners are elected for ten years, and are not eligible for re-election to succeed themselves. I believe that the time should not be less than three

years, and that give is a better term.

"In some cities the time of the commissioners all expire at the same time, and an entirely new set are appointed. This is very bad in principle, and usually bad in practice. The time should be so arranged that only a part of them go out each year, certainly not over one-third of the number. By this means the working majority has a continuity and have a knowledge of what has previously been done. This is essential for good results, as will readily be seen when it is realized that a park is as much a structure as a city hall, and needs the same continuity of design. Probably one of the greatest wastes of public money is the changing of designs and the different schemes of carrying out the work, or what frequently happens, working from no design whatever, in a happy-go-lucky, hand-to-mouth fashion, without any knowledge or thought of what will happen afterwards.

"For a small city I would favor a commission of fifteen members, appointed for five years. Three to go out each year, although a commission of five members, one going out each year has much to be said in its favor."

MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN for a PARK, HAVERHILL, MASS.

The Dudley Porter memorial fountain shown in the illustration is a remarkably graceful and imposing piece of granite construction, a handsome, and useful monument and a worthy ornament for its prominent site in Winnekeni Park, Haverhill, Mass.

It is a gift to the public from the family of the late park commissioner Durley Porter, to whose labors the city's fine park system is chiefly due.

The low, massive exedra of Conway granite, faced with a deep seat, is of unusually good proportions. C. Howard Walker, architect, of Boston, is the designer, and Thos. Lahey, of Haverhill, the local contractor.

The water, which comes from a natural spring in the hill at the rear, flows through the mouth of a large bronze lion's head, around which is the simple inscription.

The fountain is located on Porter road where for a long time there has been an old drinking trough. It is planned by Superintendent of Parks Frost to make the vicinity the chief show place of the park, and work on the scheme outlined by him is now going on.

Directly across the wide driveway from the fountain a small lily pond is to be constructed, with rockeries and a central fountain, the latter fed by the overflow from the other. A walk will encircle this, and, the undergrowth being cleared away, one of the finest views of Kenoza lake will be obtained. There will be rustic seats along the surrounding walk.

At the rear of the Porter fountain Superintendent Frost will plant ferns and shrubs, making a background of green and colors, in addition to the fine growth of trees.



PORTER MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, HAVERHILL, MASS.
C. Howard Walker, Arch.

CARL HAGENBECK'S GREAT ZOO AT HAMBURG

The queerest exporter and importer in the world is Mr. Carl Hagenbeck of Hamburg, Germany. Wherever animal life is seen, in zoo or park, the circus or on the stage one at once thinks of Hagenbeck.

Hagenbeck is an international institution and is practically a monopolist in his line.

Visitors to the Hagenbeck plant are invariably surprised at the completeness of its arrangements. John Robinson, Jr., the circus man, just returned from there, talks interestingly of the establishment.

"The way the animals are set out, on their importation into Germany is certainly wonderful," he says. "All of them look as if they were in their native land. Rocks and caverns, of cement or stone, are placed about the runs of animals which frequent rocky lairs in their wild state.

"With every class of animal is this



YOUNG KANGAROO IN THE ZOO.

true. For the polar bears, seals and the like, for instance, imitation blocks of ice

are fashioned. Then there are natural forests in which one comes upon deer and antelope. Streams and rock fences that are scarcely noticed until the attention is drawn to them, serve to keep one kind of animal out of the domain of the others."

Hagenbeck has over forty acres given to these animals. The tract is located within a mile and a half of the heart of Hamburg, and gives the people a practical zoological park.

At the heart of the estate, Hagenbeck himself, and his two sons Henry and Lorenze, live in a palatial home.

"Their exports are not all mammoth animals. The elephants are in profusion, and his stock ranges from them down to humming-birds. Of the elephants just now there is a herd of sixteen at Hamburg. There is no other institution just like this in the world," says Mr. Robinson. FELIX J. KOCH.

NEW PARKS, IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS

About 2,500 trees and shrubs, of which 1,000 have been ordered, are to be planted in the parks of Ogden, Utah, this spring.

Sites for five small parks are soon to be selected in Cleveland, O.

C. F. Foster and W. N. Wodson have presented Corning, Cal., a block of ground in the center of the city for a public park.

Dana F. Dow, of Ipswich, Mass., is making plans for the improvement of Hubbard Park, Montpelier, Vt.

Louis-Boeglin, head gardener of the Minneapolis parks, recently returned from a trip to Europe where he has collected some new and rare plants for the Minneapolis parks. Among the bedding plants which he has brought with him are many old varieties which have been lost to the commercial market for years, and can now only be obtained in private gardens. Variegated tobacco plants, rare varieties of begonias, a species of banana tree hardly enough to grow in that climate and some of the best varieties of German geraniums are in Mr. Boeglin's collection.

Senator McCall has introduced into the New York legislature a bill providing for the appropriation of \$1,500,000 to be used in giving work to the unemployed in the parks of New York City.

The Senate at Washington has passed a bill donating a ten-acre tract of gov-

ernment land at Enid, Okla., to that city for a public park.

The Park and Pleasure Drive Association of Janesville, Wis., has a fund of \$12,000 subscribed for park improvements. A tract known as Goose Island is to be improved as a park.

A museum of natural history containing many specimens of the wild animals, birds and flora of the mountain regions has been opened at the City Park in Denver.

Improvements at Glen Miller Park, Richmond, Ind., this spring, will include the building of a stone house over the spring and an addition to the Zoological collection.

The East Side Improvement Association of Topeka, Kan., is raising funds for the purchase of a ten-acre tract for a park.

Improvements in Royal Park, Pueblo, Colo., will include the tearing down of the stone wall and fence inclosing the park and extensive terracing at the northern end.

Mrs. Russell Sage has given \$10,000 for the establishing of a playground and athletic field near the Pierson High School, Sag Harbor, L. I.

General William J. Palmer has presented to Colorado Springs, Colo., a five-acre tract on Boulder Creek for a public park.

The mayor of Philadelphia announces

that the great parkway from City Hall to Fairmount Park is soon to be begun.

A new shell road is to be built and other improvements made in the City Park in New Orleans.

Thos. Dinsmore has given to the town of Palermo, Me., an acre of land in the center of town for a park.

A new greenhouse to cost \$10,000 is to be built in Wright Park, Tacoma, Wash., from plans by I. J. Knapp.

The Board of Local Improvements of Chicago is preparing plans for the assessments to build the connecting boulevard between the south and north sides over the Chicago river. It is estimated that the work will cost \$800,000.

Carlton B. Leckie, gardener of the South Park System, Chicago, is on a tour of Texas and the Southwest to collect cacti and other southern plants for the South Parks.

The Board of Estimate of Rochester, N. Y., has granted the park board \$109,000 for the current year, of which \$15,000 is for road building in the New Durand-Eastman tract recently presented to the city. The board this year will run the pavilion in Seneca Park under its own management instead of leasing it out as formerly. Miss Frances A. Baker has presented to the city a tract of 120 acres for an addition to Genesee Valley Park, making the total area of this park 550 acres.

PARK NEWS.

The barns and storehouses of the Minneapolis park system were totally destroyed by fire March 2, the rowboats, hay, paint and gasoline making easy fuel for the flames. Practically all of the park equipment was lost.

* * *

Considerable interest is being taken looking to the enlargement and improvement of the parks of Chattanooga, Tenn. Superintendent Lambert of East End Park reports this park too small to accommodate the large Sunday crowd and it is hoped to acquire additional land in the immediate future. Plans for the improvement of Boynton Park, an historic Battle Mountain overlooking the city, are to be made by Howard Evarts Weed of Chicago. Mr. Weed will also make plans for the planting of a seventeen-acre tract surrounding the National Cemetery. Mr. Weed recently gave his lecture "A More Beautiful America" under the auspices of the Park Commissioners and this proved a great aid in the education of the people as to the needs and purposes of parks. He also lectured in Knoxville, as the legislature has authorized that city to issue bonds for \$50,000 for park purposes, and the Park Association of Knoxville hope to get a favorable vote on the proposition at an early date. Mr. Weed reports one of the most immediate needs of Knoxville is the removal of the wires and poles from the business district.

* * *

The ordinance creating a board of park commissioners for Salt Lake City, Utah, and defining its powers has been found defective, practically giving the board no powers in the matter of raising a tax for its work. The question has been assigned to H. J. Dininny as city attorney and the wishes of the park board will be incorporated in an ordinance amending the present one. Park Superintendent Byhower is, however, making systematic plans for extensive street tree planting. Notices are to be sent to all property owners on the streets that are to be improved stating the number and kind of trees the commission intends to plant and giving them instructions as to whether the present trees are adequate. The owners of property will also be asked to sow grass on the boulevards and to mow their lawns in front of their sidewalks. If these fail to meet reasonable requirements on the

part of the board, the superintendent will be authorized to assess the cost of the work on the property. Lombardy poplars will be strictly barred from the list as trees of that variety are already the most numerous in the city. One kind of a tree will be planted on a street with a view to a harmonious result. The following is the list decided upon by the board: Second avenue from Canyon road to Popperton—Norway maple and western sycamore; First avenue from A street to Popperton—Elm and linden, European variety; Brigham street from State to the reservation—Silver and sycamore maple; First South street from State to the reservation—Ash-leaved maple (boxelder) and sycamore maple; Sixth East street from Brigham to Third South—Sycamore (occidental); Main street from Fifth to Ninth South—Black elm and European linden; Second West from West South Temple to Warm Springs—Caroline poplar and Bolcana poplar. All dead and diseased trees on these streets will be cut down and new ones substituted.

* * *

FROM ANNUAL REPORTS

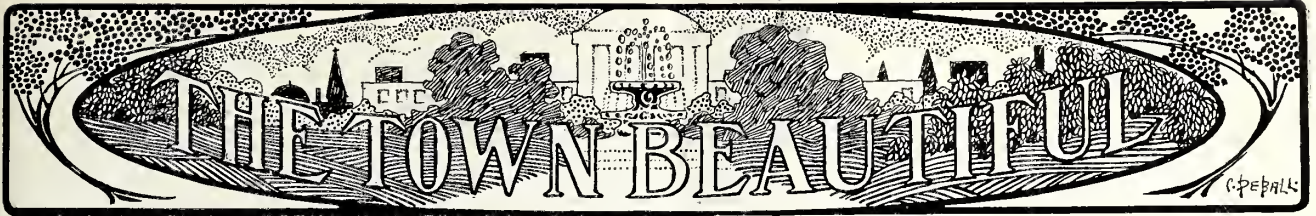
The annual report of Superintendent C. C. Laney of the park board of Rochester, N. Y., shows many improvements made. At Seneca Park a boat dock was built, and in Genesee Valley the athletic grounds prepared for use. A floating dock twenty-four feet square was built for the Park Band and a new swimming pool house with two shower baths, thirty-nine lockers, etc., was built. The main building is 57 by 40 feet. At Highland Park fifteen thousand mixed evergreen shrubs and trees, including stock raised from cuttings and seeds, small stock bought from home and European nurseries, and donated from the Arnold Arboretum, were planted in the park nursery on Highland avenue. One thousand mixed evergreens, consisting of white, Scotch, Austrian, Jack and scrub pine, and hemlock, spruce and balsam fir, were planted on the slopes on the north side of the park. The extension of the cement walk at Highland Park, begun last year, was completed. It was laid in varying widths of eight to ten feet through the northeast corner of the shrub collection to the east corner of the reservoir.

Park Commissioner Joseph I. Berry,

of the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, tells in his annual report of some interesting forestry work. In each park foresters were employed in felling trees, cutting out broken branches and diseased trees and cleaning out underbrush. Many trees have been cut down and disposed of at public auction to the highest bidder. Wherever an old tree has been cut down a young one has been planted in its place. Also, wherever it is found necessary to dig up a tree, unless in low swamp lands, the roots are entirely cleaned away and the soil replaced and made ready to receive young trees. A large quantity of hay grown on the park lands was sold at auction during the year, the cutting being done by the purchaser under departmental supervision.

The annual report of Tower Grove Park, St. Louis, notes that the benefits of the old state law prohibiting the operation of manufactories of certain kinds near the park were supplemented by the passage of a city ordinance still further restricting the class of buildings permitted in this territory. Such legislation is gratefully welcomed as mitigating the smoke nuisance, with its deadly effects on vegetation. Trees and shrubs were lost in considerable numbers, almost wholly from the oldest in the park, of which there are now few left. Following a sleet storm in the middle of January, 147 loads of branches were hauled away from the grounds. The increase of smoke in the air, very marked in the past decade, constitutes a menace to the trees and other woody growths, and insect pests thrive, as density of population causes a lessening in the number of birds, the natural enemies of these insects. The water garden, under the efficient direction of the superintendent, Mr. James Gurney, not only maintained its reputation for the successful growth of the two species of the royal water-lily, but exhibited many novelties in hybrid lilies which attracted much attention. Expenditures for the year were \$24,588.32.

A total of \$1,500,000 for parks in the forthcoming city bond issue has just been recommended by the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco. The allotment was as follows: For Telegraph Hill, \$500,000; Twin Peak, \$100,000; Potrero, \$500,000; Bay View, \$100,000; other parks, \$200,000. The recommendations for the bond issue to date reach \$31,000,000. While no disposition of this last sum was determined, it is probable that a site near the water front will be selected for the expenditure of most of it, ex-Mayor Phelan referring to the possibility of parking a portion of the old historic Rincon Hill.



OUTDOOR ART IN PUBLIC SCHOOL GARDENS

There is no more direct and personal means for extending and fostering an appreciation of outdoor art than is afforded through the medium of the public school gardens. Why these great educative factors have been so long neglected is beyond comprehension. A concrete or graded playground, enclosed by a wall or high board fence, barren of trees or shrubs, is not conducive to the highest appreciation of the eternal fitness of home surroundings.

Children who constantly play in a dreary school yard are not shocked or annoyed by the barren conditions of their own home yards, while on the contrary if the school grounds are adequate and planned, planted and cared for with some degree of taste, the refining influence will undoubtedly be felt, and unsanitary, unsightly and ugly home conditions will not satisfy. When the same expenditure of money and taste that is made for pictures and statuary for the decoration of school interiors, is made for the improvement of school grounds, a man will not be willing to spend ten thousand dollars for a house and two hundred for improving his yard.

A new, up-to-date, beautiful school house was built in a Bohemian district. When the children moved into it in the spring, there were more clean collars, more starch in the little dresses, more flowers on the hats and the pink, blue, red and green ribbons were of a more vivid tone.

The fine, new school in "Little Italy" has reduced discipline to the minimum. There is no careless marching, the backs are erect, bodies straight—the children have something to live up to.

What is true of the school house, is equally true of the school yard. Cities maintain well-kept parks and boulevards; private citizens plant gardens that are a delight to those who have access to them; but what of the children who live in the tenements, alleys or even on good streets. They are not in touch with the beautiful things the rich can provide for themselves or the city maintains for those who

By LOUISE KLEIN MILLER

Curator of School Gardens, Cleveland, O.

can go and enjoy them. The school must be the radiating center for civic improvement. It is not enough to point the way, it is necessary to show the way.

Last autumn the writer was superintending some planting in a school

garden. The garden includes a rock garden, formal garden, vegetable garden and herbaceous botanical garden. The design called for arches, arbors, a sun dial and two garden seats. The plan was submitted to the Women's Club with the result that the Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs gave the seats and the Cleveland Sorosis the sun dial. The seats, which are of sandstone, were de-



ROSEDALE SCHOOL GARDEN, CLEVELAND, O.
Showing Stone Seats, Sun-Dial, and Entrance.

yard in a smoky manufacturing district in the city, and noticed the keen interest manifested by one of the neighbors. The woman finally came to the fence and with an expression of the highest appreciation, said: "My! but ain't you layin' it out swell!" Another woman in a congested district told her she was so glad there would be one beautiful garden in the neighborhood.

The most commodious school grounds in Cleveland are at Rosedale school, where there is a large lawn, playground and space for the school

signed, made and put in place by the sculptor, Mr. Joseph Carabelli of the Lake View Granite Works. A large glacial boulder around which the children of Oakland school had played for years, before they moved to the new school, was moved, set in place, marked and surmounted by the sun dial. The dial is of bronze, modeled after an old one, bearing these inscriptions: "Time is valuable" and "Thus we see how the world wags."

The dedication took place, May 11th in the garden and was a significant affair. The program consisted

of music by the Brandon school orchestra, address of welcome by the superintendent of schools, short addresses by the curator of school gardens, presentation of the garden seats by the president of the Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs, presentation of the sun dial by the president of the Cleveland Sorosis, reception of seats and sun dial by the director of schools, address on significance of the sun dial, Mr. Ambrose Swasey, and May Pole dance by Seventh and Eighth grade girls.

A gentleman noticing a report of the exercises in the morning paper, offered another sun dial, to be used in any way the curator of school gardens should designate. It was presented to the Warren school—a Bohemian dis-

is necessary to effect an improvement.

Last summer thousands of men, women and children visited Rosedale

the benches, sun dial or arbors, showing with what respect they were regarded.

When Mrs. James M. Bryer presented the sun dial she closed her remarks as follows:

"As we leave our gift with you, may we hope that ever as you look upon it, it shall be to you as a symbol of what your lives should portray. May the deep dug foundation be the cement of education and training that no process of time or nature can disturb or take away. Upon which shall be firmly placed the granite of character that the storms and stress of this life shall only polish and make more beautiful, and ever above shall this slender finger pointing upward, ever point you to those higher, better, finer things that like this dial shall be the crowning grace and beauty of your whole life's structures. In the name of the Cleveland Sorosis, I present this sun dial to Rosedale school garden."

* * *

In close connection with the work Miss Miller describes, we present also three illustrations from the eighth annual report of the Cleveland Home Gardening Association, whose remarkable work in the beautifying of home and school grounds have been noted before in these pages.

The association distributed 546,946



SITE FOR THE TRAINING GARDEN.



WARREN SCHOOL GARDEN, BOHEMIAN DISTRICT.

Dedication of Sun-Dial, the prize for best school garden.

trict, as a reward for having the best school garden. The dedication in the autumn brought together parents, children, school authorities and city officials in a delightful, informal way. These occasions are always made as educative as possible, and we feel the results are very fruitful.

The Doan school garden was a very close second and received a sun dial from the Home Gardening Association.

We are hoping from time to time to add features of real artistic merit and permanent value to the school yards. Many gardens in the city have been re-arranged. Sun dials have been placed, benches and seats secured, showing that a suggestion is all that

garden. It is absolutely open to the public—no gate, no lock. Nothing was destroyed, not a scratch marred



GENERAL VIEW OF TRAINING GARDEN AND CROP.

packages of seeds during the past year and a new phase of work was the establishment of a garden for mentally and physically defective children. The flower shows this year were extremely beautiful and full of interest. There was no striving for spectacular effects, but in most cases an effort to secure quality, rather than quantity.

The Botanical garden at the Rose-dale school noted by Miss Miller, is expected to be of great value. As the space is limited the planting will be confined to herbaceous plants. These are to be arranged in families. The monocotyledonous plants, including grasses, sedges, lilies, etc., will come first, then the dicotyledonous. The children will become familiar with the characteristics of each group and learn something of those plants having the greatest economic significance.

E. W. Haines is president of the association; Miss Lucy B. Buell, secretary; Starr Cadwallader, treasurer; and G. H. McCollum, superintendent.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

The Old Saybrook Town Improvement Association, Old Saybrook, Conn., is soon to issue circulars to the citizens regarding the care of the shade and fruit trees.

* * *

Women of Corte Madera, Cal., a suburb of San Francisco, induced the railway company to set aside a plot of ground in front of the depot for a public park, and with the assistance of the men have prepared the ground for planting, which is soon to follow.

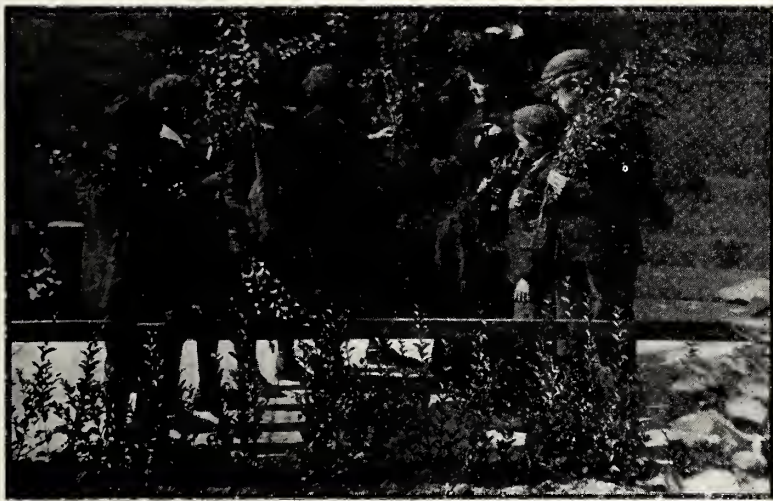
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The Y. M. C. A. of Dayton, O., is to give a course of instruction in landscape architecture with J. E. Freudenberger as instructor, the first course of this kind to be given by this organization. The course will include twelve

through various neighborhood concerns. Any club, society, settlement, school or private individual in Chicago and throughout the state of Illinois may form a center by appointing one person to take charge of receiving the orders for seeds from the children, and of transmitting them with money to Mrs. Joseph P. Cobb, 254 East 47th street, Chicago, who is in charge of this work. Window boxes filled with good soil will be furnished at twenty-five cents each. Each center may establish a system of prizes for the best results. Orders for seeds or window boxes must be sent not later than April 15. Not less than one hundred (100) packages of seed or twenty-five (25) window boxes will be sent to one address.

* * *

The Denison, Tex., Civic Improvement League has conducted a very successful tree-planting campaign, which resulted in the planting of many shade trees and hardy shrubs on the recent Arbor Day. The school children planted over seven hundred trees and shrubs on the school grounds, along the streets and in the home-yards, the plants being distributed through the schools under the same plan so successfully employed by this League in its flower seed distribution last year. More than 5,000 packets of flower seeds were distributed last year and it is expected that more than double this quantity will be required this year. Through the philanthropy of one of its pioneer citizens, Col. J. T. Munson, Denison is to have another and one of the largest parks in the South. Col. Munson recently deeded 130 acres of valuable land to the city for park purposes. At the annual meeting of the League the following officers were elected: Mrs. J. H. Gardner, president; Miss Olive Clifford, recording secretary; T. W. Larkin, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. H. Benner, treasurer. Mr. Larkin is also secretary of the Denison Board of Trade, which has been co-operating with the Civic Improvement League in a vigorous campaign to awaken the people to a realization of the importance of public improvement such as flowers, trees and shrubs provide. They are now beginning to see the splendid effect of this effort, and Denison seems destined to become one of the most attractive cities in that section.



MISS MILLER DIRECTING THE PLANTING OF THE HEDGE

SKY SIGN LAW UPHOLD

A decision has been made by the Supreme Court of New York upholding the provisions of the building code of New York City regulating signs. The case was that of the City of New York vs. the M. Wineburgh Advertising Company; the fine aggregated over \$300. In the case involving the sign at No. 103 East 125th street the Wineburgh Advertising Company asserted it had been erected for a brewery on a two-year contract that would have brought them a profit of \$11,000.

It is evident that the anti-sign crusade is making progress even in New York City where sentiment is not supposed to cut much figure.

lessons, covering in a practical way all the essentials of landscape architecture

* * *

The Florists' Club of Springfield, O., is interesting itself in the spread of the civic improvement idea, through the efforts of the retail florists. Under its auspices P. M. Cartmell has offered to donate \$100 to any block in an established portion of the city, which would entirely remove fences from its front lawns, and as a further incentive the club offered to plant flowers in the yards and window boxes, on such block, free of charge.

* * *

The Chicago Woman's Outdoor Art League has again arranged for the sale of penny packages of seeds to children

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

PLANTING FOR UNFAVORABLE CITY CONDITIONS

The pictures on the cover of this issue give some idea of what effects may be produced in a city garden, located in a thickly populated district closely surrounded by buildings and factories where the air is filled with smoke, soot, and dust.

They are views of the Busch Grounds in St. Louis which contains about five acres of land, all of which is utilized for ornamental planting. On account of the smoky and dusty atmosphere, only the most hardy and vigorous plants can be grown successfully. Conifers are entirely out of the question; many have been tried, but only a few Austrian pines remain. During the last twelve years nearly everything on the nurseryman's list has been tried, and the planting list has gradually been sifted down to a comparatively few varieties, but these are employed extensively and everything which will not do well has been discarded. Specimen plants have been gradually removed, giving the place the appearance of a suburban park. Flowers, annual and perennial, are employed extensively, but only for their effect in masses against a background of shrubbery.

The planting was done by L. P. Jensen, the superintendent of the grounds, whose thirteen years' experience in growing things in dust and

smoke will be valuable to others who are compelled by circumstances to do ornamental planting in similar situations.

The pictures also show how massed planting has been used for borders and in screening the buildings adjoining the grounds.

Mr. Jensen gives the following list of plants which experience has shown will be best in such a trying situation:

TREES.

Soft Maple, *acer dasycarpum*; Carolina poplar, *populus monilifera*; sycamore, *platanus occidentalis*; European sycamore, *platanus orientalis*; box elder, *acer negundo*; horse chestnut, *aesculus*; sweet gum, *liquidambar*; American elm, *ulmus Americana*; black locust, *robinia pseud-acacia*; honey locust, *robinia hispida*; mulberries, *morus*; tulip tree, *liriodendron*; red bud, *cercis*; Hercules club, *aralia spinosa*; sumach in variety (*rhus*); varnish tree, *koelreuteria paniculata*.

SHRUBS.

Snowball, *viburnum opulus sterilis*; the snowball is better in this location than any other shrub; lilac in variety; weigela in variety; *Philadelphus* in variety; *Hibiscus syriacus*; *Kerria Japonica*; white fringe, *Chionanthus Virginica*; barberry, common, *berberis vulgaris*; *Berberis Thunbergii*;

Elaeagnus edulis; California privet, *Ligustrum ovalifolium*; common privet, *Ligustrum vulgaris*; Forsythia in variety, does not bloom very well in this situation but the graceful habit and good foliage keeps it on the list; *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*; *Hydrangea Hortensis*; this hydrangea is carried over winter by being wrapped with straw and burlap and in this way it has stood 20 degrees below zero and bloomed well the following summer; *Halesia tetraptera*.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Peonies in variety; chrysanthemums, hardy pompon, asters, hardy native *Lillium* in variety; *Phlox subulata*, the only hardy phlox which we have succeeded in growing well, having tried most of the varieties; *Sedum spectabile*; *Dicentra spectabile*, bleeding heart; *Delphinium*, hybrids; *Digitalis*, a few varieties do well, others not at all; *Yucca filamentosa*; *Yucca glauca*.

VINES.

Matrimony vine, *Lycium Chinense*; Virginia creeper; *Ampelopsis quinquefolia* and *quinquefolia Engelmanii*; Boston ivy, *Ampelopsis Veitchii*; *Aristolochia Sipho*; *Clematis paniculata*; *Wistaria*.

Most annuals do well; tulips and narcissus are planted by the thousand and in the borders.

EXPERIMENTAL PLANT WORK IN ILLINOIS

The recent law, making an appropriation of \$7,500 annually, passed by the Illinois legislature, provided that it should be "the duty of Agricultural Experiment Stations to discover and demonstrate the best methods of producing plants, cut flowers, and vegetables under glass and the most effective remedies for disease and insect enemies of the same, to investigate and demonstrate the best varieties and methods of producing ornamental trees, shrubs and plants for public and private grounds in the various soils and climatic conditions of the state, and to disseminate information regarding the same."

Under the provisions of this act an

advisory committee of five was appointed by the Illinois State Florists' Association to advise with the Director of the Experiment Station. The committee consists of J. C. Vaughan, Chicago; W. N. Rudd, Morgan Park; J. F. Ammann, Edwardsville; F. J. Heintz, Jacksonville; E. D. Gallentine, Morrisson.

It was decided that investigations upon thrips should be conducted by the station, and that plans should be prepared for a new range of greenhouses suitable for carrying on the investigation of greenhouse problems.

Until suitable houses are built the investigations upon thrips will be carried

on at Bloomington under the direction of Prof. A. C. Beal, who for the last six years has been in charge of the work in floriculture at the University of Illinois, and because of his activity in florist society affairs is well known to the florists and horticultural interests of the state.

The greenhouse plans in preparation provide a service building and heating system for an extensive range of houses to be built as funds are available and which shall furnish extensive facilities, not only for experimentation, but also for the best training in floriculture offered in any educational institution in this country.



SOME FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF CREMATION

Mr. Albert C. Freeman, the London architect whose book, "Crematoria in Great Britain and Abroad," has been noted in these pages, in a recent contribution to the London Surveyor, presents the following interesting matter on the cost of cremation, that will be of timely interest to our readers:

"When we come to consider that a cremation can be performed at less cost than burial within the earth, and with an equal amount of profit, there can be no denying that cremation can be made a source of remunerative trading. In 1897 a sub-committee of the Camberwell Burials Committee held an inquiry to consider the question of cremation, and whether it was advisable that the power of providing crematoria should be given to local authorities. They passed a resolution that it was desirable in the interests of the public health that the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879, should be so amended as to enable any local authority to acquire, provide, construct, and maintain a crematorium, and that the Local Government Board be urged to secure the necessary amendment in the law.

"In view of the widespread and influential support this proposal received, thirty-nine town councils, ninety-nine urban district councils, and twenty rural district councils supported the proposal. The outcome of this inquiry was the passing of the Cremation Act of England, which came into force on the 1st of April, 1903. Since the passing of this act considerable progress has been made; in 1903, 476 cremations were performed; in 1904, 569; in 1905, 604; and from the date of the first cremation down to the end of 1905 a total of 5,020. There are at present five municipal crematoria in operation, the

first of which was erected at Hull.

"To make the practice of cremation more popular, and to overcome the great difficulty which we shall shortly have to face, the municipal bodies throughout this country should take up the question in a serious manner. It has been said that the cost of these structures is so heavy that the authorities hesitate before laying out such sums of money. The expenditure which has been made upon several of the crematoria in existence is not justified. I have carefully considered the question of the cost of these structures, and have arrived at the conclusion that buildings of a pleasing character, with all the essential fit-

tings—such as the furnace and catafalque—can be erected at a cost of from £2,500 to £3,000. The accompanying plan will illustrate the class of building I suggest, one, I venture to think, much more attractive both inside and externally than some already in existence. In regard to the cost of cremation compared with that of earth burial a wrong impression is prevalent. To arrive at a comparison it is necessary to eliminate the cost of the funeral and coffin, these expenses being common to both modes of disposing of the dead. The following figures are a fair representation of the cost of disposing of a corpse after conveyance to the cemetery or crematorium respectively:

EARTH BURIAL.

	£	s.	d.
Purchase of private earth grave in ordinary ground	5	8	6
Interment fee	2	9	6
Average cost of memorial stone and kerb.....	10	10	0

Total.....£18 8 0

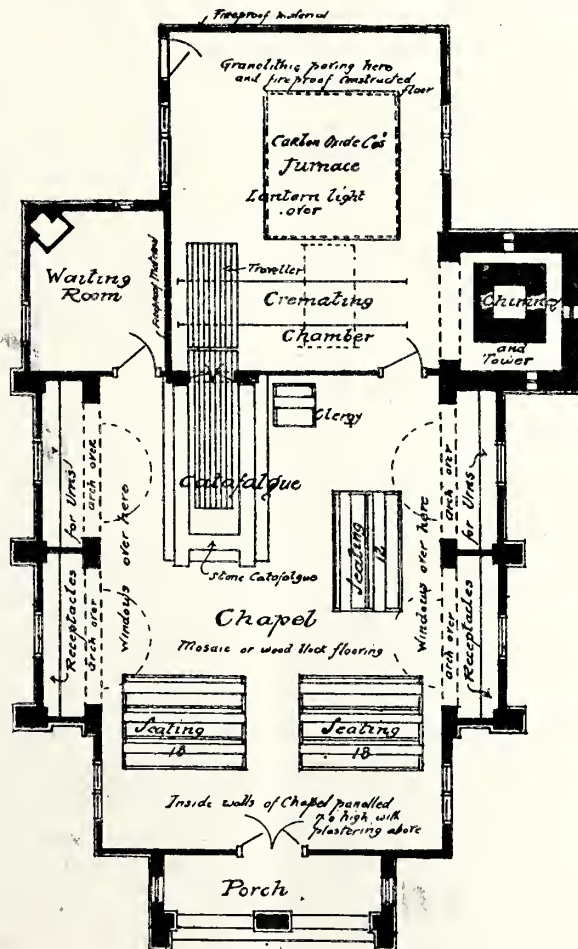
CREMATION.

	£	s.	d.
Cremation fee, including use of chapel, waiting room and all attendance	5	5	0
Urn	10	6	
Chaplain's fees for reading the service.....	10	6	
Purchase of niche in columbarium (in perpetuity from £3 13s. 6d.) say	5	5	0
Memorial tablet	2	2	0

Total.....£13 13 0

"The charges for cremation are those made at Golder's Green by the Cremation Society of England. At Leeds a charge of £4 4s. is made for residents, which includes a plain urn; for non-residents the charge is £5 5s.

"At Manchester the following charges are made:



DESIGN FOR MUNICIPAL CREMATORY.
To cost \$12,500 to \$15,000.

Cremation, including the urn.	5	5	0
Do., for the working classes.	2	2	0
For the deposit of the urn in a niche in inside walls of the crematorium	5	5	0
Deposit of the urn in a niche in the outside walls of the crematorium	3	3	0
Do., for those of limited means	2	0	0
Deposit of urn in the public vault, from	10	6	

"It will be seen that the body can be cremated at Manchester, and the urn stored, for a total cost of £8 8s.; for those of limited means, £4 2s.

"The Corporation of Sheffield charge £2 2s. for residents and £4 4s. for non-residents. The City of London, in the crematorium at Ilford, make a charge of £3 16s. 6d. for the cremation and urn. At Hull the City Corporation make a charge of £1 1s. for residents, which includes the funeral service, urn, and the storage of the urn for one month; for non-residents a fee of £3 3s. is payable.

"In addition to the charges men-

tioned for earth burials, which are based upon the cost of interment in the ground at six London cemeteries, there should be added the cost of planting and keeping the grave in order, and the maintenance of memorial stones, which may be placed at 7s. 6d. to £2 per annum. It is not denied that a body can be buried for a less sum, but also a number of bodies might be cremated at a time and the ashes buried together.

"It will be seen from the following sketch account of profit and loss of a public crematorium, upon a three-years' average of income and expenditure, that cremations can without a doubt be made profitable

Average Annual Expenditure.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To cost of fuel for 150 (carbon oxide furnaces) cremations at 8s. 6d. each	63	15	0
To 150 urns at 7s.	52	10	0
Attendants' wages	125	0	0
Repairs to furnace	10	0	0
Interest and sinking fund on cost of building, say 6 per			

cent on £3,000	180	0	0
Balance, being profit	198	15	0

Total£630 0 0

Average Annual Income.

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By 150 cremations at £3 each, including the urn to receive the ashes	472	10	0
Fees for the disposal of 150 urns at an average of 21s.	157	10	0

Total£630 0 0

The question of disposal of the dead will shortly form one of the paramount problems of the day. The only satisfactory solution will be cremation, and it will remain for the municipal authorities of this country to solve the question and to provide the necessary means at a reasonable cost. As a correspondent recently said, in a daily contemporary: "Could there be a more legitimate and beneficent extension of 'municipal trading' than provision for minimizing the deplorably insanitary circumstances connected with our present methods of disposing of the dead?"

THE CREMATORY AT GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA

The Columbarium, or Crematory, situated at Germantown, Philadelphia, is a building now so often spoken of that we have had a photograph of it taken.

The building and grounds are situated on Washington Lane, Germantown, the building being on the summit of slightly ascending ground.

The grounds are not extensive, appearing to contain about fifteen acres. There are quite a few interments in the grounds, although the chief business is that of cremation.

Bordering the main drive are two rows of sugar maple trees, a row on each side, nice trees now, as the one displayed proves. On each side of the carriage drive is a wide footpath inside the row of sugar maples, and these paths are bordered by rows of American Arbor Vitae. Then the grounds are dotted here and there with shrubs and trees set out to advantage, while immediately back of the building and on its two sides are natural forests of trees, so that the building is well placed.

It is now nearly twenty years since the Columbarium was built and to this date there have been about 2,200 cremations. The bodies cremated are by no means confined to those from Philadelphia, they come from all over the state. At the present time the average

number of cremations are four per week, and the rate is increasing.

The sentiment in favor of cremation seems growing. While by no means

confined to Germans or those of German descent, it has always been favored by a large portion of them.

JOSEPH MEEHAN.



THE CREMATORY, GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

CEMETERY NOTES

Vandals recently entered the old cemetery at La Grange, Tex., and injured sixty-seven monuments. About fifteen were totally destroyed. No clew to the perpetrators.

* * *

The United States government owns and maintains a national cemetery in Mexico. It is located at San Cosme, near the City of Mexico, and was purchased and established in 1850 for interring the remains of soldiers of the United States who died or were killed in that vicinity during the war with Mexico and also for the purpose of interring the bodies of citizens of the United States who have died in that vicinity since that period.

* * *

Judge T. C. Munger has dismissed the suit to appoint a receiver for the Beatrice Cemetery Association, Beatrice, Neb., brought by W. J. Townsend in an effort to collect \$5,082.26. His contention was that the money had been borrowed by the cemetery association in order to pay for the site. Of course it was impossible to levy on the cemetery. So he and his lawyers thought they would have a receiver appointed who would sell lots and the money would go to Mr. Townsend until he had recovered his \$5,082.66. The court, however, refused to appoint the receiver.

* * *

Superintendent William Salway, of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, O., has notified the Board of Public Service of that city that Spring Grove Cemetery will be in danger of a flood within another decade unless there is something done by the city to wall up the waters of Mill Creek. The bend in Mill Creek opposite the cemetery has worn away the banks after the creek passed the B. & O. bridge. Stagnant water elsewhere, he said, contaminates the air in front of the cemetery. The directors of the cemetery have had plans prepared and are willing to share the expense of changes. The board referred the matter to the city engineer.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the New England Cemetery Association held at the Quincy House, Boston, Mass., February 10, 1908, the officers elected for the coming year were: President, James Warren, Jr., superintendent North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I.; vice-pres-

ident, J. H. Erskine, superintendent Pine Grove, Manchester, N. H.; secretary and treasurer, Horace A. Derry, superintendent Glenwood, Everett, Mass. The association is in a flourishing condition and gained seven new members last year. Some twenty-eight members were in attendance at this meeting. A general discussion on cemetery work was held, after which a banquet was served. The meeting adjourned at 8 o'clock.

* * *

Those who stop to read public notices posted on the walls of Paris can learn details of a contract soon to be allotted for "The rights for the year 1908 of making hay in Parisian cemeteries." Unbeknown to the general public, the grass which grows along the walks and among the tombs of Pere Lachaise and other great cemeteries in Paris furnishes a crop each year worth several thousand francs. This item is considered as a permanent source of income and figures regularly in the municipal budget. Throughout most of the French provinces the right of making hay in the cemeteries is a much-sought privilege among the poor. Often it is the sole remuneration granted the village sexton.

* * *

Daniel C. Callahan, superintendent of Prospect Hill Cemetery, Omaha, Neb., was declared guilty of grave desecration by a jury in the criminal court. The verdict was coupled with a recommendation to the court for leniency. It is understood an appeal will be taken to the supreme court. The penalty for the crime is from one to three years in the penitentiary or a fine of \$2,500, or both, in the discretion of the court. Mr. Callahan was released on bonds to appear when wanted for sentence. The specific offense charged against him was that while digging a grave he came upon a decayed coffin and, acting under instructions, he threw the remains out on the ground and reburied them in the bottom of the new grave. Mr. Callahan said he had acted under orders from Judge Baldwin, president of the association.

* * *

Recalling the sad effects resulting from overwork on the part of two well-known cemetery superintendents last year, it behooves cemetery managers to request their lot holders to place their orders early for lot improvements and thus avoid the rush of work that usually

comes prior to Memorial Day. The Oakwoods Cemetery Association, Chicago, makes a practice of soliciting orders of this kind by mail. On March 1st a notice is sent to lot holders which reads:

"We received your order last season (1907) for on Lot No....Div....Sec....Costing... Should you desire us to again do this work, or any other work on the lot during the season of 1908, please find postal enclosed for ordering the same."

The addressed postal card enclosed reads: "The Oakwoods Cemetery Association. Please do the following work on Lot...Div....Sec....for the season of 1908." Then follows a blank space in which is written the work done the previous year with its cost and a space for signature and address of lot holder.

* * *

Resolutions denouncing the proposed amusement resort in Forest Park adjoining Concordia and Waldheim cemeteries, Chicago, were adopted at special meetings in all the forty German Lutheran churches in Chicago. In addition to the resolutions, sermons were preached by many Lutheran pastors urging their congregations to prevent the threatened desecration of the burial grounds. The ministers urged that "common decency" ought to impel the amusement park backers to establish their resort somewhere else than almost within the gates of two cemeteries. Following is the resolution adopted by one of the churches: "We, the members of the Bethania German Evangelical Lutheran Church, do most emphatically protest against the establishment of an amusement park adjoining Concordia cemetery in Forest Park. We protest on the ground of common decency and because such a resort would be a desecration of the cemeteries, in addition to being an outrageous show of disrespect to the sorrowing relatives of those buried there."

* * *

The application of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark, N. J., for permission to locate a cemetery in North Arlington on a 208 acre tract recently purchased was rejected by the council of that borough. It is stated that the Diocese will make a new application for permission to use 125 acres of the tract as a cemetery and will sell the remainder. Following up this matter, Senator Wakelee has introduced in the New Jersey legislature a bill which amends the cemetery act of 1875 as follows: "It shall not be lawful to locate any new cemetery or burying ground, or to en-

(Continued on p. XII)

TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

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PUBLICATIONS INDEXED AND ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Bulletin of League of Am. Municipalities (B. A. M.), \$2.00 year; 20c copy.
 Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Canadian Municipal Journal (C. M. J.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Country Gentleman (C. G.), \$1.50 year; 20c copy.
 Century Magazine (Cent.), \$3.00 year; 35c copy.
 Charities and The Commons (Char.), \$2.00 year; 10c copy.
 Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; 25c copy.
 Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Embalmers' Monthly (E. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; 10c copy.
 Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; 5c copy.
 Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 15c.

Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; 50c copy.
 Independent, The (Ind.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), M. D. G., \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

Des Moines Plan of City Government. B. A. M. 9:38-41. Feb., '08.
 Highway Construction in Massachusetts, by C. W. Ross, illust. G. R. M. 9:37-40. Feb., '08.
 Home Grounds, Arranging The, by B. O. Longyear. G. C. A. 6:104-5. Feb., '08.
 Newport Plan of City Government. B. A. M. 9:42-7. Feb., '08.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

Animal Sculpture of Edward Kemeys, Memorial Exhibit of, illust. M. N. 20:204. March, '08.
 Chicago Sculpture Exhibit, Fine Work in, illust. M. N. 20:196-99. March, '08.
 Dust Laying, Reports on. G. R. M. 9:70. Feb., '08.
 Dust Remedy for Macadam Roads. G. R. M. 9:60-61. Feb., '08.
 Oil Macadam, Discussion of, at Convention of League of California Municipalities. P. M. 18:3-6. Feb., '08.
 Thomas Monument, Nashville, Tenn., Unveiled. M. N. 20:195. March, '08.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

Gardens for Special Purposes, by Wilhelm Miller, illust. G. M. 7:66-9. March, '08.
 Planting, Ornamental, Some Principles of, by S. B. Green, G. C. A. 6:95-7. Feb., '08.

Shade Trees; lecture by John T. Withers. G. C. A. 6:103. Feb., '08.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

Apples, Flowering, by D. A. Clarke, illust. Hart. 7:293-4. March 7, '08.
 Conifers, The Best, South and North, Cont., illust., by P. J. Berckmans. G. M. 7:76-8. March, '08.
 Instructive Case of Tree Butchery. W. R. 6:106-8. March, '08.
 San Jose Scale, The. W. R. 6:104-5. March, '08.
 Spraying, Its Need and Principles, illust. N. N. 16:83-7. March, '08.

BOOKS, REPORTS, ETC.

"Forest Trees of Massachusetts: How You May Know Them," is a handy and valuable pocket manual by D. A. Clarke, published under the direction of State Forester F. W. Rane, State House, Boston. It is freely illustrated, and will be very serviceable in identifying Massachusetts trees. Mr. Rane also sends a reprint of his excellent address on "Forestry from a Commercial Standpoint."

The Forest Service at Washington issues a "Report of the Secretary of Agriculture on the Southern Appalachian and White Mountain Watersheds" that is now a timely subject. "Forestry in the Public Schools," Circular 130 of the Forest Service, is also of interest to our readers.

"Landscape Gardening for Amateurs"

is the title of a very useful book that is just published by the Wagner Park Conservatories of Sidney, O. It is 8x10 in., contains sixty-four pages of beautiful illustrations and the necessary information for laying out home grounds in an attractive and artistic way. It also treats on the laying out and planting of school and college grounds, factory, sanitarium and hotel grounds. This book will be found an excellent guide and book of reference to those interested in beautiful surroundings. It is mailed to any address upon receipt of \$1.00.

The growing value of cemetery literature, and especially reports of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, is not so seriously appreciated as it should be, and as it ought to be, to benefit the cause to the fullest extent. Those reports have found their way into the Chicago and doubtless many other public libraries, and the cemetery corporations throughout the country should be far more liberal both in using and distributing them, as a means of raising the standards of thought and practice in cemetery work among those interested. It is a reflection on every cemetery of the country not to have a file of the annual reports of the national association; it is a library of theory and practice of the highest character, and we feel it a duty to urge upon cemetery associations the wisdom of securing copies of these reports and of making liberal use of them. They may be obtained from Mr. Frank Eurich, Sec-Treas., Detroit, Mich.

"The Landscape Beautiful," an attractive illustrated book from H. R. Cotta, Landscape Architect, Rockford, Ill., showing views of work done by him, and some good advice on landscape improvement.

Descriptive illustrated book from Riverside Cemetery, Hastings, Mich.

Twenty-sixth annual report of the Fairmount Park Art Association, Philadelphia.

St. Marleybone Cemetery, East Finchley, N., England. Table of charges and rules.

"Making the Yard Beautiful," illustrated booklet of Wm. Frowe, Landscape Gardener, Lawrence, Kan.

Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., annual report.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

The premium list for the National Flower Show to be held by the Society of American Florists and the Chicago Horticultural Society this fall in Chicago has been completed and it is believed carries the largest amount in



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premiums, medals, cups and trophies ever offered at any floricultural exhibition. W. N. Rudd, Supt. of Mt. Greenwood Cemetery, is chairman of the premium committee.

Gilbert L. Schutt, formerly in charge of Point Defiance Park, Tacoma, Wash., has been employed as park superintendent at Walla Walla, Wash.

The Municipal Art Society of New York has started a campaign to obtain more playgrounds and school gardens and has appointed for that purpose a committee, of which Harold A. Caparn, landscape architect, is chairman. Information on the subject of playgrounds and school gardens in general, and those of New York in particular, has been collected, and Mr. Caparn has prepared for the society an elaborate report, making many noteworthy recommendations.

John A. Moore, secretary-treasurer of Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburg, resigned last fall after thirty years of service.

In these days of knowledge regarding plant life, and modern methods of cultivation and care, no one attempts to tend a city park of the larger private grounds without spraying. Deming spray outfits are well adapted to this purpose, because the builders had in mind a machine entirely portable. The Deming gasoline power outfit is a convenient and efficient machine for wholesale spraying. Two men and a team can cover a large territory at a very great saving over the smaller outfits. The company manufactures besides the power sprayer eighteen different styles of spraying pumps, including hand, knapsack and barrel types. A card to the company at Salem, Ohio, will bring interesting literature by return mail.

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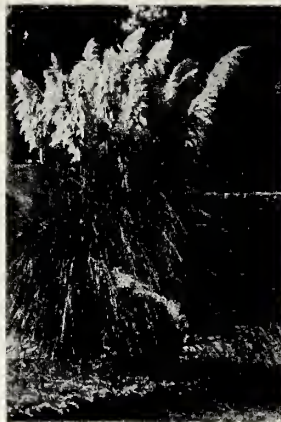
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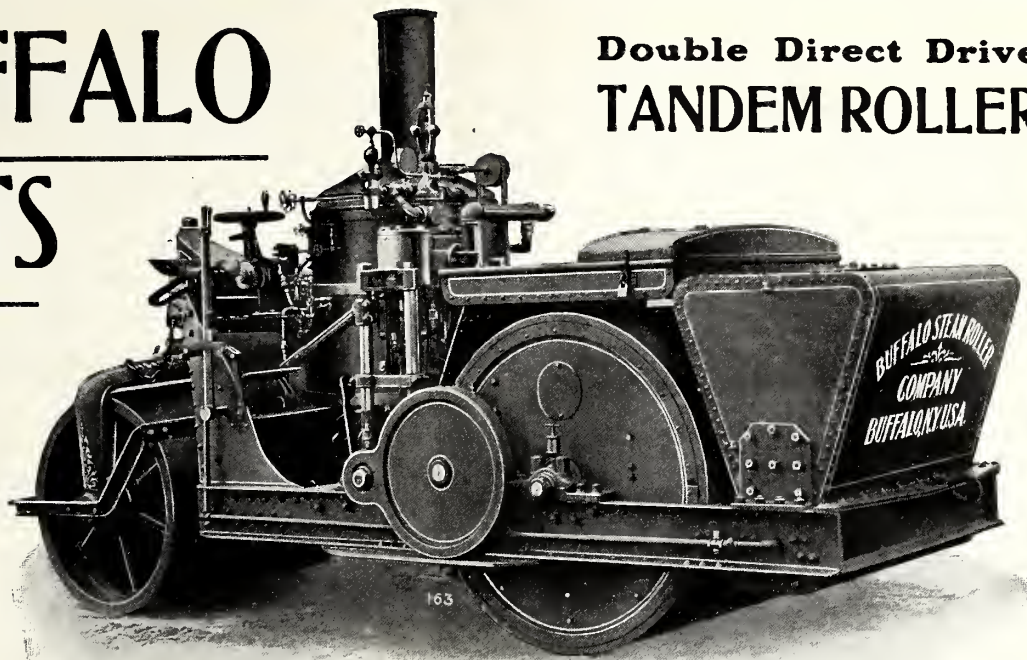
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NEW YORK CITY

York City, and the New Jersey & Long Island Nurseries. These concerns will hereafter be conducted as branches of the company under the same local management as heretofore. The company is incorporated at \$100,000 and has the following officers: Frederick W. Kelsey, president; William Flemer, vice-president and treasurer; Theodore Foulk, vice-president; P. H. Goodsell, secretary.

Howard Evarts Weed, the Chicago landscape architect, left March 3 for another Texas trip in connection with work at Beaumont and Houston. He is also to fill lecture dates at Texarkana, Fort Worth, Waco, Beaumont, Houston, and Dallas. The Elks have their national gathering at Dallas in July and the Dallas people want them to see a clean town. To this end Mr. Weed gives his lecture there to start the cleaning.

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS

In the new rulings of the Postoffice Department, especially relating to second class matter, newspaper mail, publishers are required to cut off from their mailing lists all subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears four months after date of expiration, and furthermore compels them to limit their sample copies to ten per cent of their paid up circulation. This will prove a good thing for all legitimate publications, that is, for all trade and other periodicals for which there is a real cause for their being; but it will bear heavily on all advertising and other schemes in which money making is the prime object. Under these new rulings it is compulsory on subscribers to pay their subscriptions and renewals in advance; such a practice has, however, its good side; it helps the publication in a practical and encouraging way, and promotes an all-round confidence that is stimulating to continued effort on the part of all concerned—subscribers, advertisers, and publisher.

TRADE CATALOGS RECEIVED

J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass., vegetable and flower seed catalog.

1908 price list of the Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Conn.

Wholesale Trade List of the Eastern Nurseries, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Spring wholesale catalog of the Waukegan Nurseries, Waukegan, Ill.

"Moon's Hardy Trees and Plants for Every Place and Purpose;" Wm. H. Moon Co., Morrisville, Pa.

Spring 1908 catalog of Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.

Descriptive illustrated circulars of

ESTABLISHED 1868

HARDY

1200 ACRES

NURSERY STOCK

Complete assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Stock suited to the North

Our Specialties: Ornamental Shrubs and Field Grown Perennial Plants

Send for our Semi-Annual Trade List

THE JEWELL NURSERY COMPANY, Wholesale Nurserymen
LAKE CITY, MINNESOTA

70th Anniversary Number

Dreer's Garden Book

is more than a mere catalogue—it is the acknowledged authority on all things pertaining to flowers and vegetables. Tells what, when and how to plant. 248 pages, 4 color and 4 duotone plates and hundreds of photographic reproductions of flowers and vegetables.

We will send a copy without charge if you mention this paper.

HENRY A. DREER, 714 Chestnut St., Philadelphia



250,000 CANNAS 250,000

All strong, thoroughly cured roots, 2 or more eyes, 80 of the best varieties; send for price list; order now and we ship them when you are ready. We will be glad to furnish estimates on your contract order for 1909. You may select from our list of 214 varieties; our prices are right and so is our stock. Don't fail to try

OUR NEW SEEDLING CANNA, W. E. COTTRELL

It is going to be one of the leading cannas. It has all the good qualities. We also grow kudzu vines in quantity.

Frank Cummings Bulb & Plant Co., Meridian, Miss.

LAWN GRASS SEED

Dickinsons, Evergreen, and Pine Tree Brands

in Bulk
and Packages

Special Mixtures Seed for PARKS AND CEMETERIES

MINNEAPOLIS

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.

CHICAGO



Berlin
Reservoir
Vase,
the
best
for
plants

THE M. D. JONES CO.

71 & 73 Portland St., BOSTON, MASS.

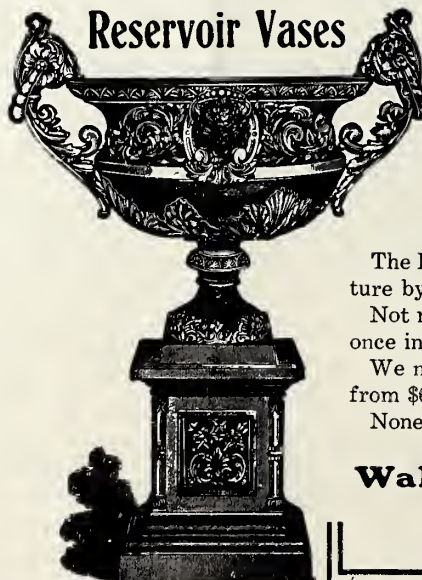
Makers of
GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS
IRON RESERVOIR VASES

Bouquet Holders, Chairs and Settees in a number of styles. Metallic Wreaths and Crosses, Cemetery Sign Posts, Lot Marks, etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE



Chairs: can be shipped packed flat; made in different lengths



Reservoir Vases

For Cemeteries and Parks

The Best Made

The Reservoir supplies the plants with moisture by capillary attraction.

Not necessary to water plants oftener than once in ten days.

We make nearly 100 styles ranging in price from \$6.00 to \$100.00 each.

None better made. *Send for catalogue.*

Walbridge & Company,

The Original Patentees and Makers

Buffalo, N. Y.

Coldwell Lawn Mowers

HAVE BEEN
USED EXCLUSIVELY
ON THE

NEW YORK CITY PARKS

for the past

10 YEARS

ALSO BY THE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

on the grounds of the

CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON

Our general catalogue for 1908 is now ready.

Also our special Motor Mower booklet.

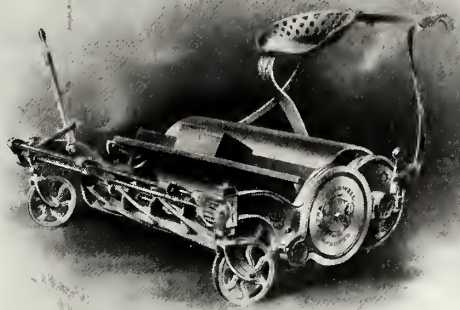
Coldwell Lawn Mower Co.

No. 7 Coldwell St.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Hand, Horse and
Motor Power

Coldwell's Improved Horse Mower



The Capitol Lawn Trimmer and Edger

"The Greatest Labor Saving Tool We Have"

so said one of the foremost members of The National Cemetery Association at the annual convention at Providence.

You will say the same when you try it and wonder how you ever got along without it for trimming the grass around monuments, walls, trees, shrubs and flower beds.

The results are more perfect than can be gotten from shears, clippers, or any other tools for trimming or edging a lawn, and the time, labor, and money saved is a large item.

Write for our latest catalog "D" and special price to parks and cemeteries.

The Granite State Mowing Machine Co.

HINSDALE, N. H.



*Always mention Park and Cemetery
when writing to advertisers*

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OF PARK AND CEMETERY**

With the EMERSON PATENT BINDER
Price 75c. postpaid. R. J. Haight, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago.

garden statuary from Kramer Bros. Foundry Co., Dayton, O.

Hammond's Paint and Slug Shot Works, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.; defining catalog for reference.

Catalog of Fine Nursery Stock from Wagner Park Conservatories, Sidney, O.

CLASSIFIED ADS

10 cents a line each insertion: 7 words to a line; minimum price 50 cents.

HARDY STOCK

Bay State Nurseries, North Abington, Mass., offers a general line of Hardy, Healthy, New England Grown Nursery Stock at reasonable rates. Send for catalogue.

SURPLUS SHRUBS—Altheas, Deutzias, Spiraeas, Weigelas, Lilacs, Berberis, Honeysuckles. The ground must be cleared. A splendid opportunity to secure a fine stock for nothing. Ask for prices. The Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa.

We have everything in the ornamental tree, shrub and conifer line used by parks and cemeteries. Send for catalog. The Donaldson Co., Warsaw, Ky.

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FOR SALE—Geraniums, 2½ in., \$3.00 per 100. La Favorite, S. A. Nutt, Richard, Alfred, Hoekstra & Geldmaker, R. F. D. No. 4, Little Rock, Ark.

PANSY plants from seed beds; fine plants, \$2.50 per 1,000; 50c per 100, cash; **GERANIUM**, 10 varieties, 3-in. pots, \$4.00 per 100, cash; **ALTERNANTHERAS**, red and yellow, April 15, \$2.00 per 100, cash; **CANNAS**, 10 varieties, 3-in. pots, April 15, \$4.00 per 100, cash; Jos. H. Cunningham, Delaware, O.

PANSY PLANTS of quality. A mixture of the finest strains of exhibition stock obtainable in Germany and America. Seed bought direct from the best German and American specialists. Good, strong plants, 75c per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000. N. E. Beck, Massillon, Ohio.

PEONIES

WHOLESALE PEONY LIST for fall 1908 is now ready. A postal will bring it to you free. J. F. Rosenfield, West Point, Nebr.

ROSES

DINGEE ROSES are the best. Famous for nearly sixty years. We carry over one thousand varieties on own roots; large field grown plants for quick effect a specialty. Also a full line of Hardy Shrubs, Hardy Vines, Honeysuckles and Ampelopsis. Write for prices and New Guide to Rose Culture, the leading Rose catalogue of America, 132 pages, free. The Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa.

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F. E. PEASE, LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Greenwood Park, Des Moines, Ia. Parks, college or home grounds, residential subdivisions and lawn plan cemeteries. Correspondence invited.

FERNS

AND HOW TO GROW THEM

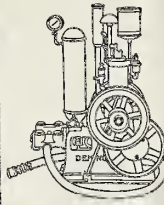
By G. A. WOOLSON

Contains full cultural instructions for the growing of ferns out of doors and in the house. Especially good on hardy ferns.

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Save the Shade Trees

DEMING SPRAYERS, both barrel and power machines—are perfectly adapted for use in



parks, cemeteries and private grounds. Strongest, most satisfactory sprayers made.

Eighteen different styles for farm, garden and orchard. 1908 Catalogue, "Expert Testimony" and "Spraying for Profit," free.

THE DEMING CO.
605 Depot St., Salem, Ohio.
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SALESMAN WANTED

To handle good side line on commission, one who calls on florists, nurseries, seed houses, monument dealers, cemetery superintendents, etc.

The Kramer Bros. Fd'ry Co.
DAYTON, OHIO

The Montrose Nurseries are Offering

A complete line of choice Ornamental Stock at very reasonable prices considering the quality. Large trees and shrubs for immediate effect. Landscape work a specialty. Illustrated Catalog free for the asking.

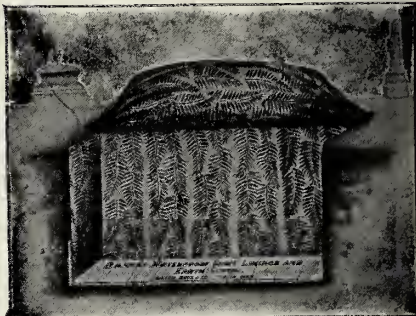
THE MONTROSE NURSERIES
Montrose, Westchester Co., N. Y.

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have earned a world-wide reputation. Thousands of farmers and gardeners rely upon them absolutely because they are sure growers. If you have never planted them, just try them this year. Our new catalogue helps solve all the problems of planting—will be likely to set you right when in doubt.

IT'S FREE. Write for a copy.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.



Baker's Waterproof Grave Linings and Earth Covers

furnish the neatest and best decoration for a grave. Write for samples of goods.

Baker Bros. & Co. Tiffin, O.

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IN GRANITE AND
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CEMETERIES
AND PARKS

Larwill
Mausoleum,
Wooster, O.
Erected by
Harrison
Granite Co.

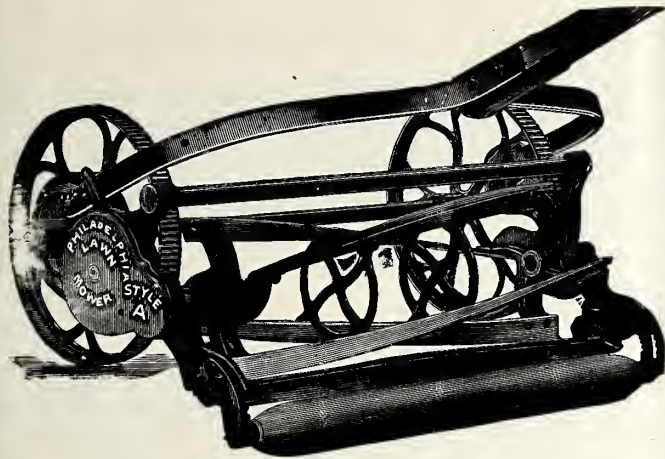


Special Designs Submitted for Receiving
Vaults, Memorial
Chapels, Mausoleums,
Sarcophagi and Public and Private Monuments to be erected in any part of the United States.

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Main Office
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Style A—All Steel

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

**The Philadelphia
Lawn Mower Co.**

3101-3109 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.
U. S. A.

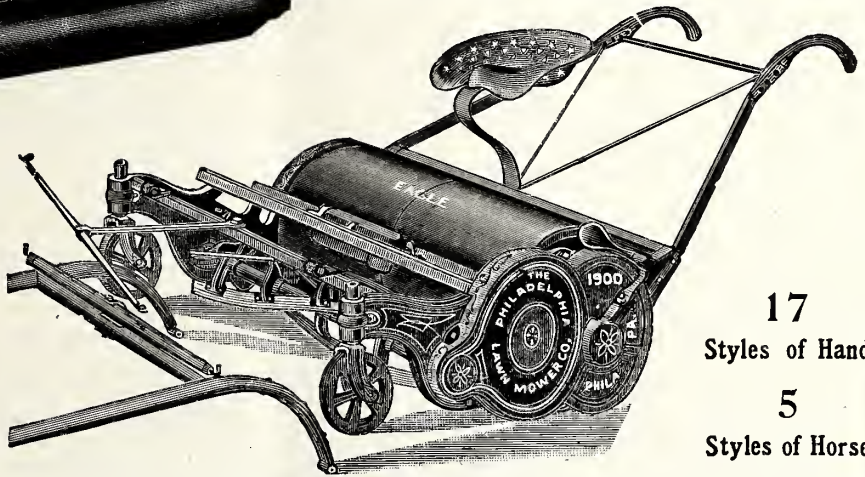
GENUINE
PHILADELPHIA

HAND AND HORSE

LAWN MOWERS

FOR THE MILLIONS

Before ordering send for 1908 catalog and prices



17

Styles of Hand

5

Styles of Horse



**FIVE
BOMGARDNER
LOWERING
DEVICES
IN USE AT ONE
FUNERAL**

**THIS BURIAL OF
FIVE BODIES.
VICTIMS OF THE
SALISBURY WRECK
TOOK PLACE AT
WATERLOO, N. Y.
AUG. 7, 1906**



No other device could have been used for this occasion.
The adjustable features are indispensable. Write

**The Bomgardner Mfg. Co., Third and Detroit Sts.
Cleveland, Ohio**

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Advertisements, limited to five lines, will be inserted in this column at the rate of 50 cents each insertion, 7 words to a line. Cash must accompany order.

WANTED POSITION—As superintendent of cemetery, park or private estate; 12 years' experience, steady, sober and reliable; best of references. Address S. C. B., care Park and Cemetery.

WANTED POSITION—As superintendent or assistant superintendent of park, private estate or grounds of public institution; can undertake grading, etc.; excellent references. Address F. E. Buck, 134 Hazen St., Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED POSITION—As superintendent of cemetery, experienced in all branches of work in cemetery, landscape and greenhouse. Address A. B., care Park and Cemetery.

WANTED POSITION—As superintendent by thoroughly competent man, experienced in cemetery, landscape and greenhouse work and a good salesman. Address H. A. Alspach, care Park and Cemetery.

POSITION WANTED—As cemetery superintendent or assistant superintendent of construction where old cemetery is to be improved; understand everything pertaining to this class of work; 15 years' experience as cemetery superintendent; best of references given. Address A-1, care Park and Cemetery.

SITUATION WANTED—As superintendent by a thoroughly competent man, up-to-date landscape architect and gardener, also florist; have wide experience in parks and cemeteries; at present laying out a park on a private estate; can fill position first of April. Address Chicago, care Park and Cemetery.

FOR SALE—File of American Gardening, Rural New Yorker, Florist's Exchange, Meehan's Monthly, Vick's Magazine, Lippincott's Magazine, Garden & Forest. No reasonable offer will be refused. Address J. H. Griffith, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.

CEMETERY NOTES

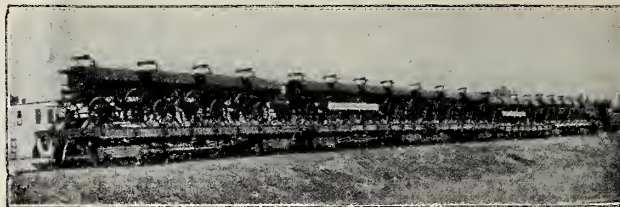
(Continued from p. 292)

large any cemetery or burying ground in this state, without the consent and approval of the municipal authorities and board of health of the municipality and of the board of chosen freeholders of the county in which it is proposed to locate or enlarge said cemetery or burying ground, upon application in writing for that purpose made; and it is hereby provided that all persons making application as aforesaid shall accompany the application with a descriptive map of the premises they propose to occupy, a copy of which shall be also filed in the office of the said board of health."

* * *

The new city charter of Rochester, N. Y., which went into effect January 1, places the management of Mount Hope Cemetery more directly under the supervision of the city authorities. The three members of the commission have always been appointed by the mayor, but the commissioners have handled their own funds, audited their own bills, authorized their own disbursements, appointed and removed their own employees at pleasure. Under the new regime the funds must be kept by the city treasurer; bills must be audited by the city comptroller; payrolls for employees must be sent to the city comptroller, certified

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FOR THE PARKS OF GREATER NEW YORK

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Sprinklers Built Especially for Use in Parks and Cemeteries.

WIDE TIRES—STRONG GEARS—LIGHT DRAFT.

Full stock always on hand.

THE AUSTIN-WESTERN CO., Ltd.,

Send for large illustrated catalogue.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Reliance Stone Crushers, Screens Elevators, Bins, Etc.

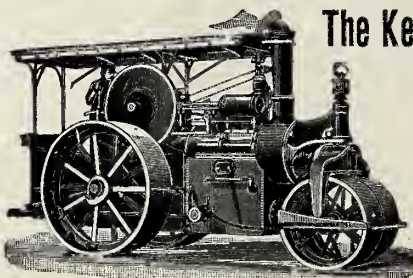
ALSO SOME SECOND HAND CRUSHERS OF OTHER MAKES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

UNIVERSAL STEAM ROAD ROLLERS

5, 6, 7, 10, 12, and 15 tons in stock

Scarifiers, Horse Rollers, Hand Rollers, Sprinkling Wagons, Road Machines, Scrapers, Etc.

Julian Scholl & Co. Road Builders' Equipment | 126 Liberty St., New York Works, Kingston, N. Y.



The Kelly-Springfield Road Roller Co.

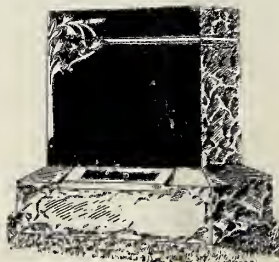
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

STEAM ROLLERS

OF ALL KINDS

For rolling Macadam, Gravel, Asphalt and Dirt Roads. The most successful machine for rolling turf and light driveways. Send for catalogue.

New York Office, St. Paul Bldg., 220 Broadway



Wanted—Agents

We want Cemetery Superintendents and Sextons who are interested to write us for our proposition for selling monuments. We have the best proposition ever offered.

This is the season to sell work.

MOORE MONUMENT CO.
STERLING . . . ILLINOIS

Economize On Your Road Cleaning Expense By Using the Buckeye Weed Burner

William Halbrooks, Supt. Oak Hill Cemetery, Evansville, Ind., says

"It Saves 50 % over the old way"

Swain, Nelson & Sons Co., Landscape Gardeners, Chicago, say "One Application Removes the Weeds for a Much Longer Period than Hand Hoeing."

Recommended by many others.

Write for Bulletin 85



**THE
BUCKEYE
WEED
BURNER
For PARKS
CEMETERIES and
LARGE GROUNDS**

Surface Heater, Weed Burner
and Ground Thawer Combined.
**HAS MET WITH
PHENOMENAL SUCCESS**

**Walter Mac Leod
Co., Cincinnati, O.**

THE NATIONAL

**OF A HIGH CLASS CONSTRUCTION
THROUGHOUT**

A cheaply constructed Lowering Device, may, for a time, lower the caskets fairly well, BUT it lacks the essential points of reliability and appropriateness.

The NEW NATIONAL IMPROVED ADJUSTABLE LOWERING DEVICE has all the essential points, strength and reliability, convenience and ease of transportation, beauty and appropriateness.

Write your nearest Jobber for descriptive Catalogue, or address

NATIONAL BURIAL DEVICE CO., COLDWATER, MICH.



WATER-LILIES AND HOW TO GROW THEM

By HENRI HUS and HENRY S. CONARD

A book that will help in converting unserviceable ponds and pools into effective water gardens. All about the water lilies and other aquatics for indoor or for outdoor cultivation. It has a chapter on the proper making of ponds.

ILLUSTRATED \$1.17 Postpaid
Park and Cemetery, Chicago



Over half a century of fair dealing has given our products that prominence which merit deserves. Everything of the best for

**Orchard, Vineyard, Lawn, Park,
Street, Garden and Greenhouse**

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, Shrubs, Small Trees, Etc.

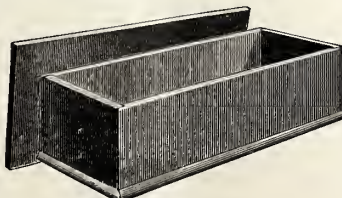
by mail, postpaid—safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed; larger by express or freight. **Hundreds of car loads of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.** If in want of Fruit or Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc., send for Catalogue No. 1, 112 pages. If Seeds, Bulbs, Roses, Palms, Ferns, Geraniums and Greenhouse Plants in general, Catalogue No. 2, 168 pages; both **FREE.** Immense stock of superb and choice CANNAS—the queen of bedding plants. **PEONIES** and other perennial hardy plants in large supply. Direct deal will insure you the best and save you money. 54 years. 1200 acres, 44 greenhouses.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Box 103, Painesville, Ohio.

Stone Grave Vaults Used and Recommended by Leading Cemeteries

The best underground vault on the market. Made in sections. Easily handled. Requires no mechanics in setting. Beautiful color, strong, durable, cheap. Ready for use.

SOUTHERN OHIO VAULT CO.
McDERMOTT, OHIO



You can't keep these vaults—they sell. Sold direct from quarries to Cemetery Associations. No middle man's profit. Many cemeteries enjoy a substantial income from the sale of these vaults. Write at once for prices.

GRAVE AND LOT MARKERS

by the secretary of the Civil Service Commission and paid by checks at the city treasurer's office. All employes above the grade of laborer will be under civil service regulations. These include the superintendent, two bookkeepers, one timekeeper, one collector and several foremen. The commission has asked that the position of superintendent be placed in the exempt class. There is no question of the continuance of the present incumbent, Mr. John W. Keller, without examination, so that the matter will not be a pressing one at present. Mr. Keller has been made secretary of the commission and writes that the new arrangements are perfectly satisfactory to him. The commission at its meeting in December passed some new and very advanced rules for the government of the cemetery. One of them reads: "No mausoleum or tomb shall be hereafter erected without a sum of money, deemed sufficient for the permanent care of same, having first been deposited with the commissioners. Applications for permission to build such structures must be accompanied by plans and specifications for approval." The report of the city treasurer on the cemetery expenditures and receipts shows: Total receipts of \$63,465, including general fund, \$54,607; repair and sinking fund, \$1,957; perpetual contracts, \$6,899, making a total in this fund of \$69,850. The total expenditures were \$50,318.

Thorburn's Seeds

WE invite intending purchasers and those of our friends who have not yet received our catalogue to write for it at once. It is undoubtedly the most valuable and most artistic seed catalogue published. We mail it free.

J. M. Thorburn & Co.

33 Barclay St., through to
38 Park Place, New York

**Order
Your
Supplies**

From dealers who
advertise in : : :

**PARK and
CEMETERY**

And always mention the
Paper when you write.

Reinforced Cemetery Stake and Lot Marker of the Age



Made of Portland Cement under heavy pressure, reinforced with crimped steel rod. Cannot be broken off, last forever. Easy to set as wood stakes. Made 2x2 inches and 12 inches long. Other sizes on application. Write at once for prices and particulars. Address

ST. PAUL CEMENT NOVELTY MFG. CO., 400 Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.



**WHITE GLAZED
TERRA-COTTA**



GRAVE AND LOT MARKERS

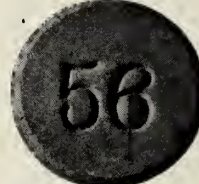
DURABLE AS GRANITE WHITE AS MARBLE CHEAP AS WOOD

Write at once for Prices and Particulars.

ALBRIGHT & LIGHTCAP CO., Limaville, Ohio

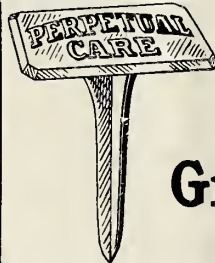
(Successors to M. B. Mishler, Ravenna, Ohio.)

Portland Cement Grave and Lot Markers.



Made on Moulding Machine, Pat. Aug. 13, 1901, and Tamping Machine, Pat. July 28, 1903.

These Markers last forever and are nearly white in color. Made in 3 inch, 3 1/2 inch, 4 inch and 5 inch diam. Cheaper than painted wooden stakes. Write for circulars and booklet of Cemetery Specialties. Address, **LEO G. HAASE, OAK PARK, ILL.**



Marks for all
Requirements

**Galvanized
Cast Iron
Grave & Lot Marks**

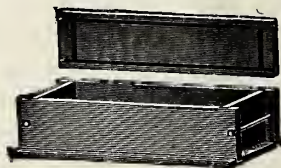
"A Guarantee with Every Mark"

BERGER MFG. CO.

4227-4229 Fergus St., CINCINNATI, O.



Catalog on
Request



Roofing Slate, Blackboards, Structural Slate

Special attention given to Slate Burlal Vaults, Catacombs, Etc.

ALL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY,

AND GOOD WORK GUARANTEED.

All Sizes Kept Constantly in Stock.

Order Direct from the Manufacturers.

BANGOR STRUCTURAL SLATE COMPANY

LOCK BOX 48.

BANGOR, PENN.

HOW TO MAKE SCHOOL GARDENS

By H. D. HEMENWAY

This suggestive little book is a practical manual of school gardening for both teacher and pupil, and supplies the first adequate work of the sort in this country. Tells how to make the garden and gives lessons in garden and greenhouse work.

26 Illustrations

\$1.10 Postpaid

A PLEA FOR HARDY PLANTS

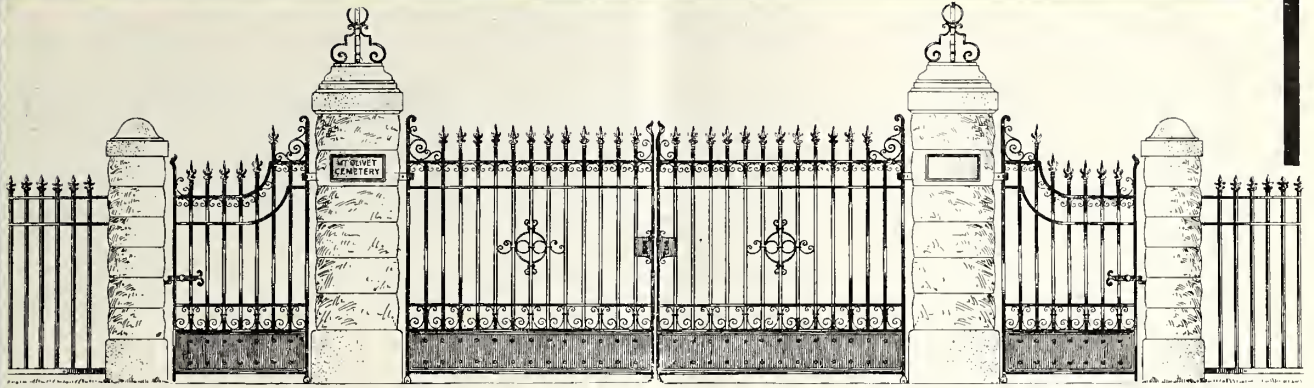
By J. WILKINSON ELLIOT

An argument for our native asters, lilies, hollyhocks and the hundreds of other beautiful plants from our native flora, and the best hardy plants from all over the world. This plea is enforced to the reader by very many photographic illustrations.

50 Illustrations

\$1.72 Postpaid

Sent postpaid by R. J. Haight, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago



ORNAMENTAL AND PLAIN WROUGHT IRON GATES AND FENCES

For Parks, Cemeteries and Private Grounds

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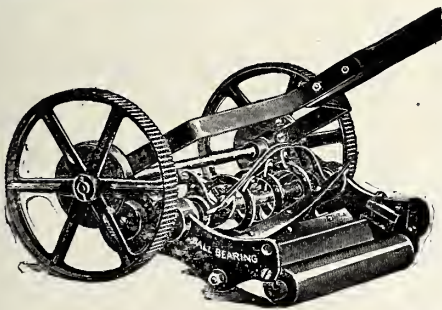
is the best time to order.
Our prices are lowest.
The quality is the best.

The Vulcan Company,

Detroit, Michigan

Designers and Manufacturers. Strictly First Class Work in Every Respect.

We also make a specialty of bronze work for mausoleums.



All Our Hand Mowers are Ball Bearing

SENT ON THEIR MERITS

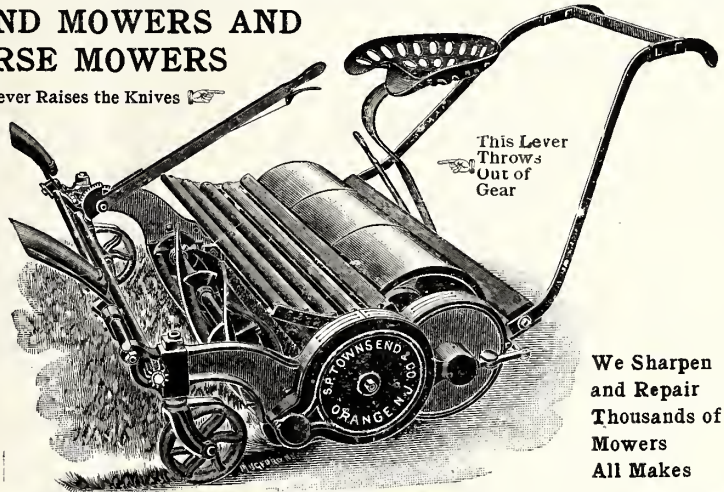
Write for Catalogue

S. P. Townsend & Co.
ORANGE, N. J.

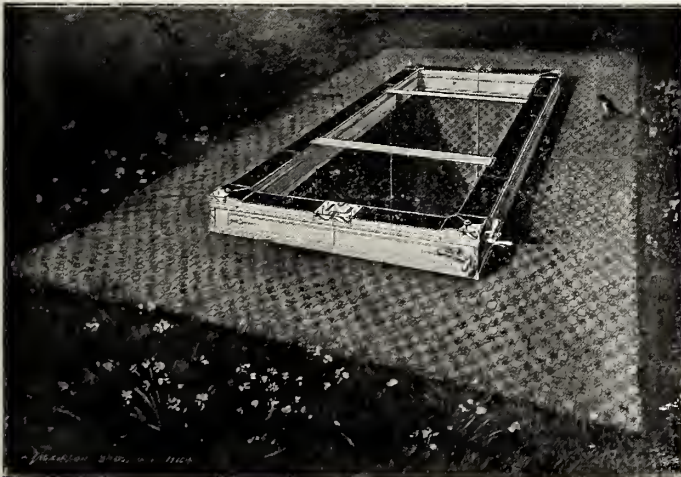
Townsend Mowers

HAND MOWERS AND
HORSE MOWERS

This Lever Raises the Knives



We Sharpen
and Repair
Thousands of
Mowers
All Makes



Buy the best—There is none just like it

A Lowering Device is not only important in lowering a casket, but is essential in softening the appearance and beautifying the grave, in keeping with modern funeral furnishings. Forty sold to cemetery officials in city of Detroit, Mich.; 300 sold in Mich.

The above photo shows Device and Lining over the grave. The Border and Linings are fastened together, thereby covering the walls of the grave and the plank. When the casket is placed on the webbing and you are ready to lower the same, loosen the brake until the desired speed is obtained, and then step back. It lowers the Casket safely and noiselessly without anyone touching the Device. The casket can be raised as well as lowered. A child's 3 feet 3 inches, as well as an adult 6 feet 3 inches case or grave vault can be lowered.

Our Patent Casket Guides are also shown. These keep the Casket from catching on the rough box and for directing the Casket squarely into the grave when on sloping ground.

This Device is absolutely safe, easy to handle and elegantly finished. Also manufacturers of Little Giant Telescoping Device.

The entire weight of device 75 pounds.

E. R. Butterworth, Seattle, Wash., Ex-President of the National Funeral Directors Association, sends the following:

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10, 1906.
Gentlemen—I desire to say that I do not see where it would be possible to improve on your Lowering Device. We are using three at this time (all your make) and out of three thousand interments made where your device was used I have yet to have the first accident.

Most respectfully, E. R. Butterworth & Son.

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

Eastern Offices—BRANCH OFFICES—Western Offices
Cincinnati Coffin Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Cal. Casket Co., San Francisco, Cal.
John Marsellus Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N.Y. The O.K. Buckhout Chem. Co., London, Eng. Oregon Casket Co., Portland, Ore.
Eckardt Casket Co. Toronto, Ont. Los Angeles Coffin Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Device 3,500 times without an accident.

Gentlemen—In justice to the perfection and safety of the mechanism of your Casket Lowering Device as well as its neat appearance when in use, I wish to state that in the cemeteries under my charge we have nine of your Device's in use and used them at least 3,500 times for lowering caskets of all sizes and weights without a single accident or mishap.
John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS

Senator Martin of Virginia has introduced a bill in the United States Senate providing for the construction of a government road from the end of the new bridge across the Potomac direct to Arlington National Cemetery.

A stock company is being formed in Sparta, Tenn., for the development of a city cemetery.

Frank H. Nutter, landscape architect, of Minneapolis, Minn., has prepared plans for an addition to the cemetery at Albert Lea, Minn., embracing an area of about twenty-five acres.

Extensive improvements to cost \$10,000 are to be made in the receiving vault in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, O. The interior will be reconstructed and will have 152 catacombs.

Greenwood Cemetery, Dallas, Tex., has a fund of \$2,490 for putting a new fence around the cemetery. M. M. Toole is treasurer of the association.

Melrose Cemetery, Melrose, Mass., is considering the question of enlarging the receiving vault.

The Woodland Cemetery Association, Deer Park, Wash., has been incorporated to develop a cemetery on a tract of 24 acres. W. H. Short is president of the association and W. D. Phillips, secretary.

T. S. Lutes, of Portland, Ind., has been employed to carry out extensive improvements in St. Peter's Cemetery, Upper Sandusky, O.

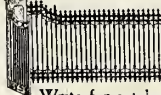
Duluth Cemetery, Duluth, Minn., is completing a new receiving vault, and is soon to erect a new administration building, at a cost of \$8,000.

The finance committee of the City Council of Richmond, Va., has recom-

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mended the appropriation of \$20,000 for enlarging Oakwood Cemetery.

Sacred Heart Cemetery, Meriden, Conn., is to open a new section.

Bay View Cemetery, Bellingham, Wash., is to set aside three sections as a perpetual care tract, where lots are to be sold for \$225, about \$100 more than the previous charge.

FROM ANNUAL REPORTS

The annual report of the trustees of Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, Me., shows total receipts of \$25,981.85. The total expenditures amount to \$25,112.38, which leaves a balance unexpended of \$869.50.

The reports of the trustees of the Valley, Pine Grove and Merrill Cemeteries, Manchester, N. H., for 1907 show a number of improvements made during the year. The receipts from Pine Grove amounted to \$17,051.38, the Valley Cemetery, \$1,784, and the Merrill Cemetery, \$55.62. The net cost to the city for the care of Pine Grove Cemetery was only \$1,895.40. There were 335 interments made during the year. The total number of interments made to January 1, 1908, is 8,160.

The fifty-fourth annual report of the Norwalk Cemetery Association, Norwalk, O., shows interments in Woodlawn Cemetery during the year of 125, making a total of 3,874. The permanent fund for the perpetual care of lots amounts to \$5,947, an increase of \$865 during the year, the largest yearly increase since the fund was organized.

The trustees of the city cemeteries of Lowell, Mass., have submitted their first annual report. The cemeteries under the charge of the superintendent are the Edson, "Old English," so called, School street and Pawtucketville. The cemeteries other than the Edson are but little used, there being three burials there during the past year. The total interments were 633. The total expenditure for the year was \$8,175.



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Chas. Henderson, 4 ft.	.30	2.00 17.50
Crimson Bedder, 3 ft.	.35	2.25 20.00
Duke of Marlborough, 4 1/2 ft.	.35	2.75 25.00
J. D. Eisele, 5 ft.	.35	2.25 20.00
Explorateur Crampbel, 5 1/2 ft.	.30	2.00 17.50
Express, 2 to 2 1/2 ft.	.60	4.50 40.00
Flamingo, 4 1/2 ft.	.30	2.00 17.50

Pink Cannas

L. Patry, 4 1/2 ft.	.35	2.25 20.00
Luray, 3 ft.	.35	2.25 20.00
Louise	.35	3.50 25.00
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Robusta, 6 to 8 ft.	.30	1.75 15.00
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Mrs. Kate Gray, 6 ft.	.35	2.25 20.00
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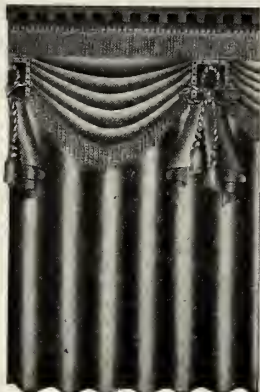
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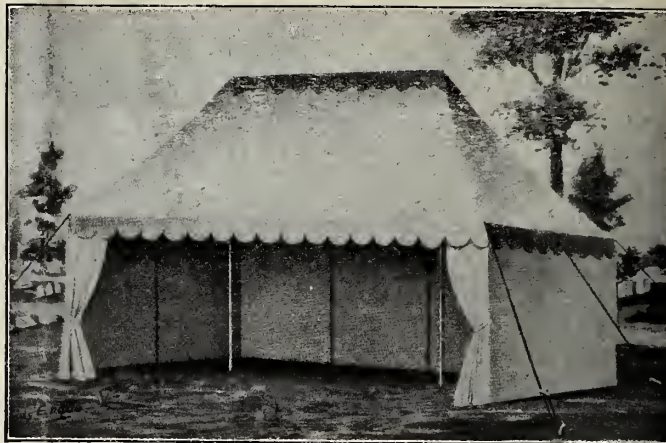


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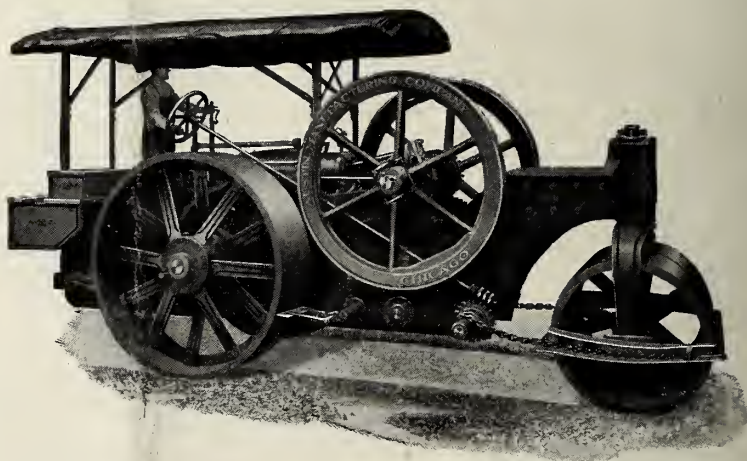
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Vol. XVIII. No. 2.

APRIL, 1908

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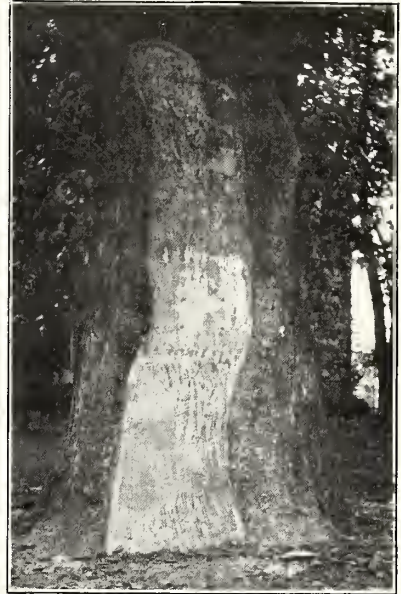
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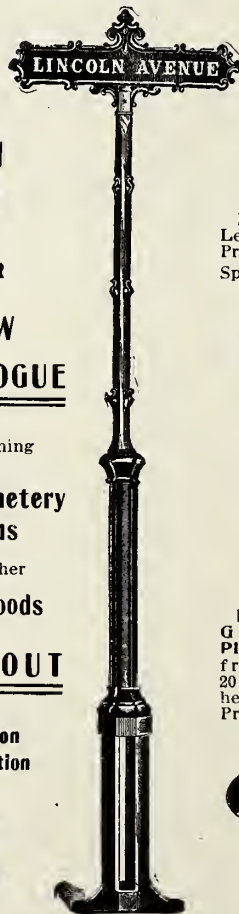
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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVIII

Chicago, April, 1908

No. 2

Niagara Again

Members of the American Civic Association have once more been advised from headquarters that more active campaign work must be undertaken at once in the cause of Niagara Falls, by which term is included the stretch of water from the upper end of Goat Island to below the Whirlpool Rapids. It is now against the latter that sundry interests are aiming their commercial intentions, which are covered up under proposed amendments to the Burton bill: these are house bills Nos. 16,086 and 16,784, which if enacted it is computed would result in robbing the Whirlpool Rapids of nearly half their low water volume. Further time is required for the negotiations with Canada for a treaty of preservation, and our readers are urged to write to their congressmen and senators at once, insisting that the Falls, as a whole, shall be no further disturbed, and requesting them to oppose the above bills and to vote in favor of an extension of the Burton bill for ten years. This action should be prompt, because the matter is urgent and we are again in a critical stage concerning Niagara Falls.



What Forestry Has Done

The Department of Agriculture deserves the unstinted good will of the country at large for the continued progressive educational efforts it is making through its Forest Service to inform the people of the present unfortunate condition of our forest resources, the continued drain upon them, and the very imminent danger in but a few years of a timber famine. This is the commercial side of the question. The future physical welfare of the country is a matter of really so much greater importance, one difficult to drive into the intelligence of our citizens, that the work of the Service in this direction cannot possibly be impressed too deeply upon the nation. A pamphlet, No. 140, of the Forest Service, recently issued, gives a world prospect of the work of other nations in the direction of recovering and preserving their forests—recovering them from the destructive inroads of past times, and preserving and upbuilding them so as to serve present economic purposes, as well as to make good returns on the cost of their care. The success of forest management in other civilized countries, being a practical argument, is a forcible one, and while it may not be necessary to exactly follow their examples in detail, it is most absolutely necessary that we should take immediate and comprehensive steps to organize an American system, broad enough to cover the question for the entire country. The people must as a matter of duty insist on Congress providing the necessary funds for the purpose, and so long have we neglected this seriously important issue, that no time should be lost in getting down to systematic business. What has already been done by the government is sufficient promise of a successful issue, and the variety and value of our forests, without a parallel on the globe, offer opportunities for specializing and thus providing for all interests using forest products. At the same time the physical welfare of the land will be maintained as the great laws of Nature dictate. The pamphlet which all our readers should secure is exceedingly interesting and instructive, and it should reinforce their determination to aid in this vital question.

Vacant Lot Gardening

From every point of view the idea of using vacant lots for gardening purposes is a good one, even if it is hedged around with limitations of one kind or another, and more particularly by the fact of the uncertain time limit on their availability. There are many improvement associations over the country active in organizing and encouraging this work, and as to the benefit to be secured by both old and young, whether the districts be open or congested, there is little doubt. Moreover, the other side of the question, the improvement in appearances of the great majority of vacant lots and the consequent effect on any locality thus improved should aid the cause by inducing a liberal acquiescence on the part of property owners in efforts so mutually beneficial. The moral agency of gardening in its uplifting influence on human nature is in itself a powerful incentive to pin faith to gardening wherever opportunities offer; to some the development in growth and fruition excites absorbing attention, and to others their products are most alluring; to both classes there is that particular fascination which tends to encourage qualities highly beneficial to the gardener as well as especially so to the community. Much benefit may be derived, under proper organization and well defined plans, from the cultivation of vacant lots either for profit or pleasure.



Small Parks

In the matter of small parks Chicago is certainly worthy of emulation, and in every city, where conditions make the small park desirable for the recreation and elevation of its working citizens, her example should be studiously investigated with a view to its exploitation wherever practicable. Without a question Chicago leads the world in small parks, and the results have more than justified the efforts and devotion of the promoters of this important phase of civic development. Of the three park systems of the city—the North, or Lincoln Park, the South and the West—the South Park Commissioners have taken the lead, and have already established ten small parks and others are under construction. The Lincoln Park and West Side Boards also have plans under way for several such recreation spots. It might here be added that there is also a Special Park Commission acting directly under the control of the city council. Up to 1903 the South Park Board controlled five parks with an area of 1,356 acres; these have since increased to twenty-three in number and 1,700 in acreage. The small park as the idea has developed in Chicago combines the features of a park, a neighborhood center with its assembly hall and meeting rooms for clubs and societies, a reading room with a branch of the Public Library, and a public gymnasium with swimming pools, playgrounds, etc., and with the exception of the purely park feature which is replaced in the very limited areas by formal plantings, each park possesses all the foregoing acquisitions. Concrete is the main material of construction wherever practicable, both for buildings and other works, and pleasing simplicity and permanence characterize the structures generally; this combined with order and cleanliness in the management has already borne fruit in the neighborhood of these parks, and the demand for more is becoming very pronounced. In 1906 a total of 5,473,695 persons made use of the facilities for recreation and enjoyment provided by the then existing small areas of the South Park System, a record both encouraging and astonishing. The development of the small park as thoroughly practical as it has become in Chicago should be carefully studied, both from the sociological and constructive points of view, by all organizations interested in civic betterment and the "City Beautiful."

PARKS AND PARK WORK

PROGRESSIVE PARK WORK IN MINNEAPOLIS

The twenty-fifth annual report of the Board of Park Commissioners of Minneapolis, for the year 1907, the second year of Superintendent Theodore Wirth's administration shows abundant evidence of his activity in the past, and definite plans for future development that will give Minneapolis one of the finest park systems in the country. Mr. Wirth has systematized and broadened the work to include everything that goes to make modern park service of the highest type. The park force includes a forester, C. N. Reudlinger, a supervisor and instructor of playgrounds, C. T. Booth, and an engineer, F. H. Nutter, Jr., from two of whom a report is included. The book is handsomely illustrated and contains a number of park plans and sketches by Mr. Wirth, that give definite guidance for future work.

The season just closed has been one of great activity. Perhaps its most striking accomplishment has been the completion of Minnehaha avenue in front of the park and along the river bank and the joining of that drive with the new government road, thus completing not only the long desired connection with Fort Snelling but affording a beautiful and commanding view of the gorge, the 'Soldiers' Home and the Mississippi river. Equally important has been the closing of the contract for the dredging and reclamation of Lake of the Isles Park.

The Board has acquired during the past year 101.04 acres of land making the total park area 1,926 acres, of which 462 acres are in water. The report calls attention to the fact that the system is incomplete in having no large scenic park, and earnestly recommends the enlargement of Glenwood Park, now 103 acres to 1,000 acres to fill this deficiency.

The various parks and their areas are as follows:

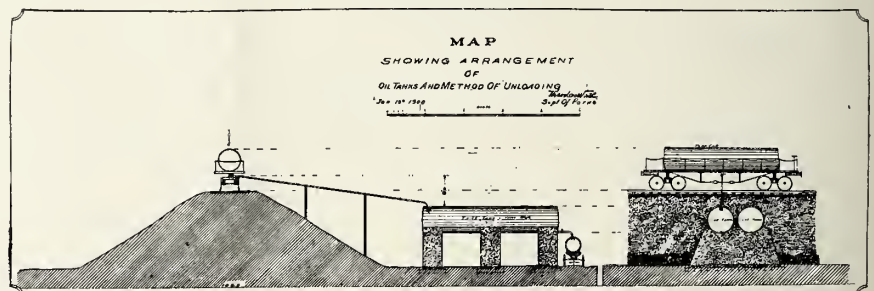
PARK.	ACRES.
Barnes Place	0.57
Bryant Square	3.68
Calhoun Terrace	20.50
Cedar Avenue Triangle.....	0.021
Clifton Triangle	0.034

Columbia Park	166.20
Cottage Park	0.50
Dean Boulevard	15.90
Elliot Park	4.00
Euclid Triangle	.33
Franklin Steele Square.....	1.54
Fairview Park	20.82
Glen Gale	1.65
Glenwood Park	103.14
Highland Oval	0.058
Hillside Triangle	0.50
Hiyata Park	10.30
Humboldt Triangle	0.35
Interlachen	25.50
Irving Triangle	0.11
Jackson Square	2.32
Kenwood Park	33.45
Kenwood Parkway	20.60
King's Highway	14.73
Lake Calhoun	19.09
Lake Harriet	408.00
Lake of the Isles Park.....	155.67
Lakeside Oval	0.316
Logan Park	10.08

Richard Chute Square.....	1.07
Royalston Triangle	0.20
St. Anthony Parkway.....	80.50
St. Anthony Heights.....	4.70
Small Triangle	0.01
Smith Triangle	.26
Stevens Place	0.06
Stevens Square	2.48
Stinson Boulevard	15.10
Svea Triangle	0.089
The Parade	57.39
Van Cleve Park.....	6.97
Virginia Triangle	.167
Wilson Park	1.13
Windom Park	8.63
Washington Triangle	0.04
West Riverside Park, including Islands in River.....	175.36
Total	1,926.632

WATER AREAS.

Lake Harriet	353 Acres
Lake of the Isles.....	100 Acres
Powderhorn Lake	9 Acres

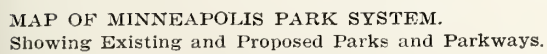


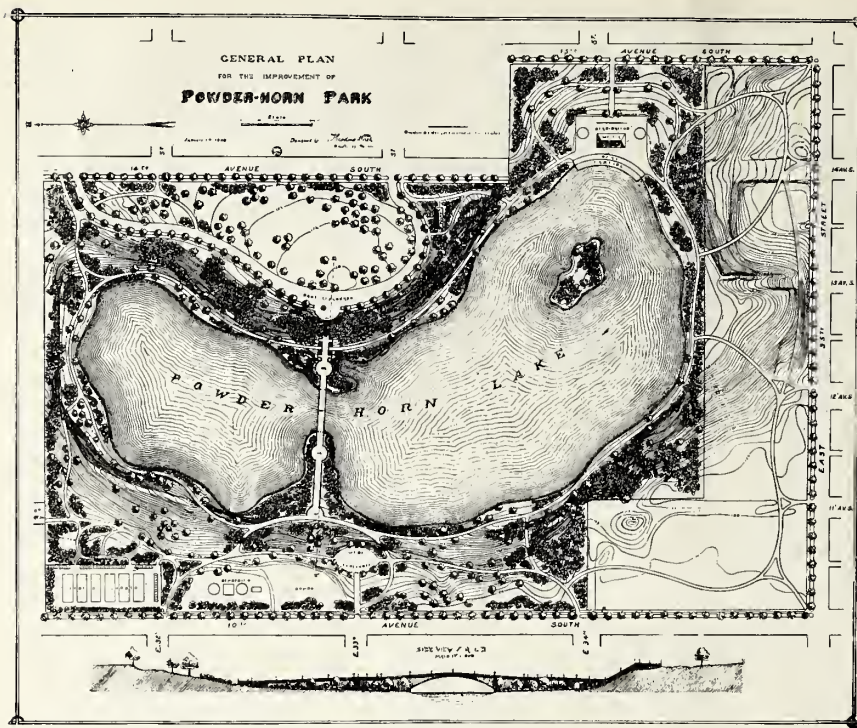
ARRANGEMENT OF TANKS FOR OIL SPRINKLING SYSTEM IN MINNEAPOLIS PARKS.

Loring Park	36.34
Lovell Square	1.35
Lowry Triangle	0.16
Lyndale Park	61.26
Lyndale Farmstead	10.00
Minnehaha Park	142.04
Minnehaha Parkway	177.07
Mount Curve Triangle.....	0.05
Murphy Square	3.33
Newton Triangle	0.12
North Commons	25.74
Normanna Triangle	0.07
Oak Lake	1.33
Oliver Triangle	0.04
Powderhorn Lake Park.....	53.81
Rauen Triangle	0.027
Riverside Park	19.78

Since the organization of the board in 1883, its work has been almost altogether that of acquiring park lands. The demand for the improvement of its various properties has at times been very urgent but the board has consistently and wisely adhered to its policy of securing its parks before expending large sums for their development. It would now appear that with two exceptions that the board has secured so far as seems proper to anticipate the future, a sufficient park area and is now about to enter on the work of park improvement.

The expenditures for 1907 amounted to \$65,208.03, which is an average cost





PLAN FOR POWDERHORN PARK, MINNEAPOLIS.
By Theodore Wirth, Supt. of Parks.

of \$35.90 an acre for the maintenance of the system. Mr. Wirth includes an elaborate table classifying the expenditures in detail.

The completion of Minnehaha avenue noted above gives a well defined and graded boulevard 40 feet in width with combined cement curb and gutter along the entire frontage of the park. The rock for the roadway was taken from a quarry located on park land, and a complete crushing plant installed at a cost of \$4,239.23.

Grading for the rose garden at Lyndale Park was completed before winter set in and the necessary plants, nearly 3,000 in number, are on hand ready for planting this spring.

A complete greenhouse plant including two houses 18x75 feet was erected at Lyndale Farmstead. The plant is built in concrete, brick and steel, with as little wood as possible. The greenhouse structures above the masonry work and the heating plant were built by the Lord & Burnham Company, at a cost of \$6,500. The potting shed and all foundation work was done by the park force with the exception of the brick work which was done under contract by a local builder.

The Forester reports that 400 trees and 8,250 shrubs were planted; of the latter, 5,250 were nursery grown and 3,000 collected; 7,780 trees were pruned for different improvement associations.

The Supervisor of Playgrounds re-

ports a total attendance at the five park playgrounds of 93,600, counting only those actually using the equipment in the season of twelve weeks.

Mr. Wirth has prepared a plan,

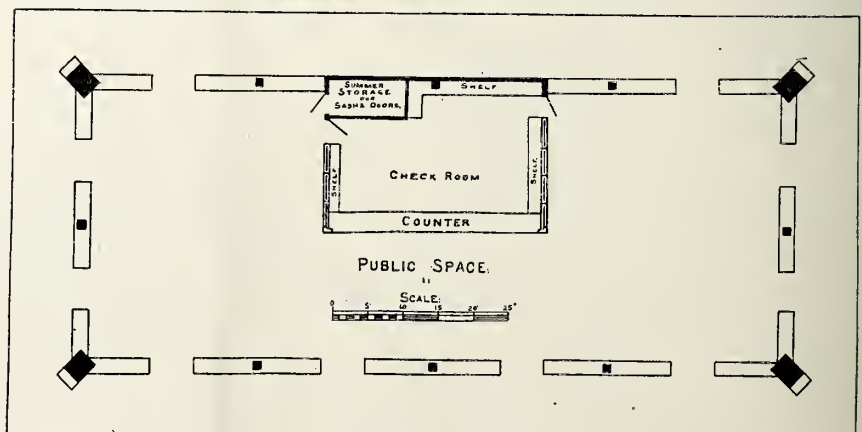
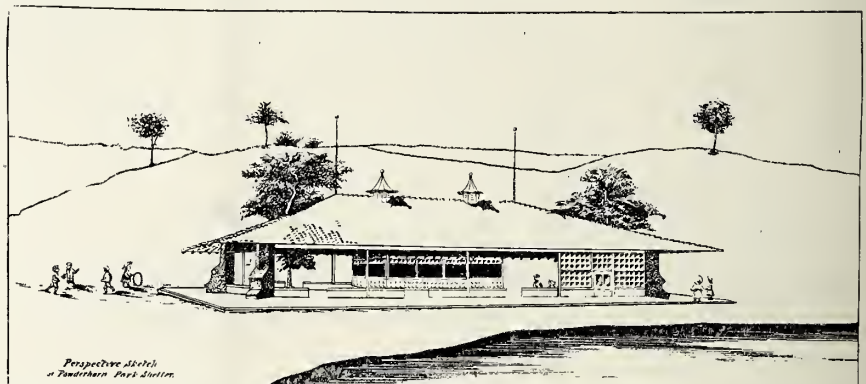
illustrated here, for the complete development of Powderhorn Lake Park, which he recommends should be done in annual installments.

At the southeast end of the lake the plan indicates a large shelter building to be used in connection with a small playground, boating and skating. The building as shown in accompanying sketch is designed to be an open shelter in the summer and an enclosed warming house in the winter, with an inside room for checking and storing. The building would be built of concrete with steel frame for tile roof and with as little wood as possible.

The lake cuts this park actually in two parts, making a long detour necessary to get from the east part to the west part, and vice versa. The plan shows an arched bridge of 120 feet span across the lake, which connects with a system of walks affording access to all points along the east and west boundary lines.

Mr. Wirth does not consider it advisable to introduce driveways in local parks of medium or small size, for the reason that in cities with a parkway and boulevard system like Minneapolis such parks should be treated as a retreat for the people, and not as a thoroughfare for the driving public.

The main idea in designing this plan



PERSPECTIVE AND PLAN OF SHELTER HOUSE FOR
POWDERHORN PARK, MINNEAPOLIS.

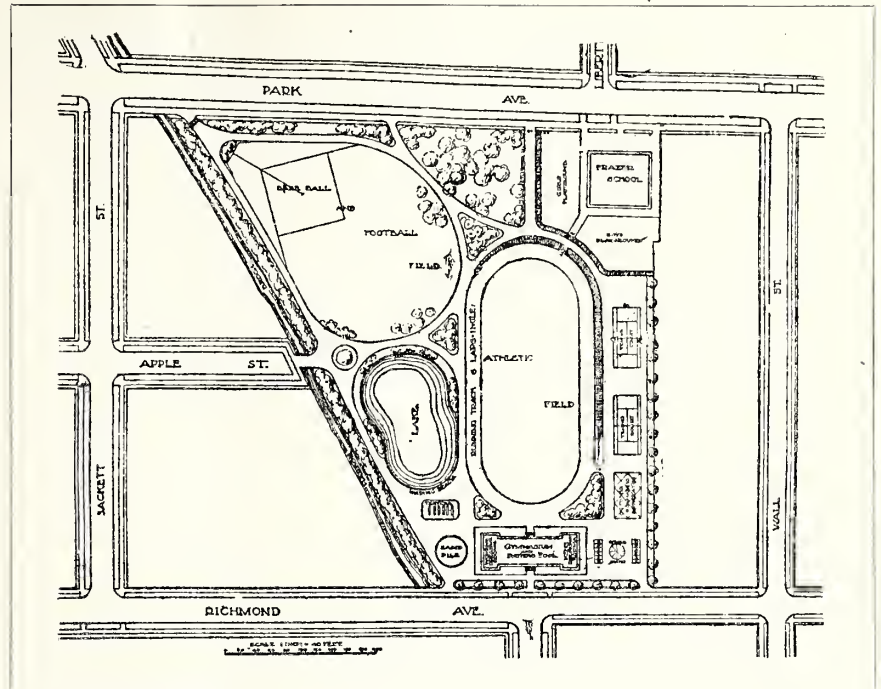
was to make the park as useful as possible, and yet to preserve through proper plantings the interesting, undulatory topographical features peculiar to this park, which lies in a generally level part of the city.

As to oil sprinkling, the superintendent has decided that the best way is to experiment with different solutions, and will recommend the construction of a plant such as is shown in the accompanying sketch. He says on this subject:

"I am convinced that there is a way to lay the dust on our driveways the year around through the use of oil, be it applied in its crude state as received or diluted through an emulsifying process. To be able to experiment on a proper scale and to make those experiments along economical lines, it is necessary to establish a plant to receive the oil by the tank car lot and to distribute it without much loss of time and labor. We have an excellent location for such a plant along the track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad near Dean Boulevard. The railroad tracks are sufficiently elevated to permit the unloading of the oil by gravity in our receiving tanks and from them by the same process into boilers for heating and into the sprinkling carts for distribution."

The report is handsomely printed and illustrated, and contains many suggestive plans and sketches by Mr. Wirth. The financial report of Secretary J. A. Ridgway shows expenditures for the year of \$298,209.

SMALL PARKS and PLAYGROUNDS



PLAN FOR PLAYGROUND IN SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Geo. E. Kessler & Co., Landscape Architects, Kansas City, Mo.

Syracuse Playground.

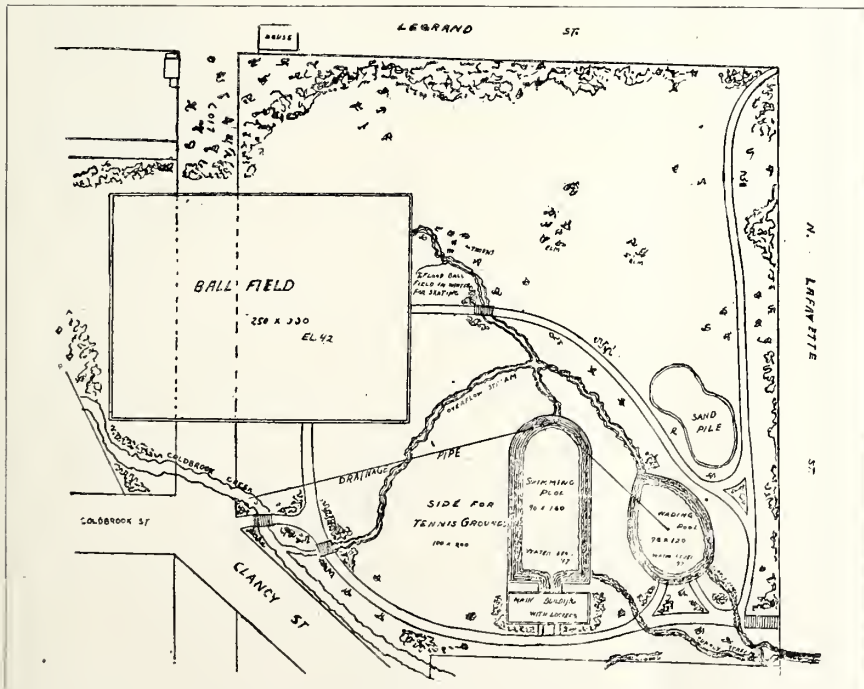
The park commission of Syracuse, N. Y., will begin its park work this year with the improvement of the Frazer school playground, to be one of the principal public playgrounds in the city. The work will be under the supervision of Superintendent of Parks David Campbell, who will follow the plans prepared by George E. Kessler, of Kan-

sas City, the commission's landscape architect. The park consists of six acres west of Frazer school. The improvements planned include a one-story gymnasium 40x50 feet in size, with shower baths and men's and women's dressing and toilet rooms, an artificial lake, a baseball and football field and a mile running track.

Playground for Grand Rapids, Mich.

The old settling basin at Grand Rapids, Mich., improved according to the plans drawn by Park Superintendent W. L. Cukerski and adopted by the board of park and cemetery commissioners, will provide the city with one more playground which will be scarcely rivalled by any city of the size of Grand Rapids. The old settling basin, long an eyesore to residents of the north end, and which for some years has been useful only as a place in which the overflow of Coldbrook creek has found a place in which to seep away and evaporate, will, under the plans now adopted, develop into a beauty spot for the city and a model recreation ground.

The spot possesses the natural advantages of an amphitheater. All around the basin the land rises sharply to Legrand street on the north and North Lafayette street on the east, the rise being something like twelve feet. Coldbrook creek crosses the southern end of the basin, while a little stream emptying into Coldbrook creek enters



PLAN FOR PLAYGROUND IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

By W. L. Cukerski, Supt. of Parks.

the basin at the southeast corner and is to be diverted to supply the swimming pool and the wading pool.

Just where this little stream crosses North Lafayette street it drops sharply something like four inches. This is the point at which Mr. Cukerski has decided to divert it for the purposes of the park. A pool will be formed from which streams will lead northwest to the wading pool and almost directly west to the swimming pool. From the wading pool the stream will continue northwest to meet the outlet from the swimming pool; thence it will turn southward to once more join with Coldbrook creek after having performed its functions in the park. At the union of the streams from the wading pool and the swimming pool a gate will be placed so that in winter the water may be cut off from the pools and turned north and west toward the baseball field, mak-

ing it possible to flood this tract for skating purposes. In the summer time an arrangement of gates will cut the water off from the ball field and turn it toward Coldbrook creek after it has passed through the pools.

An excellent system of drainage will carry the impure water from the wading and swimming pools off to Coldbrook creek. These two pools are also so arranged as to make possible the flushing of these two pools so they can be kept clean and sanitary.

The wading pool is intended for the very small children only and will be 90 by 120 feet in dimensions.

The swimming pool, which is to be constructed of cement concrete, will be 90 by 160 feet with well-fitted dressing rooms and lockers.

A ball-field 250x30 feet, and a sand pile near the wading pool are other features shown on the plan.

School children of Walla Walla, Wash., are selling "park buttons" at one dollar each to raise a fund of \$10,000 for park improvement.

School gardens are to be established in Roger Williams Park and on Broad street, Providence, R. I.

Allentown, Pa., has purchased the old site of Muhlenberg College for \$40,000 to be developed as a public park.

Chehalis, Wash., has been presented with fifteen acres of land for a park.

An artificial lake is to be constructed in Glenwood Park, Erie, Pa.

Mrs. Mary E. Allen has donated a five-acre tract at Humboldt and N. 69th avenue, Chicago, for a small park.

Park Superintendent Robert Tietze of Dallas, Tex., has been authorized to park the grounds about the city hospital.

The Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga, Tenn., has asked the city council to employ a landscape architect to plan a system of parks.

Architect W. E. Russ, of Dayton, O., has prepared plans for the improvement of the Bomberger Playgrounds, which is intended to be a model playground and athletic field.

Another link in the chain of parks which is to belt Baltimore has been added in the purchase of 152 acres on the Hartford Road. This makes seven park tracts aggregating 950 acres that the board has acquired on plans by Olmsted Brothers, Brookline, Mass.

Arbuckle, Cal., has been offered a five-acre tract on condition that the town improve and maintain it as a public park.

The Fairmount Park Commission of Philadelphia, is considering the advisability of forbidding the use of chains on automobile tires in the parks.

Samuel Vogelsson has been appointed park superintendent of South Omaha, Neb.

Concrete piling is being employed by the park commissioner of Detroit in the construction of a steamboat dock at Belle Isle Park.

South Park, Peoria, Ill., is to be equipped with an up-to-date outdoor gymnasium, playground and swimming pool.

The first park commission of Bay City, Mich., is soon to begin the work of park development on a nine acre tract on the water front. The commission, which is composed of A. E. Bousfield, W. L. Clements, and Louis Hine, has a fund of \$200,000 for the work.

NEW PARKS and IMPROVEMENTS

The New York legislature has passed a bill authorizing the city of Buffalo to issue \$2,000,000 in bonds for park improvements.

Philadelphia is planning to build a temporary macadam drive 40 feet wide on the route of the great boulevard projected from Fairmount Park to City Hall.

Superintendent of Parks J. H. Hemingway, of Worcester, Mass., recommends that directors of child play be employed at the two city park playgrounds.

John A. Loring, the New York animal expert, has made a report for the Denver park board on the enlargement of the Zoo, and it is planned to move it to a 160-acre tract north of the race course.

The park board of Rochester, N. Y., is considering the erection of a new entrance to Maplewood Park, and the establishment of a rose garden there. Eight swans have been purchased for the Genesee River near Genesee Valley Park.

The New Jersey legislature has passed a bill allowing cities to rent playgrounds to individuals or organizations for exhibitions of games and sports.

Cincinnati, O., has advertised for bids for purchasing or condemning for park purposes 40 acres of land on Mt. Echo.

Muncie, Ind., has contracted with J. Clyde Power, of Indianapolis, to make plans for a park system.

The Massachusetts legislature is considering an appropriation of \$1,-

500,000 for completing parkways and boulevards in the Metropolitan Park District.

The park board of Buffalo is considering the appointment of a city forester.

C. W. Campbell has been employed to make plans for the improvement of the new park donated to St. Joseph, Mo., by Bartlett Bros.

A. E. Carlson, appointed to report on plans for a park system for Boise, Idaho, has recommended a popular vote on a bond issue of \$100,000 to establish a chain of parks.

The Milwaukee Construction and Sidewalk Co. has been awarded the contract for the construction of an elaborate system of stairways and terraces on the lake front in Lake Park, to cost \$14,938. Bids are to be advertised for the placing of cribs or a sea wall along the beach drive.

A new park of four acres is to be developed at Carey, O.

A bill is before the New York legislature to give the park commission of Syracuse control of all park improvements and the power to appoint a superintendent of parks.

The Special Parks Commission of Chicago has an appropriation of \$180,000 for this year's work and will construct two new bathing beaches and two playgrounds in different sections of the city.

John R. Brinley has prepared plans for the improvement of the park in the center of Morristown, N. J., with a fund of \$5,000 donated by Mrs. D. W. James.

PARK NEWS.

The committee on cities of the Massachusetts legislature is considering an amendment to the law, to provide for the letting of parks and public places for amusement purposes.

* * *

The park system of Harrisburg, Pa., is five years old and the city now owns 575 acres of park land. Reservoir Park has been enlarged and improved, Island Park has been opened on Hargest's Island, and large tracts of land have been acquired for Wildwood Park in the old Wetzel's swamp district. Two playgrounds have been established and parkways have been opened along Spring creek, the river front and State street.

* * *

Denver has added 87.07 acres to its park area during the past twelve months. This gives the city a total of 1,053.43 acres. Denver's largest park is City Park, 317.87 acres, and during 1908 it is planned to increase this by the purchase of 154 acres of state land to the north. The modern and old ideas in landscape architecture are combined in this park, but J. Barri, general park superintendent, is endeavoring to gradually make the entire park modern.

* * *

The executive committee of the American Association of Park Superintendents met at Buffalo, N. Y. on March 21, at the Genesee, President Cowell in the chair. There were also present Secretary-Treasurer F. L.



Mulford, John Chambers and Theodore Wirth. Arrangements were made for the annual meeting of the Association to be held at Minneapolis, Minn., on Aug. 11 to 14. Resolutions were adopted commemorative of the late Supt. R. H. Warder of Lincoln Park, Chicago, one of the leading members of the association.

* * *

A petition has been circulated in Omaha, Neb., asking that the old charter provision specifying the appointment by the district judges of members of the park board be recognized, and declaring that a new board should be reappointed in May. The

petitioners claim that members of the park board are holding their offices unlawfully. The district judges have not made appointments to the board since 1899, the mayor having exercised that office for nine years.

* * *

The Passaic Shade Tree Commission, Passaic, N. J., has taken up complaints of citizens and several suits have been ordered instituted against persons accused of injuring shade trees. In one case the city is involved. Men engaged by the city to repair the fire alarm system cut some big limbs from a number of trees in Orchard street, claiming that they interfered with the wires. The workmen, it is alleged, went ahead without authority from the Shade Tree Commission, and Superintendent Hunter, of the commission, reports that there was no occasion for the cutting away of the limbs. Carl S. Deans is secretary of the commission.

* * *

A new city ordinance in Oklahoma City, Okla., provides that all persons owning property on paved streets or streets that have been brought to grade must, within sixty days after the completion of the paving or grading, bring the parking between the curbing and sidewalk to grade and keep it smooth and level and seed it according to instructions of the park commissioner. A fine not to exceed \$100 is the penalty for violation of this ordinance. The ordinance further provides that whenever ten property owners petition it, the property owners on streets abutting upon paved or graded streets shall be required to plant, protect and care for trees, set out to a number of at least one for every 25 feet of parking. The payment for these trees to be assessed against the property in the same manner as assessments are made for sidewalks. A fine not exceeding \$100 is also the penalty for violation of this section of the ordinance.

* * *

Municipal nurseries from which citizens may obtain free all the trees needed to plant about their homes are suggested by City Forester Andrew Meyer of St. Louis in connection with the coming observance of Arbor Day. Soft maples and sycamores

are the varieties which Forester Meyer prefers for planting in the city. Of the two, he says, the sycamore is the hardier and more attractive. The European sycamore, or buttonwood, in Mr. Meyer's opinion, should be the city's official tree, because of its long life and freedom from borers and disease.

* * *

The American Society of Landscape Architects, which generally gathers in New York, went to Boston to the Hotel Brunswick for its monthly meeting March 10. There were sixteen at dinner. F. M. Clark of Boston was a guest and spoke on dock, harbor and waterfront improvements. Another lecture was by A. A. Shurtleff, landscape architect of the metropolitan improvement commission, on "Municipal Improvements," with special reference to Boston, and new ideas from German cities. Stereopticon views illustrated both talks. President Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., of Brookline, was in the chair. The following were present: F. H. Kennard, W. H. Manning, J. S. Pray, H. V. Hubbard, H. L. Movius, J. F. Dawson, P. S. P. Negus, J. C. Olmsted, Percival Gallagher, John Nolen, Downing Vaux, Secretary, A. F. Brinckerhoff, C. D. Lay.

* * *

New Tarvia Treatment

The so-called Tarvia treatment has been freely used during the past three years by municipal, state and U. S. government authorities, and its success as a permanent dust preventive is hardly to be questioned. Its value lies in the fact that it prevents the formation of dust by penetrating deep into the roadway and acting as a binder, uniting the coarse stone into a kind of tar concrete and making a firm dustless surface. An important effect of the use of Tarvia is that it increases the durability of ordinary macadam by creating a waterproof surface. An objection to the wide use of the process in the past has been its expense. The Tarvia required heating before application, and this necessarily complicated the work and added considerably to the cost.

The manufacturers of Tarvia have made extensive experiments with a view toward reducing the cost of application, and these experiments have now been adjudged successful. The new kind of Tarvia, described by the makers as "Tarvia B," can be applied without heating in very much the same manner as oil. No special apparatus is required, and in fact on small jobs, such

as a strip of macadam in front of a private residence, the Tarvia can be spread with a watering pot and a broom. This change in the method of application brings the cost of Tarvia B treatment to a figure which will allow of its widest possible use—approximately \$300 per mile of roadway, 16 feet wide.

In the use of Tarvia the manufacturers recommend a radical departure from the former methods of road maintenance, although Tarvia will give perfectly satisfactory results on macadam roads as built in the past. This recommendation is to omit the usual top dressing of fine stone entirely, traffic being admitted directly upon the 1½-inch stone, provided it has been well smoothed down and filled by use. The top dressing is the source of dust, inasmuch as it is already finely pulverized, and only needs the loosening effect of

traffic to turn it into dust. Its usefulness as a water shedder and a protection to the number 2 stone is done away with when Tarvia is used. The Tarvia being waterproof causes the unprotected road to shed water perfectly, and its action as a binder is likewise sufficiently effective to keep the larger stone in position without the fine stone cushion.

Road engineers will readily appreciate the economy of maintaining roads in this manner, since the maintenance of the fine stone top dressing is a principal item in road repair bills.

The roads on which this treatment has been tried out are in Oyster Bay, Long Island City and various parts of Nassau County, Long Island. The Barrett Manufacturing Company, makers of Tarvia, have put the record of their experiments into book form; and this may be had without charge, by any engineer or other party interested.

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS

The board of park commissioners of Topeka, Kan., have made a report covering the six years of the board's existence. It shows that during this time the board has spent \$50,000. The expenditure in 1907 was \$11,739.37.

The annual report of the park department of Nashville, Tenn., for 1907 shows a total annual expenditure of \$36,151. During the year two concrete and one steel bridge were constructed at Centennial Park; forty-six columns of the Parthenon were restored; four new sun dials were installed, and other improvements made. In Watkins and Richland parks many trees were set out.

The annual report of Park Engineer Stinchcomb, of Cleveland, O., shows that the 1692 acres of park land now owned by the city are worth \$20,780,828. Owing to the inability of the city to issue park bonds during the past year the addition to the park system in 1907 as compared with that of previous years was rather small, but forty-seven acres were added. The addition of the speedway and boulevard extending from Euclid avenue, opposite Forest Hill to St. Clair avenue, N. E., which is expected this year, will give the system an addition of 150 acres. In the report of the park engineer, the public square is valued at \$5,600,000.

At the annual meeting of the Quincy Boulevard and Park Association, Quincy, Ill., president Edward J. Parker submitted his annual report, which not only covered the past year but contained a review of the

twenty years' work of the association, which has been a remarkable record of public spirited park work. Quincy now has 165 acres of parks and the following is a brief statement of the expenditures for the purchase of park sites and maintenance since the organization of the association in 1888: Expended by association on purchases of park sites, \$7,533.45; for improvement and maintenance of parks and boulevards, \$90,989.44. Expended by the city for park sites, \$49,269.52. Expended by the city for street improvement, etc., \$557.79. Total amount expended \$148,350.20.

Superintendent of Parks William H. Cahill, of Troy, N. Y., in his annual report to Commissioner of Public Works Shields, reviews the work done in the various parks, gives a number of recommendations and also an inventory of the property in the custody of the superintendent, and brief descriptive notes about each of the tracts.

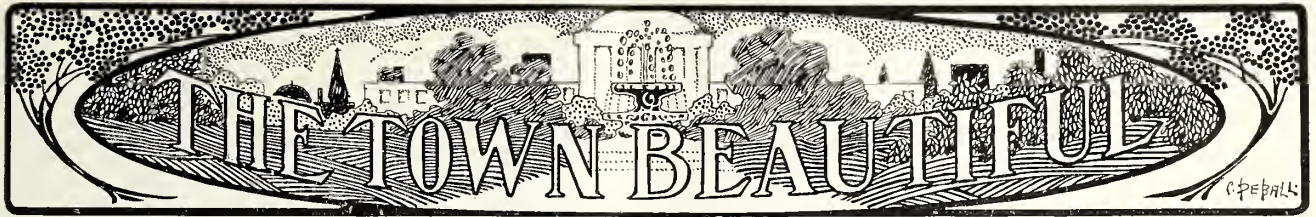
The annual report of the park commissioners of Hopedale, Mass., shows expenditures of \$2,840, and recommends an appropriation of \$2,500 for this year. The playground was well patronized throughout the year, the field day was as great a success as ever, and the bath-house records, a total of 4,768, show its increasing popularity.

The annual report of John F. Donnelly, superintendent of parks, Cambridge, Mass., tells of some interesting tree planting and gives a complete inventory of the trees and

shrubs in the nursery as well as a detailed account of the park work in each of the different sections. The macadamizing of Garden street with bitulithic made it evident that some plan would have to be found to give the historic Washington Elm some moisture. With the advice of Professor Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum, 80 feet of two-inch perforated water pipe was laid on the south side of the tree five feet deep, so that in the dry season or whenever necessary the water can be turned on so as to supply the roots with sufficient moisture. On the north side a trench, 16 feet long and three feet wide and six feet deep, was excavated and filled with paving block to within six inches of the surface, then a layer of cracked stone was laid, and the bitulithic laid on this as a foundation. A six-inch earthen pipe was laid here a depth of 18 inches to run from the car track and empty into the trench or dry well. This pipe is fed with water from a hydrant through an iron grating between the tracks.

The nineteenth annual report of the park department of New Haven, Conn., tells of the acquiring of several important additions to parks; six acres were added to Alum Rock. Important progress has been made in the gradual sequestration of the Beaver Ponds district, primarily as a sanitary measure, but with ultimate reference to park uses. In this district a tract of about ten acres has been acquired during the past year. Henry F. English, secretary of the board, made a handsome gift for the improvement of Edgewood Park by the construction of a beautiful lake with surrounding margins. Superintendent Gustave X. Amrhn, who planned the lake and supervised its construction, is entitled to much credit for the satisfactory execution of the work.

The report of Park Superintendent Charles A. Whittet, of Lowell, Mass., besides telling of the work of the year in the several parks, tells of an energetic warfare against the Brown-tail and Gypsy moths. He has removed from the street trees and from the trees on private property 375,703 nest and pupæ; the city has received back from the owners of the property for work performed \$3,011.05. Mr. Whittet, whose forestry work is very thorough and has been previously noted in these pages, includes some good information about street trees and two striking pictures of damage to unprotected trees. The expenditures for the year were \$12,277.



PUBLIC ART and SERVICE in BRUSSELS STREETS

As will have been noted by visitors to Europe as well as others of our readers, the city of Brussels, the capital of Belgium, is a beautiful city and moreover is still actively progressing in civic improvement. It is, in fact, a transformed city, the great changes dating from 1868, when to remedy the evil effects of the river Senne, which traversed its lower level, this river was enclosed in a tunnel-like structure, in which were also constructed two main outflow sewers which take care of the sewage of the city. The old lines of fortification surrounding the early town are now magnificent boulevards and avenues, and similar fine thoroughfares, bordered by many attractive examples of architecture, have been established over the enclosed river, which finally is allowed to emerge into the open.

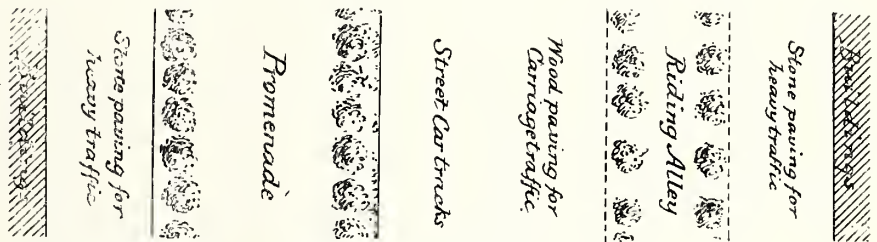
Like numbers of municipalities, Brussels has absorbed the surrounding communes, through which the boulevard system has extended, and the whole forms one large town. Every worthy oldtime building of historic or architectural worth has been restored, inside and out, thus preserving valuable

objects of interest. There is no sign of the square system, so American, and so unattractive, in the laying out of its streets and thoroughfares, and yet there is almost direct communication through beautiful avenues between its principal attractions and these are many.

The public buildings of Brussels are

more statuary accompaniments than our more purely landscape systems. Brussels is fast becoming one of the favorite cities of Europe for visitors.

The suburbs of Brussels, inhabited mainly by the overflow from the city proper, present the latest ideas connected with avenue and parkway build-



ARRANGEMENT OF ROADWAYS AND PLANTING IN AVENUE LOUISE, BRUSSELS.

finely situated and are, architecturally speaking, important. Immense sums of money have been expended in this class of civic progress, and the irregular disposition of its streets affords numerous opportunities for beauty spots; its parks are fine examples of such public improvements from the European standpoint, which generally permits of

ing. One of the best types of modern boulevard construction is that of the Avenue Louise, a magnificent parkway leading to the Cambre Woods in the southeast. One of the illustrations gives a view of this beautiful thoroughfare and shows the arrangement of its roadways and plantations. On each side, next to the buildings, are road-



Combined Street Lamp and Fountain.



Fountain in Botanical Garden



Gas and Electric Lamp Post.



Street Car Waiting Room
Furnished by Brussels Tramway Company.

SOME EXAMPLES OF COMBINED CIVIC ART AND PUBLIC UTILITY IN BRUSSELS.

ways paved with stone for heavy traffic, while next to this on the left is the tree shaded riding alley. Adjoining this in the central space is a wood paved section for carriages and such vehicles and also a stone paved trackway for street cars. Then comes the tree bordered promenade for pedestrians, and this is again separated from the building line by the before mentioned stone-paved way for heavy traffic. The accompanying diagram graphically explains the arrangement. This system of boulevard making may appear complicated to Americans, from the necessity of ample police control to secure obedience to traffic ordinances, but as a rule Europeans are more amenable to police rules and regulations, and such roadways find favor.

Another view is in a new avenue in the suburbs, showing a method of tree planting to overcome the serious opposition of the residents to large trees on account of too great shade and dampness. The trees are *Acacias* and *Pyrus aucuparia*, the "mountain ash" alternating, and though small and light in general appearance, add a note of beauty to the avenue. The trees are evidently planted with great care. A touch of municipal art may be seen in the decorative lamp posts, located near the edge of the sidewalk proper.

Much attention is given by the civic authorities to municipal art, and the same may be said of the suburbs. Our illustrations show two styles of lamp-posts; one being a combined gas and electricity (arc light) post recently accepted by the city proper; and another is a combined lamp and fountain, which has been adopted by the suburb of Ixelles. The latter carries five gas lamps and drinking basins for horses and dogs, and its ornamental character is well shown by the cut.

There are a number of important public monuments and many examples of decorative sculptural work. We illustrate



VIEW IN AVENUE LOUISE, BRUSSELS.

Three Roadways, Riding Path, Walk, Three Rows of Trees, and Car Tracks.

a fountain on the terrace of the Botanical Garden. A column of Scotch granite rises from a base of blue stone. A bird of prey in green bronze surmounts the column. There are four such fountains in the Garden and the surmounting bronzes represent different types of birds and fishes. The additional decorative features are also of bronze.

The public service companies are made to contribute to civic embellishment, as will be realized from the pic-

ture of the street-car waiting room of the Brussels Tramway Co. The lower portion, built of blue stone, is surmounted by an iron superstructure; the interior is finished in decorative tiling and natural wood.

In the important movement for civic beauty which involves both municipal art and natural beauty, Brussels affords a most interesting example of a city's progress, worthy of close attention.



As a result of a conference between Park Commissioner Henry Smith of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and Colonel Cornelius B. Mitchell, president of the Tree Planting Association of New York, it is expected that impetus will be given to the movement to encourage the planting of trees in the streets. Regarding the work and plans of the association Colonel Mitchell said

in a local interview: "About five years ago we had a bill passed by the legislature placing the care of trees in the hands of the Park Department, which was also to make rules for the suitable planting of them. Our association has awakened public attention to the fact that the streets of New York are singularly bare and unattractive, and that no city, however fine its architecture, can be really beautiful without trees in its streets. We have been instrumental in planting several thousand trees in this borough, and large numbers of trees have been planted between Washington Square and 13th street. The association has taken special pains to encourage the planting of trees in the tenement districts, and has made appropriations from its treasury to its tenement shade tree committee, which, in turn, has also raised funds for the planting of trees in the tenement districts. We have, moreover, induced the Board of Education to instruct pupils to take care of trees and regard them as friends and see that no injury is done to them. On



PLANTING OF SMALL TREES ON SUBURBAN STREET IN BRUSSELS.

many occasions we have appealed to the city authorities to have a fund appropriated for the planting of trees about our public buildings and for the better care of trees already existing. As a result of this, an appropriation of \$30,000 was made last year, which we understand has been spent by the Park Department."

* * *

In Tacoma, Wash., the North End Improvement Club, which has a sense of humor, and is backed up by public opinion in its section, has accomplished good results against the billboard by good natured ridicule. To a local advertiser is sent the following note:

R. U. A. Poster.

Dear Sir: We observe that you and Wise Owl Oil and old Cellar-door Whiskey are still keeping company on the esteemed billboards.

"Birds of a feather flock together."

Yours very respectfully,

THE NORTH END IMPROVEMENT CLUB.

This proved effective. It also printed the following "hint" to out-of-town advertisers:

Whereas—A. P. Cody, of Postertown refuses with contempt and silent scorn to do so much as read our courteous and instructive letters written to him in regard to the billboard question; and,

Whereas—We believe one of the reasons why A. P. Cody will not read our heart-to-heart and soulful letters on the billboard questions is because we, the North End Improvement Club, will not fall in love with his "Sweet Girl," the belle of the billboards; and, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the North End Improvement Club—that we pledge ourselves never, no never, to use any of A. P. Cody's "Sweet Girl" face powder, but to avoid its use; and be it further

Resolved—That we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves not to tip our hats to the "Sweet Girl," the \$1,000 beauty of the billboards, but to pass her by with silent dignity; and, be it further

Resolved—that since A. P. Cody will not read our kind and pleasing letters on the billboard question, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the "Posterville Poster."

It may be added that the "Sweet Girl" has disappeared.

* * *

The Woodlawn Improvement Association, whose active and practical work for the beautifying of Woodlawn, one of the choicest residence districts of Chicago, has been noted in these pages, has submitted its annual report showing the expenditure of \$14,147. Much of the credit for its successful work must be given to President Edward G. Carter, superintendent of Oakwoods Cemetery, who has been honored with a re-election. Mr. Carter says in his report: "The usefulness of the Association is best demonstrated in directions where no other system of service exists to accomplish the results. Aside from

the examples of this generally familiar, as snow plowing, etc., two particular instances of last year's work suffice to illustrate. One was the re-setting of the displaced stone sidewalk in Greenwood avenue, from Sixty-third to Sixty-fifth streets. This necessary piece of work was impracticable of performance through assessment by the City and no owner on the street could well afford to assume the expense and labor of securing it, but our organization was enabled to satisfactorily encompass the task. Again, the Illinois Central Railroad frontage on Madison avenue, from Sixty-fifth to Sixty-sixth streets, offered excellent opportunities in the way of planting. The trees and shrubs for the purpose were offered gratis by Congressman James R. Mann, and in addition to its other work the Association was able to accept Mr. Mann's liberal offer and make the improvement."

* * *

Gadsden, Ala., although the oldest city in the state, is just now waking up to the possibilities of civic improvements, and under the direction of the City Beautiful Club have had Howard Evarts Weed, landscape architect of Chicago, examine the shade trees and sites for parks of the city and report thereon. Mr. Weed found that a number of the street trees would have to be removed, but gave information as to varieties and methods of planting whereby these can be replaced in a few years and really make better trees than those now to be taken out. He also reported on several park sites and playgrounds. While in the city Mr. Weed gave two lectures illustrated by the stereopticon, which greatly aided in the park improvement. Mr. Weed also gave his lecture at Hariman and Tullahoma, Tenn., to good audiences. The Civic League of Hariman is doing much for that city. Hariman is practically a new town, the main business buildings and residences all being built within twelve years. Mr. Doak Aydelott, mayor of Tullahoma, is forming a City Beautiful Club, and wanted the stereopticon lecture to show the good work being done at other points along the general lines of work undertaken by the American Civic Association.

* * *

An increasing number of improvement associations are taking up the gardening contests as a means of beautifying home grounds. The Civic League of Salem, Mass., in its 1908 home and school garden contests announces thirty-three cash prizes and

twenty-one gratuities besides special prizes. The league is fortunate in having the expert advice of its president, Harlan P. Kelsey.

The garden contest of the Winter Hill Improvement Association of Somerville, Mass., is being vigorously started and will cover a wider territory than ever before. This association is also to take up the work of vacant lot gardening.

The Denison (Texas) Civic Improvement League has just completed its second annual distribution of flower seeds through the public schools, which proved a great success, more than seven thousand packets being furnished. Prizes will be offered for the best results obtained with these seeds and liberal prizes will also be offered for the greatest improvement of home yards under a plan very successfully employed last season.

* * *

Christopher Clarke, the veteran forester of Northampton, Mass., has consummated plans for the holding of Mt. Holyoke by a stock company, and this probably means, some day, the complete control of it by the people. This may properly be considered, with Mr. Clarke's work on Mt. Tom, the most important accomplishment of his long series of public services, and credit is also due to the public-spirited men in the Connecticut valley, particularly at Holyoke, Springfield and Northampton, who, by their means, have contributed so largely to the consummation of the enterprise.

* * *

The nation's wealth of forest reserves in the West has been materially augmented by the gift to the United States government of a tract of 295 acres of giant redwood on the southern slope of Mount Tamalpais by William Kent, of Chicago. The tract lies about six miles from San Francisco and is to be preserved as a pleasure ground for California and the nation. The gift was accepted with the approval of Gifford Pinchot, chief of the government's forest service.

* * *

The Comprehensive City Plan Commission, appointed by Mayor George E. Ellis of Grand Rapids, Mich., last October, has spent the winter studying the problem and through its secretary, John Ihlder, has presented a report asking for authority to employ expert advisers at an expense not to exceed \$1,750.



CONCRETE CURB and GUTTER

In response to the inquiry of a correspondent about a concrete curb and gutter we present the following two contributions from men who speak with the authority of experience:

"I do not consider concrete curbing or guttering appropriate in a rural park. On streets or boulevards, where all effects are formal and symmetrical, their use would be in keeping. For the edges of walks and drives in parks I prefer grass or natural planting with branches of the shrubbery rather concealing the edge than otherwise, especially where the drives run through woodlands. This can be done even to the extent of permitting herbaceous plants to spring up or to be planted along the shrubbery lines at the edge of the road. The edges of drives and walks in parks, except where the grade exceeds 3 per cent, do not need any guttering or protection from washing. Where the grade of the road exceeds 3 per cent a gutter of granite or any other paving stone should be used. Or a gutter of concrete with coarse screenings of the same character as that of which the surface of the road is composed can be squeezed in when the concrete is still moist. In this way a gutter can be constructed which will appear to be a part of the

macadam surface. Protection for the sides of walks, in parks where the grade is over 3 per cent, may be made by spreading a tar concrete for eighteen inches or two feet along the edge of the paths, and, while still soft, rolling in some of the material of which the surface of the walks is composed."

J. A. PETTIGREW,
Boston. Supt. of Parks.

"The use of a combination curb and gutter of cement is largely a matter of personal feeling. For my part, though I have used such things occasionally, I do not think them appropriate excepting in small parks or private places where a high degree of maintenance is possible, and where, because of the quantity of traffic or other reasons it is desirable to mark the line of the road strongly. These curbs, excepting in geometrical forms, always look more or less prim and smug, and, unless carefully made and preserved, will emphasize a bad line that otherwise might escape notice. They are also expensive to construct. I would advise you to get the opinion of other landscape architects on this point, but think they would say about the same thing as I do."

HAROLD A. CAPARN,
New York.

main unnoticed until it has accomplished a great deal of injury, says a writer in *The Florists' Review*. For that reason it will be well, when spraying is under way, to give the trees and shrubs the benefit of the doubt by spraying everything that is in any way likely to be infested with this veritable scourge.

It is by no means safe to rely on what has been accomplished in the destruction of the San Jose scale by the spraying done late in fall or in winter. The chances are that a sufficient number of these elusive and tenacious creatures have escaped from former attempts at their destruction to multiply to such an extent as to cause serious damage at a later time, when vegetation is in such a state as to make the application of remedies difficult.

There are many preparations of more or less efficacy for destroying San Jose scale, but it is perhaps on the whole just as well to use Scalecide. It is fully as effective as any other preparation and it is easily obtainable in condition for immediate use by simply adding water. The mistakes liable to be made in the preparation of other mixtures often cause injury to trees, or cause the mixtures to be ineffective.

Nebraska Forestry Association

At the recent annual meeting of the Park and Forestry Association of Nebraska held in Lincoln, an interesting program was given. E. C. Bishop, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, spoke of planting and caring for trees on school grounds. E. F. Stephens of Crete, the veteran tree planter of Nebraska, spoke of the best varieties of trees for planting in the West. Prof. Chas. E. Bessey gave a very fine paper on the different kinds of poplars and emphasized the importance of planting the Norway poplar which is now so highly recommended by the Forestry Department. According to Prof. Bessey, this should be called *Populus Laurifolia*. In the discussion connected with this tree, it was decided that it was the most rapid growing of any tree in the northern states. Thousands have been planted at the York Experiment Station and their growth was something wonderful.

TREES and TREE PLANTING

Street Trees in Cleveland

City Forester John Boddy, of Cleveland, O., has succeeded in getting the measures for the protection of street trees that were noted in our January issue, recommended for passage by the city council committees and it is expected that the ordinances will become law.

The ordinances recommended provide a maximum penalty of \$100 for each tree mutilated or trimmed without a permit from the city forester.

Mr. Boddy hopes that this will lead to other and broader steps for civic beauty. Removal of useless structures and unsightly objects, artistic design of utilities placed along the streets,

the planting of vines on factory walls, the appointment of a civic art commission—these are some of the reforms which Mr. Boddy hopes to accomplish.

Behind Mr. Boddy in active support of the measures he advocates is the board of public service. To help him in protecting the trees along city streets from mutilation and to enable him to check the damage done to trees by wires, the board has ordered that all permits granted to place telephone or other wires in Cleveland must bear his approval.

Spraying for San Jose Scale

It is sometimes hard to discern San Jose scale, and its presence may re-



HISTORIC MORAVIAN CEMETERY, NEW DORP, N. Y.



RICH COLUMBARIUM, MORAVIAN CEMETERY.

The historic Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y., is one of the oldest in the country under modern regulations and the views herewith show the careful attention given to the grounds by Superintendent Allen Hope. The cemetery is the property of the Moravian church and the original tract of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres was purchased in 1763, though part of it had been in use many years before that, as one of the stones with a still legible inscription to Colonel Nicholas Britten bears date of 1740. In 1826 the sale of burial lots at 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents a square foot began, and additions to the grounds from time to time have brought the area up to 83 acres, including several donations of land from the Vanderbilt family, whose elaborate mausoleum is one of the famous attractions of the grounds.

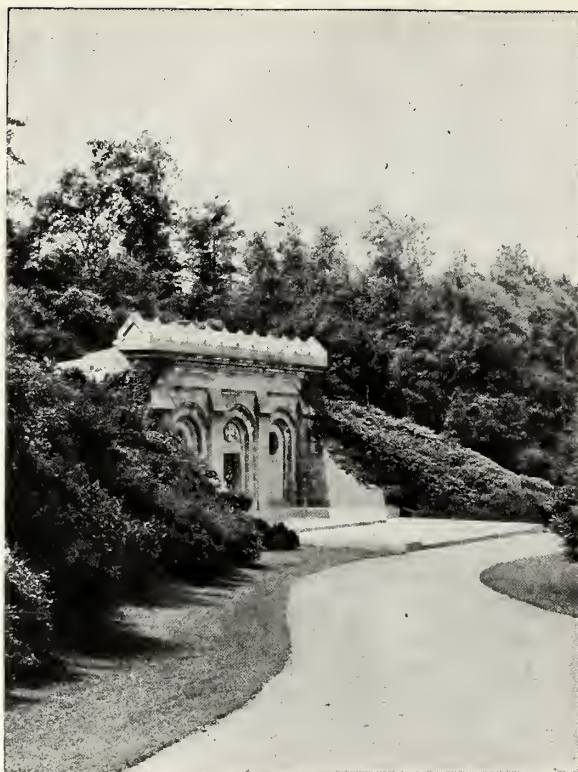
Another interesting structure is the Rich columbarium shown herewith, one of the few memorials of this character in the country. It is a well-designed little structure of graceful lines, and is of Westerly granite executed by The New England Granite Works, Westerly, R. I.

Lots now sell for from one dollar to three dollars a square foot, and general care is given to all lots from the income of trust funds which amount to \$110,120, from lot sales and donations.

No lot enclosures are allowed and in certain sections, no grave mounds. Foundations are erected by the cemetery authorities and the following regulations are in force:



LAWN
VIEW
OF
MORAVIAN
CEMETERY
NEW
DORP,
STATEN
ISLAND,
NEW
YORK.



SLOANE MAUSOLEUM, MORAVIAN CEMETERY.

"No metallic urns, monuments, grave markers, curbing around graves, glass cases containing artificial flowers, or toys, or anything of any shape of metal or wood will be allowed on lots or graves in the cemetery. Pure bronze statuary on stone pedestals will be permitted when plans and specifications of the same are approved by the trustees.

ENTRANCE TO MORAVIAN CEMETERY.
Staten Island, N. Y.

"Tombs may be erected with the permission of the trustees, and in all cases they must be furnished with catacombs allowing the interments to be made separately and closely sealed. It is recommended that catacombs shall be not less than seven feet six inches in length, thirty-five inches wide and twenty-eight inches high."



VANDERBILT MAUSOLEUM, MORAVIAN CEMETERY, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

AN EXACT COPY OF THE FAMOUS SCIPIO TOMB

The stately sarcophagus shown on the cover of this issue was recently erected in Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, to the memory of the late Henry Clay Payne, former postmaster general of the United States. It is an exact reproduction of the famous tomb of the Scipios in the vatican at Rome.

It is said that this massive memorial is the only exact reproduction in this country of the Scipio sarcophagus, recognized for centuries as one of the finest examples of monumental architecture in the world. The famous tomb once stood on the Appian Way in Rome and before it was discovered and rifled in 1780 it contained the sarcophagus of Scipio Barbatus, consul, B. C. 298, and of the later Scipios.

It has been the basis for many imitations and copies, more or less accurate, but few have approached the original in size, proportions or execution of the various parts.

The Harrison Granite Co., of New York, were the contractors for the work and the details of the original have been carefully studied and executed.

Eventually it is Mrs. Payne's intention to place a bust of her husband on the monument, thus completing the

similarity to the original tomb. The bust will be placed immediately above the name. Below this name, on the broad face of the die, is the inscription which was prepared by Mrs. Payne's request by her husband's long time friend, Judge James G. Jenkins.

It is cut in the ancient Roman lettering and is as follows:

"In Memory of Henry C. Payne, Sometime Postmaster General of the United States, Born Nov. 23, 1843, Died Oct. 4, 1904. An Able Executive, A Public Spirited Citizen, A Kindly Neighbor, A Loyal Friend, A Benefactor of the deserving. After Life's Fitful Fever He Sleeps Well."

It is of Barre granite and the total cost of the work was about \$5,000, which was provided for in Mr. Payne's will. The lower base is 15-0x9-10 and the second base 12-0x7-0; the die is 6-10x9-0x4-0.

This imposing memorial, symbolic of strength and grace, both in its lines and in the simplicity and artistic effectiveness of its design, finds unusually fortunate setting in the Payne lot in Forest Home. The lot is exceptionally wide and is situated on a gracefully terraced elevation, at the crown of which stands the monument.

CEMETERIES IN ENGLAND AS INVESTMENTS

We may not all be eager or even sadly willing to enter into the possession or tenancy of the small "final freehold" which the cemeteries have for sale, says the *London Undertakers' Journal*, but with all eyes turned upon the northern necropolis, the thoughts of many must, during the past Christmas and New Year season, have been roused to the "good business" that may lie in the peaceful sleeping-place towards which we all gravitate at last.

Not many investors realize how much money is made through the middlemanship of the undertaker—the man who in the end puts us all to rest. A great impetus was given to the cemetery business in 1850, when the first great Act of Parliament aimed at the closing of church graveyards came into force. The graveyards of the city were dealt with in that year, and three years later the provinces were similarly treated. Even now the cemetery is as a rule in the possession and under the control of municipal or parochial authorities, of burial boards and so on, and the poor rate is relieved by cemetery profits or depleted by the expenses of pauper burial, as the case may be.

But of the millions sterling that have been invested in cemeteries, a considerable proportion has been contributed by private companies, which conduct the business for their own profit, and advantage. Many of these concerns are of a character that does not necessitate their registration and therefore the

scrutiny of the bold public eye. The Stock Exchange does not know them; any "outside" desire to share in their profits is extremely vain, their partnership being the closest of close concerns. Even of the more prominent undertakings, only the London Cemetery Company—above referred to as owning the Highgate Cemetery, in which is situated the Druce grave—the Abney Park Cemetery Company, the London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company, the General Cemetery Company, and the Great Southern Cemetery, Crematorium, and Land Company, figure in the Stock Exchange official price list day by day. Dealing in the shares of the others is more or less a matter of negotiation. And to show that the cemetery business is not so dead an affair as might appear on the surface, it is only necessary to advert to the South London Cemetery Company, which has been successfully floated within the last three months, and which may be expected, within a very short period, to be touting—we beg pardon—we ought to say advertising, for business.

Not only does the London Cemetery Company own the Highgate ground, but also the one at Nunhead. It is the oldest company of them all, having been incorporated by special Act of Parliament in 1836. It is sometimes criticised for its old-fashioned ways and stick-in-the-mud policy (as some call it), and this not only in its methods of management, but in its capital arrangements.

But when a cemetery, like a man, has reached its threescore and ten of years, a certain dignity and reserve are not only becoming but to be expected.

It is now represented by 16,596 shares of the stock value of £137,322, part of the original capital having been returned to the shareholders in twopences and threepences a share at a time—perhaps as those small "final freeholds" were gradually sold. In recent years business seems to have improved, for the dividends, rising from 9s. a share for 1901 to 9s. 6d. a share in 1902, have since that year been 10s. a share.

Nearly as old as the London is the Abney Park Cemetery Company, with its burial-grounds at Stoke Newington, Chingford Mount, Hendon Park, and Greenford Park. In this case the capital is £70,000 in £10 shares, half of which were issued when the undertaking was established in 1839, and the other half when it was registered as a limited liability company in 1881. In the case of the latter issue only £3 a share has been paid up.

The company is thus conducting its operations on an actual capital of £45,500, but it has the use of about £40,000 of money left with it on deposit. Its dividends appear to be about as steady as the death rate, having stood at 6¼ per cent for the past fifteen years at least.

The great well-known cemeteries of Woking and Brooklands, owned by the London Necropolis and Mausoleum

Company, has 1,200 acres of burying ground, and its authorized capital is a round quarter of a million sterling. It possesses also borrowing powers to the amount of another quarter of a million, but hitherto has not exercised any of those borrowing powers, and has issued only 14,916 of its £10 shares.

As a matter of fact, 21,705 shares were originally issued, but 789 of them, representing, of course, £7,890, were forfeited for some reason or other. Although the company is an old-established one, having been incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1852, it is not doing so well for the investor as its two elder brethren, the London and the Abney Park Companies. It declares two dividends each year—one out of the proceeds of land sales, and the other out of what is termed "general net revenue." For last year these dividends were respectively 1 per cent and 3 per cent, making 4 per cent in all. The official Stock Exchange quotation for the £10 shares now stands at about £7 5s.

These figures are not altogether alluring to investors, and can be put in the shade by some privately owned cemeteries that could be named outside the London radius. It is these latter which the youngest of London companies, the Great Southern Cemetery, Crematorium, and Land Company, Ltd., hopes to emulate. As we know, its board includes three leading Metropolitan undertakers. The eighty acres of freehold land which the company possesses—bought, by the way, from Pain's, the pyrotechnists—is near Streatham Common and Mitcham Stations, and the capital of the company is £40,000 in £1 shares, of which 30,000 were offered for subscription. How the company is likely to fare it is of course too early to say, but if the directors' anticipations are realized the shareholders will rejoice over a ten per cent dividend at least. Still all this at present is in the air. There is much to do and much to be thought of before the company can begin to earn money. It is true that a portion of the land is to be used or disposed of for building purposes; but even then selling or letting of land in this way is not done in a day. Then a portion of the estate is to be turned to account for club grounds—cricket, football, etc. Indeed, as clubs of the kind already rent portions it is to be presumed that revenue from this source will commence at once.

One thing is sure in regard to the Great Southern. The promoters—practical men as we have said—show that they know what are the qualifications

necessary for earning dividends by the sale, etc., of burial lots. This we saw from the prospectus the directors issued. In the first place, says the document, the nearer the "campo santo" is situated to a dense population the better. So the prospectus felt itself in a position to claim that its cemetery would "meet the requirements" of the "enormous population of South London which is increasing very greatly every year." Then there is the picturesque requirement, which is also met. "The land is slightly undulating and well timbered, and offers one of the finest sites that could be found." Nowadays, too, the cemetery, to be complete, must possess a "crematorium and a columbarium." These will be added "when required," which we may be sure will not be for some time. Then, very wisely, "in addition to pro-

viding Church and Chapel grounds a portion of the land will be reserved for the interment of Roman Catholics."

Thus it will be seen that the Great Southern omits nothing as regards completeness, likely to make its cemetery a desirable place for interment, and hence as a concern calculated to earn dividends for its shareholders. Certainly there is no immediate prospect of burying going out of fashion, and if it did the Company has its crematorium clause to fall back upon. That, however, at present, appears a far-off need.

The London Necropolis Company, mentioned above, operates an undertaking establishment, crematory, cemetery, and monument business. An extended description of its grounds and business operations has been previously given in *PARK AND CEMETERY*.

PRIVATE FAMILY COLUMBARIUM

Two examples of that very rare form of memorial, the private columbarium, have recently been shown in *PARK AND CEMETERY*, and we present herewith another, erected for the family of L. L. Mendelssohn, of Detroit, in Woodmere cemetery in that city.

It is a structure of very graceful proportions, substantial construction and pleasing design, and was erected by Robinson & Co., of Detroit.

It is of sandstone, with handsome bronze door and art glass windows. The interior is four feet square, finished in marble and is provided with niches for the urns that receive the ashes.

The bronze door was furnished by the Vulcan Company of Detroit.

Another of these interesting and very rare structures is illustrated on another page in this issue in our account of the Moravian Cemetery.



A PRIVATE COLUMBARIUM.
Woodmere Cemetery, Detroit.

CARPET BEDDING, WOODLAWN CEMETERY, NEW YORK

We present these pictures of typical and ornate effects in carpet bedding with some misgivings, to illustrate the point that the festive art of geometrical gardening which is rapidly being discouraged by the best cemetery practice, has not altogether disappeared. With the aid of the local florists and a few lot owners with more money than good taste, it is possible for work of this class to run riot and make a section of the cemetery look much like an oriental rug.

The examples shown here are in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City. Superintendent F. R. Diering says of it: "A good deal of this class of planting is done here; while effective at times and in places, yet it is very much overdone."

The work is principally done by outside florists at the expense of the lot owner and the designs are invariably formed of two classes of plants, for color effect, either red or yellow *Alternanthera*, edged with *echeveria* with small palms or cacti as the pattern might require. The cost varies according to size, probably ranging from \$10.00 to \$35.00.

The anchor and star design in No. 1 cost about \$15 to \$30.

No. 2 a masonic emblem in a circle; could be planted for about \$20.

The circular mound with the snaky scroll work on the sides, and the bordered grave in No. 3 cost about \$25 a bed.

No. 4 is an interesting lesson in geometry, with its careful arrangement of triangles and circles.

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS

Rev. John McElligott, pastor of St. Augustine's Catholic church, Grafton, W. Va., has purchased eleven acres of land at Blueville, near Grafton, for a cemetery.

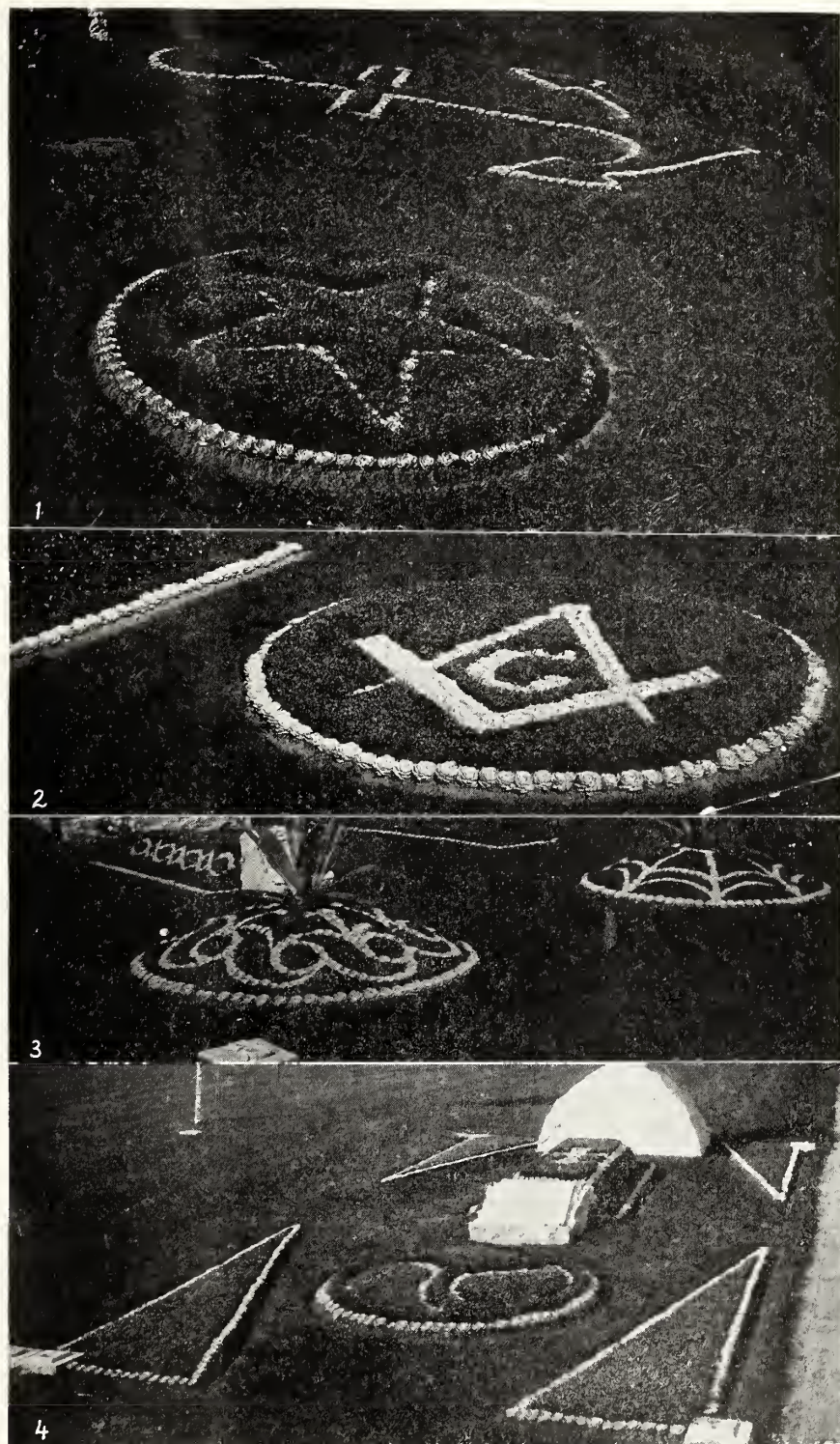
Glenwood Cemetery, Oneida, N. Y., has purchased an addition of one acre and will make improvements in the grounds.

Mountain View Cemetery, San Bernardino, Cal., has contracted for the erection of a new lodge and entrance gate.

Oak Hill Cemetery, Cedar Rapids, Ia., will erect a new entrance and shelter house.

City Engineer Brooke is in charge of the development of the new Evergreen Cemetery, Norfolk, Va., which will be on the lawn plan without grave mounds.

A fund of \$10,000 is being raised for



SOME SPECIMENS OF CARPET BEDDING IN WOODLAWN CEMETERY, NEW YORK CITY.

the improvement of Mortimer Cemetery, Middletown, Conn. Frank F. Starr is in charge of the work.

A large public mausoleum to contain 400 catacombs for permanent interments, will be erected in Union Cemetery, Columbus, O.

Greenwood Cemetery Association,

Kansas City, Kan., has bought a 21-acre tract for a new cemetery.

Supt. Walter Penniman, of the public property department, Melrose, Mass., is considering plans for a new receiving tomb to be erected at a cost of \$5,000.

W. E. Mansur, the architect of the
(Continued on page X.)

A.A.C.S Notes



for the 1908 Convention

"At a meeting of that queer committee Hyer-Root and Cook-Hare we decided to give the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents a real western time at Kansas City, one unlike that of any other convention. A programme is to be the first feature, and Mr. Geo. E. Kessler, so well known to our country as a leading landscape architect, has consented to give us an address. One feature of the convention this year will be the use of the lantern and slides showing features of interest in landscape art in park and cemetery work.

The members of the A. A. C. S. will all receive the Kansas City booklet, "Factory Facts." It will tell why Kansas City is Kansas City, U. S. A., and show that it is the center of all things even if it is not the capital of the U. S. It is good reading and we expect all to read it and be posted, then we know you will come.

After due consideration of all things we have decided on Aug. 11, 12 and 13 as the date and on investigating we find that out of 21 years only two days reached a temperature of 100 degrees in Kansas City at the time we have selected, and the mean temperature of those dates for 33 years has been 77 degrees, so we have a chance of having more pleasant weather than at a later date.

The parks and boulevards of Kansas City alone should bring every cemetery superintendent to see what has been accomplished in a short time. August will assure us better conditions of trees and shrubs and landscape work than if we should wait until later. While we cannot yet assure the members of a lower rate than 2c per mile we feel none will stay away on that account.

Our headquarters will be at the Coates House, one of the oldest, yet one of the modern, up to date hostleries of the west, comparing favorably with any we saw on our last trip. Your committee will weigh well the many good suggestions offered by members in answer to Mr. Eurich's questions, which are as follows:

"Have you any suggestions to make for changes in the work of this association that will make it of more value to its members?

"What topics or subjects would you like to have considered at the next meeting?

"Could you be induced to present a

paper on any particular subject? If so, name the subject.

"What questions would you like to see discussed in the meantime in PARK AND CEMETERY?

"If you are a member of your local Horticulture Society, give name.

"What provisions have you with your lot owners who build mausoleums to deposit a fund for the maintenance of the structure? Please give particulars.

"Please give names and addresses of persons connected with cemeteries who might be induced to become members of our association."

Your committee extends this general call for lantern slides and photos of modern up to date landscape work in cemeteries, such as sections with and without copings, curbings and hedges, sections with headmarkers of all sizes and shapes, and sections where headmarkers are prohibited above the level of the ground, or restricted in height. Roads, drains, slopes, border planting, gateways, entrances, receiving tombs, office buildings, chapels, superintendents' residences, bridges, lakes, fences, graves, grave covers, specimen trees, shrubs and vines, bedding, before and after improvement views, etc., etc., in fact photos of all the good, bad and indifferent methods of cemetery work are wanted to make the lantern slides from. Send your photos to Sid. J. Hare, 3224 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo., and the committee will decide on those to be used. We want 200 slides at least.

The preliminary programme will be about as follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 11—Opening session at Coates House, 10 A. M.

Address of Welcome, Business, Reports, etc.

2 P. M.—Subjects of interest to be arranged.

4 P. M.—Kansas City and 20 miles around it from a sky scraper. A view of the Garden Spot of America, with the Kaw and Missouri river valleys uniting just above the city and 400 feet below the level of the observers.

8 P. M.—Session open to the public at "New Casino." Lantern slides showing the modern methods in cemetery work as compared with the old grave yard method.

Paper—"The Object and Aim of our Society."

Wednesday, Aug. 12.—8:30 A. M.—Auto trip over the boulevards, through Penn Valley park and down Cliff drive (This trip alone will pay every one who attends). Then through Elmwood Cemetery, winding up at Mt. Washington Cemetery for lunch, 1 P. M.

2 P. M.—Session at Mt. Washington Cemetery.

Address by Geo. E. Kessler, landscape architect of the Kansas City Park System, whose work at the St. Louis World's Fair and also park work in many of the cities of America has placed him in the front rank as authority on landscape work.

"Park Roads, Their Cost and Care, With Oil as a Surface Protector," by W. H. Dunn, superintendent of Kansas City Parks.

8 P. M.—Evening session at Coates House. Subjects of interest.

Thursday, Aug. 13.—8:30 A. M.: Car ride to Forest Hill Cemetery and business session there at 10 A. M.

Paper by Mr. Ross, "Evergreens and Grasses for Cemetery Planting."

11 A. M.—Cars to Swope Park. Swope Park contains 1,354 acres, is located southeast of the city, and is the natural beauty spot of this earth so far as parks are concerned.

1 P. M.—Lunch in the park.

2 P. M.—Session in park: Business, papers, adjournment.

All members are invited and we know you will go home so well pleased that you will pack up your trunk and come back here to live, when you lose your job. The prevailing southwest wind of our country is always blowing, so put a string on your hat, Mr. Creesy. Sincerely yours,

The Committee,
ROOT, HYER, COOK, HARE.

FROM ANNUAL REPORTS

At the annual meeting of the lot owners of the Island Cemetery Company, Newport, R. I., President Robert S. Franklin reported several additions to lots under perpetual care, and noted the straightening of many fallen headstones. The expenditures for the year were \$8,072.06.

The Lakewood Cemetery Annual, published by Lakewood Cemetery, Lake City, Minn., has been noticed before in these columns and presents this year the same interesting general cemetery features and the annual report of officers. Notice is given that the rule providing that foundations must be built by the cemetery, will be strictly enforced, and that fees for all care must be paid in advance. The perpetual and special care fund now amounts to \$10,745. The expenditure for the past year was \$2,450. N. C. Pike is secretary and J. M. Underwood, superintendent.

Woodlawn Cemetery, Everett, Mass., publishes a brief report of the business of the year, showing 1,045 interments, making a total of 35,287. There were 19 brick graves and 385 foundations built, and a new greenhouse 100x22 feet constructed. The expenditures amounted to \$68,803. F. F. Marshall is superintendent.

ent and E. F. Endicott is secretary.

The annual report of the Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., gives total expenditures as \$278,482. The receipts for the sale of lots were \$147,398.90. The trust fund deposits for special and perpetual care were \$65,146.50, increasing this fund to \$1,031,134.52. The general fund for the improvement and permanent care of the cemetery has been increased by \$196,128.40 and now amounts to \$3,575,331.53. W. C. Grassau is superintendent.

Brookville Cemetery, Brookville, Pa., has made many substantial improve-

ments during the year. A new storehouse was built, and a soldiers' monument erected in the center of the grounds. Space has also been reserved for a fountain and an active season of work is planned for this year. The cemetery was incorporated in 1863, the original tract including 14 acres, which has been added to from time to time through the efforts of Mr. Wm. Dickey, the only one of the original incorporators living. W. H. Gray is president, Joseph Henderson, treasurer, and George W. Heber, secretary and general manager.

tion is not subject to taxation, but the supreme court held to the contrary.

Expressing the opinion that seven cemeteries are sufficient for one township, and that the township was being used to too great an extent as a sepulchre for Philadelphia's dead, the Board of Commissioners of Upper Darby township, Pa., adopted a resolution, at the suggestion of the Board of Health, prohibiting any more burial grounds or the enlargement of any of the present cemeteries. A resolution was also adopted compelling all undertakers and funeral directors to pay a tax of \$1 on each body interred in either of the seven cemeteries.

* * *

As was noted in this department last month, the new city charter of Rochester, N. Y., places employees of Mount Hope Cemetery under civil service, and otherwise brings the cemetery more directly under city control. The section providing for the deposit of money for perpetual care of lots is somewhat different from the former provision and contains this clause: "The city is in no event liable to repay the principal paid into the Mount Hope perpetual contract fund." Superintendent John W. Keller writes as follows about the new regime: "Previous to my administration there was practically no permanent provisions made for receiving such moneys, but this section has been known however, as one of our rules for the past nine years, or during my administration. The corporation counsel in framing the 'new charter' kept in touch with the heads of all departments, so that really nothing objectionable went into the charter as far as Mount Hope Commission is concerned. The fact of the

(Continued on page XIX.)

CEMETERY NOTES

A new rule of the Texas state board of health, effective April 1, requires a depth of not less than five feet for all adult graves and not less than four feet for all children under 10 years of age not dying from some contagious disease.

* * *

Judge Hermann Brumback in the circuit court at Kansas City, Mo., has decided that special sewer tax bills cannot be collected against a cemetery. W. C. Mullins, a contractor, had tax bills for \$19,129.99 against Mount St. Mary's Cemetery. Judge Brumback said that the bills could not be collected because the law prohibits the sale of a cemetery and, therefore, makes it execution proof.

* * *

No more striking illustration of the value of the lowering device in cemetery use can be found than when accidental causes require the burial of a number of bodies simultaneously. The awful disaster at Collinwood, Ohio, when over 150 lives were lost in the public school fire, rendered it necessary to bury the unidentified victims, about twenty in number, side by side, at one time. Our illustration shows the lowering devices in operation, and gives some idea of the service they rendered, as well as a glimpse of one of the saddest

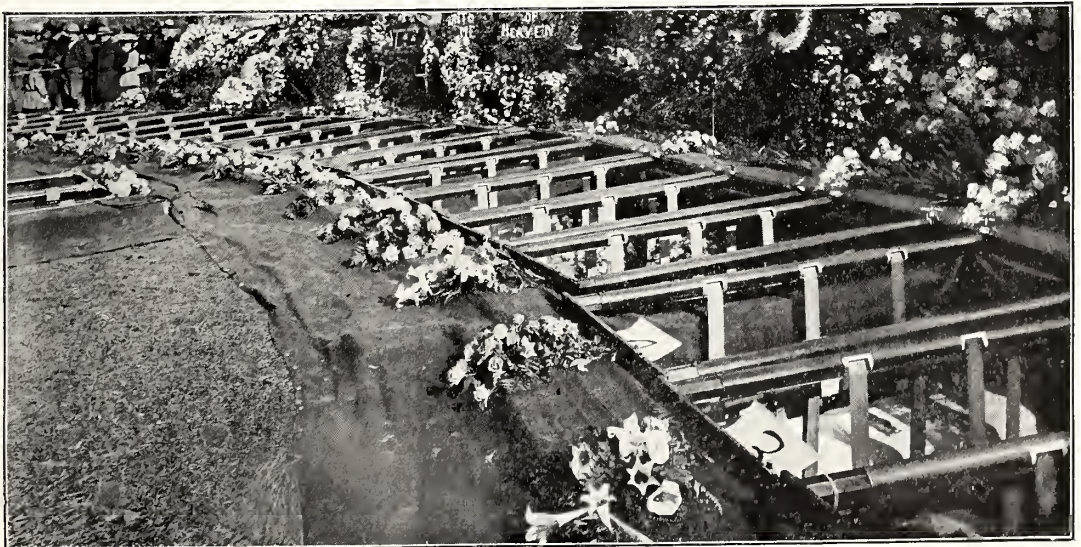
of human ceremonies. The Bomgardner lowering devices were used.

* * *

Morris Kortz has filed suit against the Rose Hill Cemetery Association at Denver, asking \$5,000 damages because his wife's body was removed from the family burial plot without his knowledge and consent.

* * *

The county board of equalization at St. Joseph, Mo., has decided to restore to the assessment rolls of the county the personal property of the Mount Mora Cemetery Association, which, so far as the records show, has never been taxed. In reaching this decision, the board followed the city assessor, who recently won a suit against the association in the state supreme court. In the city's case it was contended by the defendants that the property of a cemetery associa-



CASKETS LOWERED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH LOWERING DEVICES.
Interment of Unidentified Dead at Collinwood Disaster.

TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

PUBLICATIONS INDEXED AND ABBREVIATIONS USED.

- American Florist (A. F.), \$1.00 year; 5c copy.
 Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Bulletin of League of Am. Municipalities (B. A. M.), \$2.00 year; 20c copy.
 Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Canadian Municipal Journal (C. M. J.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Country Gentleman (C. G.), \$1.50 year; 20c copy.
 Century Magazine (Cent.), \$3.00 year; 35c copy.
 Charities and The Commons (Char.), \$2.00 year; 10c copy.
 Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; 25c copy.
 Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Embalmers' Monthly (E. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; 10c copy.
 Florists' Exchange (F. E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; 5c copy.
 Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 15c.
 Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; 50c copy.
 Independent, The (Ind.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), M. D. G., \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.
 B. Green. M. E., 34:224-7. April, '08.
 Concrete Curb and Gutter Construction. M. E., 34:235. April, '08.
 Macadam Roads, How They are Built in Ohio. Illust. G. R. M., 9:90-2. March, '08.
 Mann's Pure Seed Bill. F. R., 21:42-4. March 26, '08. F. E., 25:460. April 4, '08.
 Royal Tombs of Ancient Egypt, by A. M. Todd. E. M., 21:95-98.
 Tar and Oil, Experiments With, on Rhode Island Highways. G. R. M., 9:92-5. March, '08.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

- Boycott of the Billboards, by Clinton Rogers Woodruff. B. A. M., 9:86-8. March, '08.
 Civic Cleanliness, the Basis of, by Caroline Bartlett Crane. B. A. M., 9:28-33. Mch., '08.
 Electric Wires and Shade Trees, W. R. 7:7-8. April, '08.
 Scenic Road Along the Hudson. Illust. G. R. M., 9:88-9. March, '08.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

- Concrete Greenhouse Benches. Illust. F. R. 21:6-7. March 19, '08.
 Funeral Trains, Electric in Milan. Illust. E. M., 21:66-9. March, '08.
 Gardeners, National Association of, Fourth Annual Convention. G. C. A., 7:6-7. March, '08.
 Private Gardener, The, by Robert Craig. Hort., 7:334-6. March 14, '07.
 Salvias for Bedding, by W. H. H. Riddle. Illust. F. R., 21:4. March 19, '08.
 Soil Sterilization, by L. C. Corbett. F. R., 21:12-13. April 2, '08.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

- Brick and Concrete Foundations for Pavements, Comparative Strength of, by I. O. Baker. M. E., 34:204-8. April, '08.
 Continuity of Reinforcement in Concrete Structures, by E. P. Goodrich. M. E., 34:217-22. April, '08.
 Concrete Surfaces, Treatment of, by E.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

- Arnold Arboretum, Notes from, by Alfred Rehder. Hort., 7:437. April 4, '08.
 Evergreens and Evergreen Planting, by H. F. Torrey. Illust. G. C. A., 7:3-5. March, '08.
 Highway Shade Trees in Cities. W. R., 7:5-6. April, '08.
 Roses, Hybridization of, paper by Alex. Dickson. F. R. 21:3-4. April 2, '08.
 Rose Society, American, Annual Meeting of. Hort., 7:406-8. March 28, '08. F. E., 25:380-1. March 21, '08; March 28, '08, and April 4, '08. A. F., 30:488-9. April 4, '08.

REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED

The Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society for 1907 gives complete proceedings of the annual meet-

ing, and also of the meetings of the three district societies and a number of county societies; contains much valuable horticultural matter, including directions and formulas for making spray mixtures; cloth bound, 588 pages; W. B. Lloyd, Kinmundy, Ill., secretary.

The latest of those handsome and remarkable city plan reports is the one prepared by the Plan Commission for Columbus, Ohio, an expert body that made a thorough study of the city to provide broad plans for its civic development. The book is beautifully illustrated with photographs arranged in a deadly parallel of what is and what ought to be as seen in European cities, and views of local scenes that offer chances for civic beauty, and plans for a civic center, park system, etc. The commission was composed of Austin W. Lord, Albert Kelsey, Charles N. Lowrie, Charles Mulford Robinson, and Hermon A. MacNeil, whose names are a sufficient guarantee of the reliability of its recommendations.

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O., sends Bulletin 190, entitled "Evergreens: Their Uses and Culture," an illustrated manual of evergreens, of 102 pages, by W. J. Green and W. E. Bontrager.

"Forest Planting on the Northern Prairies," circular 145 and "The Relation of the Southern Appalachian Mountains to the Development of Water Power," circulars 143 and 144, come from the Forest Service at Washington.

Regulations of Oak Lawn Cemetery, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., illustrated descriptive book of 28 pages.

Maple Grove Cemetery, Richmond Hill, Long Island, New York: Illustrated book of rules, information, etc.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

The metropolitan park commission of Milwaukee has elected Frank C. Schumacher secretary. Mr. Schumacher is also secretary of the city park commission.

A power sprayer that will throw the solution over and into a large-sized fruit tree and will maintain the pressure necessary in thoroughly spraying shade trees, also, is now being introduced by the Deming Company of Salem, Ohio. It is equipped with air-cooled gasoline engine and is made in two sizes—2½ and 3½ horsepower. It is thoroughly practical and is designed to eliminate unnecessary weight and do away with uneven wear and loss of power through friction. Literature recently issued by The Deming Company covers the subject thoroughly and in a manner interesting to those who are following developments in this line.



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Mr. Albert C. Freeman, the London architect, whose book and writings on cremation have been noted in *PARK AND CEMETERY*, is contributing a series of articles on "The Antiquity of Cremation" to the *Undertakers' Journal of London*.

A. D. Taylor, instructor in the department of rural art at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., would like to obtain copies of *PARK AND CEMETERY* for July, 1906, and February and March, 1907. Any one who can supply these missing numbers will please communicate with Mr. Taylor.

James Johnson, capitalist and politician of Chattanooga, Tenn., committed suicide by cutting his throat on an Alabama Great Southern train, between Chattanooga and Birmingham, March 15. Mr. Johnson was president of the Forest Hills Cemetery Company and was a large holder of realty.

B. C. Wilson has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburg, to succeed John A. Moore, whose resignation was recently noted in these columns. Mr. Moore had been in full charge of the books, records and business of the office, including the invested funds, since 1879, when he first entered the service of the cemetery, and has been a faithful and efficient officer.

The American Association of Nurserymen will hold its annual meeting this year at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, June 10, 11 and 12.

John C. Moninger, 127 E. Blackhawk street, Chicago, has published an "instruction book" giving much valuable information on greenhouse construction. It will be mailed on receipt of ten cents. Please mention *PARK AND CEMETERY*.

Memorial services were held at Lincoln Park, Chicago, last month for the late superintendent, Reuben H. Warder. The attendance was large and the service impressive. Addresses were made by members of the Board of Commissioners of Lincoln Park and by former friends of the deceased who came up for the occasion from Cincinnati. Mr. Wm. Salway of Spring Grove Cemetery, was among the party.

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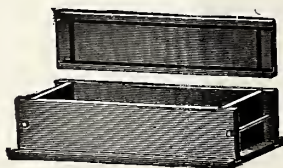


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The "Granite State" Style A has cylinder and wheels upon the same arbor—the bottom knife is under the center.

Used with *short brackets* and *without roll*, the handle can be lowered to the ground without varying the height of cut appreciably.

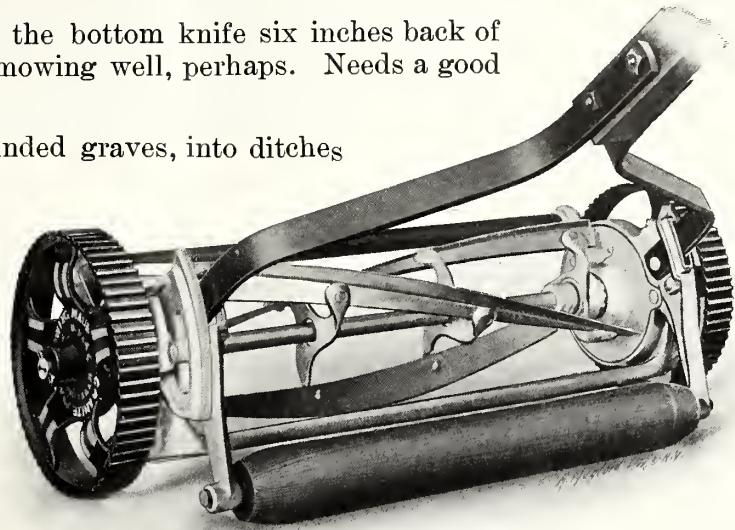
So light you can run on one wheel in mowing banks!

So strong it will give you years of service!

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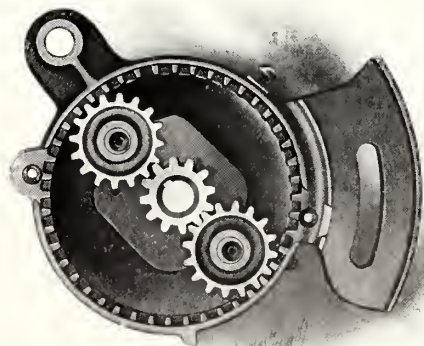
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Note the driving device—triple gears, off-setting each other and producing no pressure on cylinder journals. The strongest made. Write today for Catalogue "D" and special prices to Parks and Cemeteries.



THE GRANITE STATE MOWING MACHINE CO.

HINSDALE, N. H.

S. W. Rubee, superintendent Riverside Cemetery, Marshalltown, Ia., was in Chicago recently, attending to the cremation at Graceland, of the remains of a former lot owner.

"I added at least \$15,000 to our perpetual care fund by circulating copies of PARK AND CEMETERY containing an article on the subject among our lot owners," said a well known cemetery official recently.

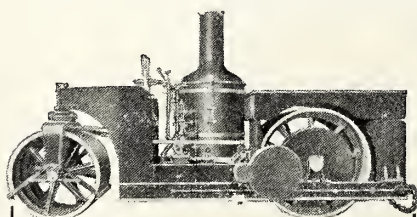
Mr. S. P. Marsh, of Mobile, Ala., is one of three members of the American Realty Co., of that city who control "Pine Crest," the new modern cemetery recently started there. Magnolia, the old city cemetery, is fast filling up and Pine Crest will soon become the popular place of burial.

The builders' and farm levels of the Bostrom-Brady Co., Atlanta, Ga., are rapidly meeting the demands of those who want a simple engineering instrument that can be used by one who has not a technical training. Mr. Geo. A. Parker, superintendent of parks, Hartford, Conn., says of the Bostrom Levels: "Having purchased your level last season, it gives me pleasure to say that for an accurate, low-priced instrument, so simple in its construction that a man without a technical training can use it successfully, I know of no better level than yours."

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Landscape Architects
Cemetery Experts

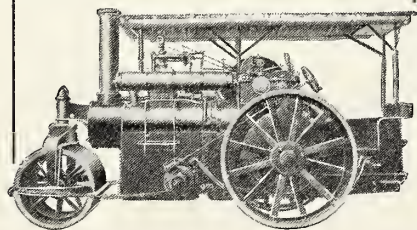
Syracuse, N. Y.



The Kelly-Springfield Road Roller Company Springfield, Ohio

Steam Road Rollers
All Types All Sizes

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RESULTS THREE MONTHS AFTER PLANTING

Send for Free Booklet,
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DESIGN AND EXECUTE
PLANS FOR YOUR
PARKS. CEMETERIES
AND HOME GROUNDS
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The Disfiguring of Parks and Cemeteries

by illy designed and poorly constructed greenhouses is a thing of the past. Greenhouses are fast becoming one of the interesting parts of the grounds, and visited by thousands. Here is an illustration of an attractive yet small proposition that is a decorative feature of the grounds from any point of view. This is the kind of thing we do—whether large or small—do it better than others because we have been doing it longer—and do nothing else. We shall expect to correspond with you.

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STAIGREEN LAWN SEED

This is a mixture of the hardiest, dwarfest growing Grass Seed, and is the result of ten years' constant trial and study to get a mixture of seed that is properly balanced to make a lawn that will withstand our extreme changes in temperature. The majority of the mixtures sent out are at their best only part of the season; this is caused by the use of either too few varieties, or the use of too much of some and not enough of other varieties in the mixture. **STAIGREEN LAWN SEED** is properly balanced, and only the purest, cleanest and best seeds are used.

Price per pound, 25c., by mail postpaid, 35c.

Price per 5 pounds, 90c., by express prepaid, \$1.25.

Price per 25 pounds, \$4.00, by express prepaid, \$5.25.

Price per 100 pounds, \$15.00, by express or freight, purchaser paying charges.

STUMPP & WALTER CO.

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NEW YORK

Save the Shade Trees

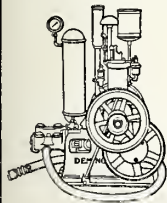
DEMING SPRAYERS, both barrel and power machines—are perfectly adapted for use in

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Strongest, most satisfactory sprayers made.

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605 Depot St., Salem, Ohio.
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Reliance Stone Crushers, Screens Elevators, Bins, Etc.

ALSO SOME SECOND HAND CRUSHERS OF OTHER MAKES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

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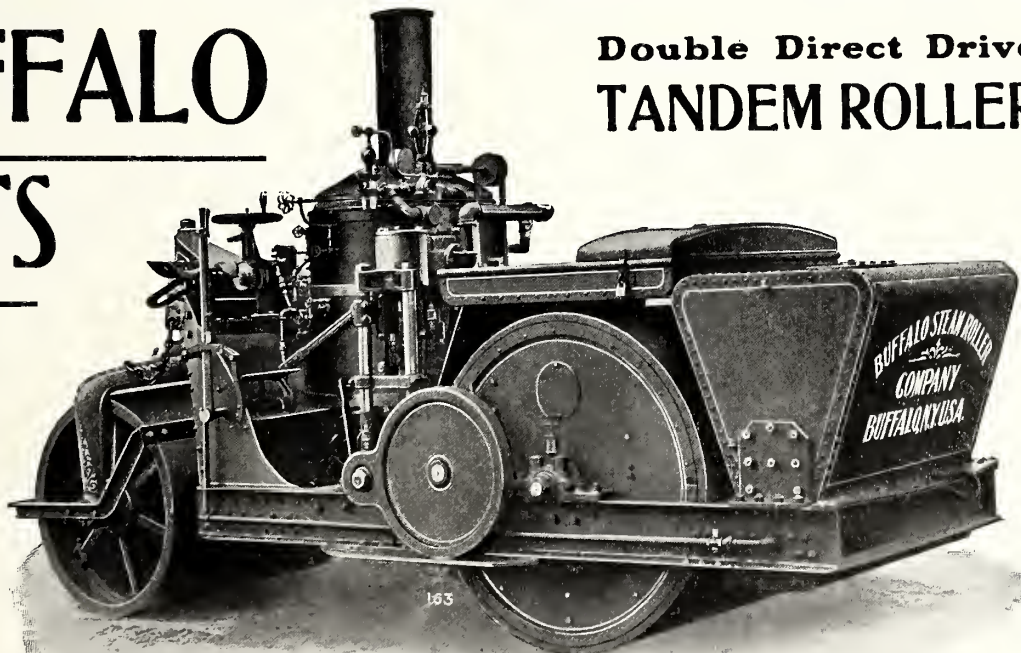
5, 6, 7, 10, 12, and 15 tons in stock

Scarifiers, Horse Rollers, Hand Rollers, Sprinkling Wagons, Road Machines, Scrapers, Etc.

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An
Entirely
Perfected
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Practical
Steam
Roller



Double Direct Drive TANDEM ROLLER

Especially Adapted for Rolling Sod or Meadows, Paths, Light Roadways, Parkways, etc.

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Subscribers are again reminded of the post office regulations now in effect regarding unpaid subscriptions to which we referred last month. The new law provides that

"Publishers must secure renewals of subscriptions before the expiration of the term for which they are paid. If renewals are not made before that time said subscription shall not be counted, with the legitimate list of subscribers, and copies mailed on account thereof shall not be accepted for mailing at the 2d-class postage rate of 1 ct. a pound, but must be mailed at the transient 2d-class postage rate of 1 ct. for each four ounces or fraction thereof, prepaid by stamps affixed."

If your subscription has expired, please forward your order to renew at once, using, if you please, the subscription blank inclosed.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Sarah V. Hooper, wife of John R. Hooper, superintendent Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., died March 7, 1908, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

TRADE CATALOGUES

Descriptive catalog No. 57, from the American Nursery Co., 150 Broadway, N. Y., handsomely illustrated and orderly in arrangement.

"The Road Builders' Manual" comes from the Kelly-Springfield Road Roller Co., Springfield, O. It is not a catalog, but a valuable book of instructions on road making.

Special List No. 2 of Seasonable Articles and Stock in Surplus, from Wild Bros., Sarcoxie, Mo.

Illustrated Trade Price List from the Conard & Jones Co., West Grove, Pa.

The Austin-Western Co., Chicago, send a handsomely illustrated descriptive catalog of their American Motor Road Roller; many fine pictures of the machine in operation.

Souvenir, folded, illustrated mailing card from Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury Station, L. I., N. Y.

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS

(Continued from p. 310)

New administration building to be erected in Mount Hope Cemetery, Bangor, Me., is receiving bids for the structure.

Oak Hill Cemetery, Evansville, Ind., has bought six acres of adjoining farm land as an addition to the grounds, and will inclose it with an iron fence and make other improvements, under the direction of Supt. Wm. Hallbrooks. The cost of land and improvements will aggregate \$8,000.

Cyclone Ornamental Fence and Gates

for Parks, Cemeteries
Public and Private Grounds

In dignity, impressiveness and beauty of design, Cyclone Fence and Entrances conform to the highest standards.

The admirable combination of artistic merit, strength, durability and low cost, have won the favor of Park and Cemetery Officials throughout the country.

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Gives new ideas on the adornment and protection of public and private grounds. Shows our full line, including Cyclone Non-Climbable Protection Fence. Our factory facilities enable us to execute all orders promptly. Correspondence invited. Write for estimates.

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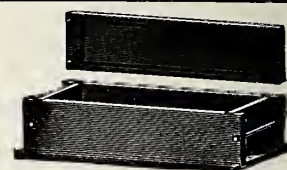
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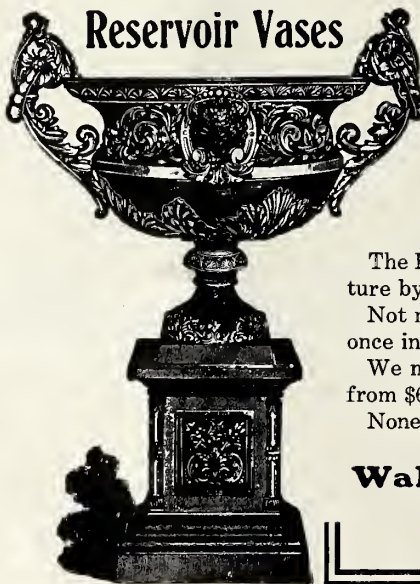
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CLEAN, STRONG, DURABLE.
All sizes kept constantly in stock. Can ship at short notice. Special Attention given to Catacomb and Structural Work. Write for prices and particulars to the manufacturer.
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Reservoir Vases

**For Cemeteries
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The Best Made**

The Reservoir supplies the plants with moisture by capillary attraction.

Not necessary to water plants oftener than once in ten days.

We make nearly 100 styles ranging in price from \$6.00 to \$100.00 each.

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Lawn and Park Fountains
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Bay State Nurseries, North Abington, Mass., offers a general line of Hardy, Healthy, New England Grown Nursery Stock at reasonable rates. Send for catalogue.

We have everything in the ornamental tree, shrub and conifer line used by parks and cemeteries. Send for catalog. The Donaldson Co., Warsaw, Ky.

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Grass Mixture
best in the world.
Price in quantity
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DURABLE AS GRANITE WHITE AS MARBLE CHEAP AS WOOD
Write at once for Prices and Particulars.

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Made on Moulding Machine, Pat. Aug. 13, 1901, and Tamping Machine, Pat. July 28, 1903.

These Markers last forever and are nearly white in color. Made in 3 inch, 3½ inch, 4 inch and 6 inch diam. Cheaper than painted wooden stakes. Write for circulars and booklet of Cemetery Specialties. Address, **LEO G. HAASE, OAK PARK, ILL.**



Galvanized Cast Iron Grave & Lot Marks

"A Guarantee with Every Mark"

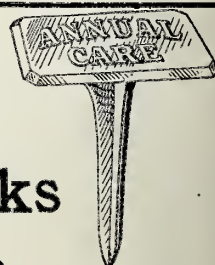
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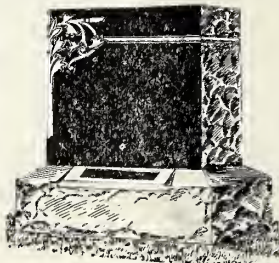


Wanted—Agents

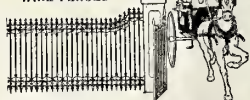
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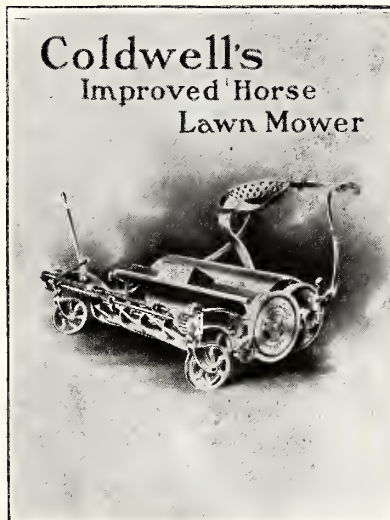
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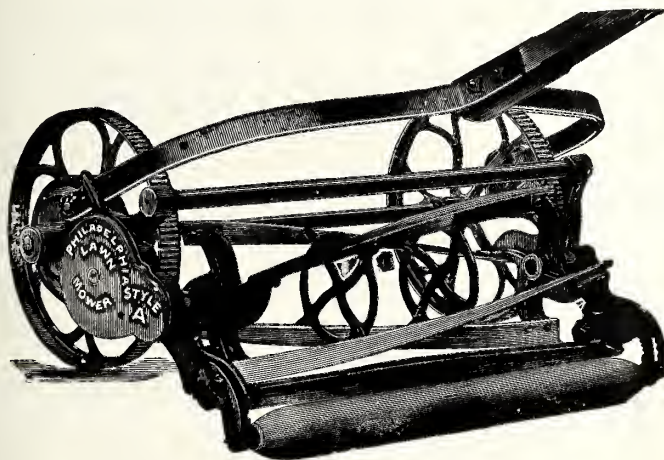
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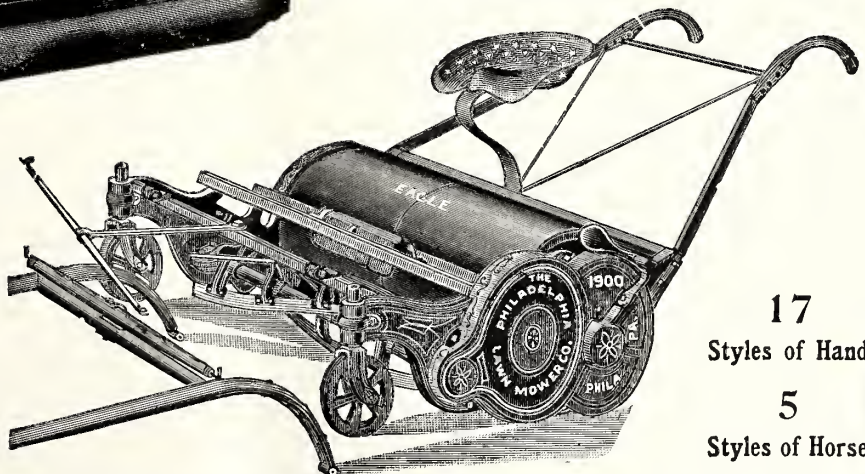
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17

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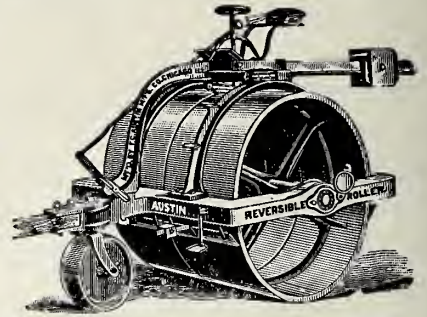
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WANTED POSITION—As cemetery superintendent; 27 years' experience in up-to-date management of such work, thorough knowledge in landscape and floriculture; California or Florida preferred. Address Geo. Mathews, care Park and Cemetery.

(Continued on p. XIX)

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Distinctive features
Anti-friction roller bearings.
Large Diameter Reversible.
Perfect balance.
Weight can be added without altering proper balance or adding pressure to bearings.
Five sizes.
Eighteen different weights.



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"It Saves 50 % over the old way"

Swain, Nelson & Sons Co., Landscape Gardeners, Chicago, say "One Application Removes the Weeds for a Much Longer Period than Hand Hoeing."

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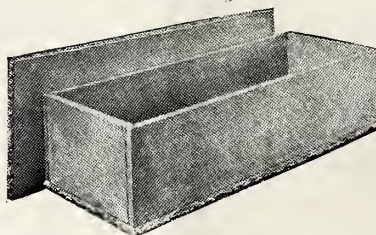
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The best underground vault on the market. Made in sections. Easily handled. Requires no mechanics in setting. Beautiful color, strong, durable, cheap. Ready for use.

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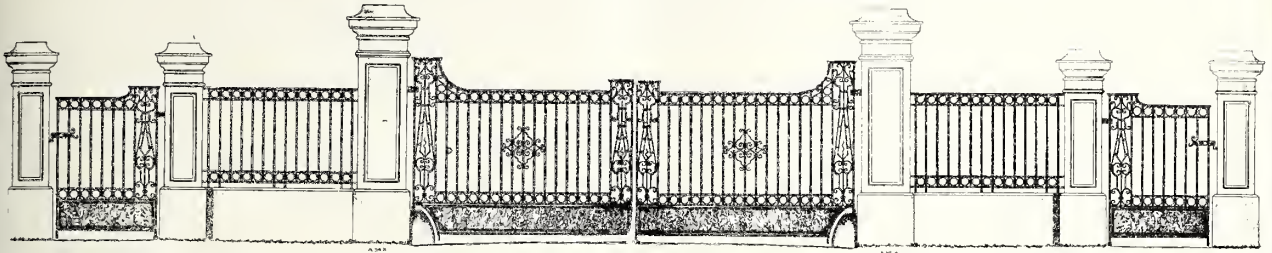
Used and Recommended by Leading Cemeteries

You can't keep these vaults—they sell. Sold direct from quarries to Cemetery Associations. No middle man's profit. Many cemeteries enjoy a substantial income from the sale of these vaults. Write at once for prices.

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**ORNATE and PLAIN WROUGHT IRON GATES
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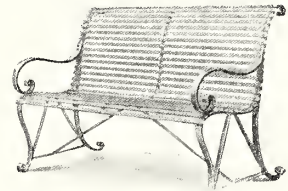
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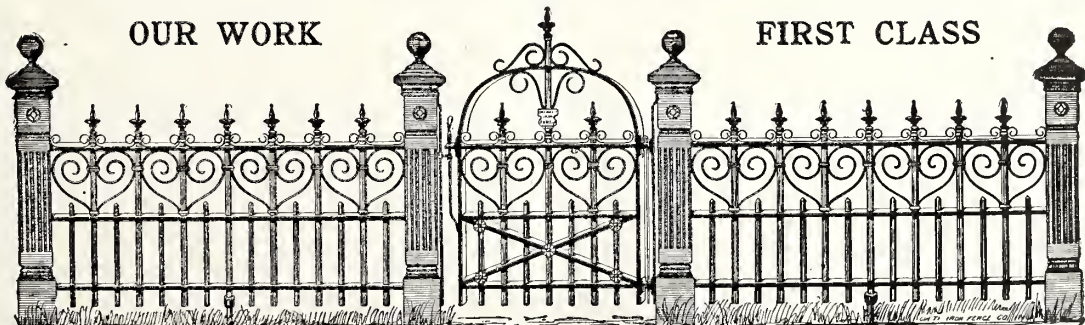
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Roses, in all kinds and varieties;
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We shall be glad to estimate on your list of wants in any quantity.

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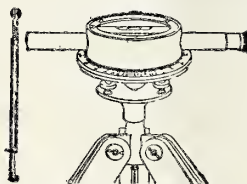
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Kill the weeds and grass that deface your walks and drives.

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Will do the work at SMALL COST and do it EFFECTUALLY and THOROUGHLY. Does not spoil the appearance of the walks or drives. Kills the weeds and grass, keeps gravel or broken stone clean.

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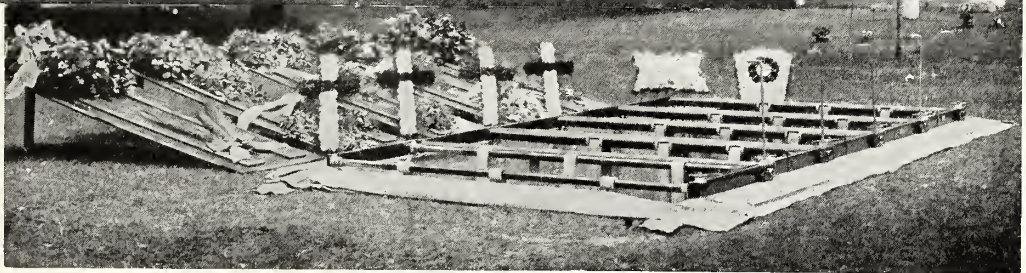
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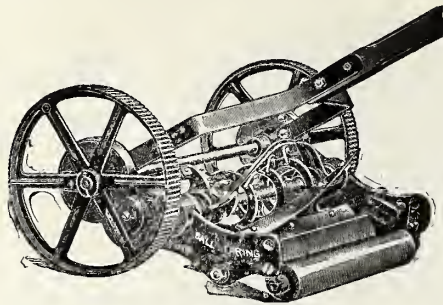
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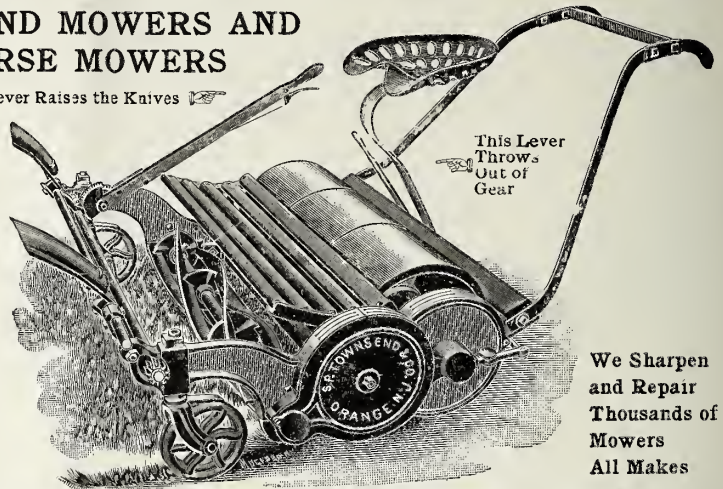
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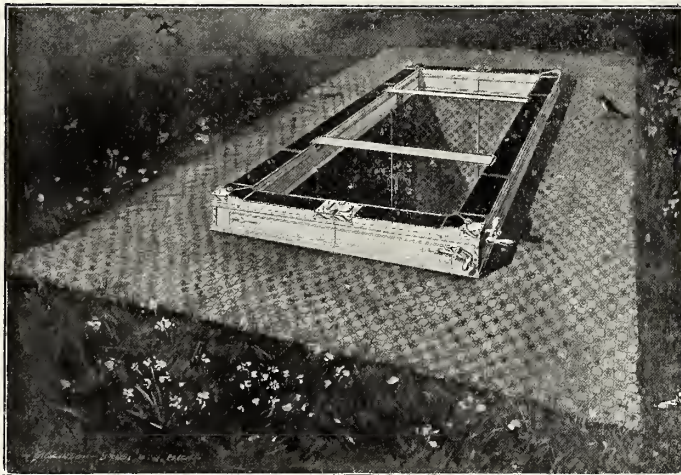
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(Continued from p. XIV.)

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CEMETERY NOTES Cont. from p. 312

matter is, that, all matters pertaining to Mount Hope Cemetery are made more legal and binding upon all lot owners since the City of Rochester became a city of the first class, which was January 1st, 1908. That part pertaining to civil service was in a sense overlooked by us all. The cemetery department being taken a little closer into the fold, brings us within the State Civil Service laws; it, however, does not work any hardships to the present holders of office. Should I resign, or be removed for cause, there is no doubt but what it could be placed in the exempt class. If on the other hand we should happen to get an administration of another color than the present one or what we have had for 18 years past, there is no possible way they could remove me with the exception of incompetency."



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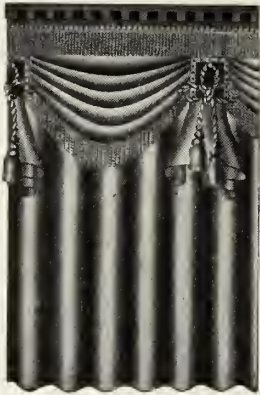
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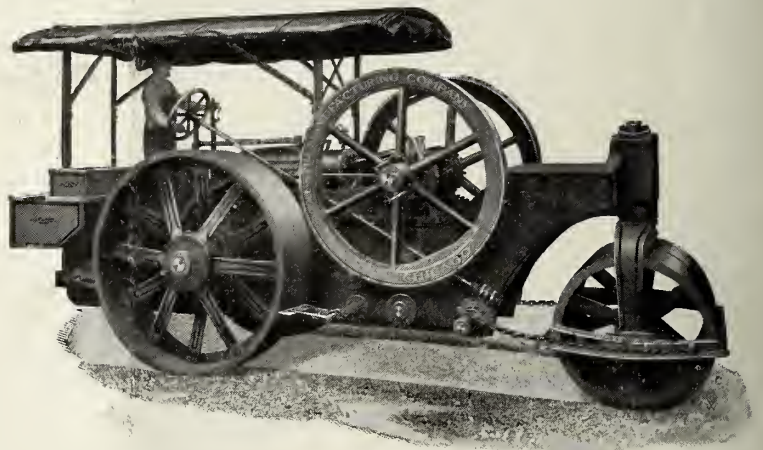
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Vol. XVIII. No. 3.

MAY, 1908

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(See page 320.)

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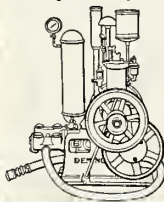
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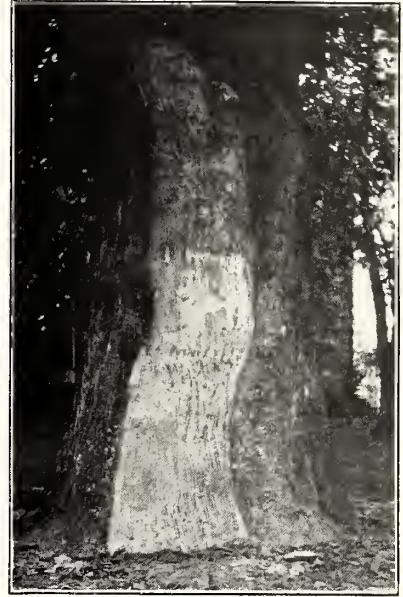
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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVIII

Chicago, May, 1908

No. 3

Spraying

Spraying has become a very necessary accessory operation in modern horticulture. In point of fact it is an absolute necessity in fruit growing, and is rapidly assuming an important place in the care of all descriptions of plant life whether used for decorative or economic purposes. The application of Bordeaux mixture, a combination of sulphate of copper and common lime, by means of the force pump and spray nozzle, to trees and plants in the spring just before the buds open, is a good, practical insurance against the inroads of fungus growths and diseases, and with the addition of arsenic after the buds have opened, it is effective in destroying all the chewing insects and worms. Of course, knowledge of proportions of chemicals and judgment in their application are necessary. Bordeaux mixture, is an excellent tonic for tree life; it preserves the appearance of the foliage by checking the attacks of disease, and applied systematically and with care maintains both the health and appearance of trees and shrubs under all ordinary circumstances. The majority of our larger parks are equipped with spraying apparatus and a leading feature of spring work is the spraying operation. Spraying apparatus is now manufactured of all kinds and styles, from the little hand pump and tank combination to the power-driven pump and tank mounted on trucks, and the results of their use have been most satisfactory.

Art in the Parks

The Commissioners of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, have been in trouble over the question of art versus patriotism in connection with a soldier's monument, proposed to be erected in Fairmount Park, by one of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. How difficult it is, after all, to teach what true patriotism means. Uneducated taste, combined with obstinate persistence and wrong methods, waves a flag and claims patriotism as an inspiration to compel the erection of a public monument of poor quality, on a site which should command the highest that art can furnish. It is time that the authorities in charge of our beauty spots should brave the clamor of so-called patriotism and insist upon it that every soldier's monument, henceforth to be erected, shall be an ornament to the site, an object of art and a production that will appeal to future generations. As the "Public Ledger" tersely puts it: "This is one case where art and good taste ought to be made paramount to patriotism," and we would add that insisting upon a suitable memorial is good patriotism on the part of the commissioners.

The Conservation of Natural Resources

The conference to be held at the White House, Washington, at about the time of our going to press, is one of the most important meetings ever held in the country, and great preparations have been under way to make it of enduring benefit to the American people. The conservation of our natural resources which will properly include a well devised waterways system, as well as reforestation and other economic matters, is a question of enormous importance to the nation, and if the result of the conference be to pave the way for a vigorous and united action towards solving the vast problems presented

the country need not fear a falling off in our progressive prosperity. We are in our infancy of possible development, with resources vast and varied, and the necessity of unity in our efforts being apparent, it is to be earnestly hoped that the White House conference will be the means of establishing that idea in an active and comprehensive control. The American Civic Association has been invited by the President to co-operate in "bringing this matter before the people."

Growth of the Playground Movement

If the growth of the playground idea is any criterion of conditions, verily may it be said that the children's day is coming at last, for a recognition of their rights and the duties of the community in regard to its future citizens is now better appreciated and understood. The Playground Association of America, which was founded but a comparatively short time ago for the express purpose of encouraging every municipality in the country to provide adequate play facilities for its children, is rapidly extending its influence. It has now nearly a thousand members in more than a hundred cities, and has opened headquarters at 624 Madison avenue, New York, whence it sends information broadcast, and where it gathers and formulates methods and plans for the advancement of its cause. Among its working propositions for the present year, are: missionary work to secure interest in every American city and to co-operate therewith; to determine upon model standard playground equipments for different conditions; the establishment of playgrounds in connection with institutions for children; to provide model courses in playground administration in the several classes of schools; to recommend state playground legislation; and the promotion of athletic games, etc., in connection with public schools. Surely this is a strenuous program of endeavor, worthy of all possible support and an early fruition.

State Parks and Sanitariums

The proposition of the State Park Commission of Wisconsin to throw open state park lands to summer campers is a progressive step in state park management. Wisconsin has a particularly fine and bracing climate with picturesque land and waterscape, and is specially inviting for outdoor life the greater part of the year. It is in view of the results of the new method of tuberculosis treatment that the commission proposes to open the state lands to campers, and while it is not intended officially to make sanitariums of the state parks, they will be open free to all who desire to use them for camping purposes. This is a wise business as well as humanitarian move, and should make Wisconsin a mecca for the invalid and summer tourist, and is likewise a suggestion to other state commissions in control of available park lands.

Billboard Regulation

There has been introduced in the Rhode Island legislature an act granting power to cities and towns to regulate outdoor advertising, to levy and collect license taxes, and to fix and collect penalties for violating its regulations. The act requires reasonableness in regulation on the part of city and town authorities, and provides for the collection of license fees, and the power to collect with appropriate penalties for delay in payments. A penalty of one hundred dollars may be imposed for each billboard erected without authority and immediate removal is authorized. The act in full appears in another column.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

CONSTRUCTION IN METROPOLITAN PARK SYSTEM

The annual report for 1907 of the Board of Metropolitan Park Commissioners, controlling the park system of Boston and the 38 towns and cities about it, tells of a large amount of construction work that has added appreciably to the facilities of this great system.

The driveway along Lynn Shore, involving the building of a sea wall drive and promenade, was completed from Red Rock westerly to Nahant Beach in similar form to the portion of the same parkway previously completed from Red Rock easterly to the soldiers' monument in Swampscott. Its connection with the Nahant Road now makes available to the public an oceanside park and driveway of nearly five miles in length, which the commissioners regard as the most superb of its kind in this country.

The sea wall is built of Portland cement concrete, and is practically of the same form and section as that of the portion built three years ago. The concrete sea wall now extends along the entire shore from Monument Square, Swampscott, to a point at the foot of Nahant street, Lynn, except a section about 500 feet in length along the Woodbury property, where a substantial stone masonry wall existed at the time the land was acquired by the Commonwealth. From Nahant street to Washington street, along what was formerly Oceanside Park, a stone wall existed also, which was in good condition and was not replaced with concrete. The drive and promenade are also now completed the entire distance from Monument Square, Swampscott, to Nahant Beach Parkway at Washington street, Lynn.

The total cost of construction under this contract was \$89,226. Coleman Bros., of Boston, were the contractors for this work. The contract was also let then for the erection of an iron fence on top of the sea wall, and the work is now completed. The report of Engineer John R. Rablin gives detailed figures of bids for this and other engineering work done.

A bridle path parallel to the Nahant Road has lately been built. At Quincy Shore a connection from Atlantic has been constructed, and the driveway along the shore has been practically completed as far as Rufe's Hummock. It will provide a greatly desired and attractive shore drive south of Boston along a portion of the coast hitherto difficult of access, and but little known to the people of the district generally. A portion of the proposed parkway between Middlesex Fells and Lynn Woods, to be called Lynn Fells Parkway, has been acquired from the Fells to Green street in Melrose, and has been subgraded as far as Main street, and surfaced and opened to the public as far as Tremont street. Work on Mystic river has made substantial advance during the past year. Much of the dredging required by the State Board of Health to increase the storage capacity of the river has been completed; a bridge under the southern division of the Boston & Maine Railroad has been built; Auburn street across the reservation has been surfaced

vide a proper route for electric cars to Middlesex Fells has been begun. Other minor work has been done, the most important of which is the resurfacing of County Road at Nantasket, the rebuilding of a portion of Main street in Stoneham and the building of a border road in Blue Hills between Randolph avenue and Forest street. Several woods roads in the Blue Hills and Middlesex Fells have been repaired or resurfaced.

The entire length of about ten miles of macadam roadways of the Middlesex Fells parkway was treated with preparations for the suppression of dust and protection of the road surfaces. On about nine miles, or 160,000 square yards of surface, a mixture of water-gas tar and Kentucky oil was used. This oil contained a heavy asphalt base and was mixed with the water-gas tar in the varying proportions of two barrels of oil and six barrels of tar to four of oil and six of tar, the amount of oil used depending on the condition of the road on which it was used. This mixture was heated by steam coil and



SEA WALL UNDER CONSTRUCTION, LYNN SHORE DRIVEWAY.
Boston Metropolitan Park System.

and a part of the dam and lock and extra span to the bridge has been built. An extension of Fellsway west to pro-

applied by means of a special attachment to a watering cart.

This treatment thoroughly laid the

dust at the time of its application, and remained effective for this purpose for from eight to ten weeks. The mixture has little, if any, bonding qualities, and does not protect the road surface from stripping by rapidly moving automobiles, but probably after a number of applications enough oil would accumulate to form a bond. Only one application was made and the effects almost entirely disappeared. The work was done by the reservation forces, and the cost, including the cost of materials, was about four cents per square yard.

A short section of Fellsway east from Pleasant street to Pine street, containing about 15,000 square yards of surface, was treated with "tarvia," a special preparation of coal tar. This section of macadam roadway was in very poor condition and needed resurfacing. The "tarvia" treatment was considered the most economical method, as, besides providing resurfacing at a low cost, it also eliminated dust and furnished a surface which was not easily stripped by automobile travel. This work was done by the forces from Revere Beach Reservation, who have had experience in this class of work, and

the cost, including materials, was about nine cents per square yard.

The total expenditures on the sys-

visions and the superintendents in charge are as follows:

Blue Hills Division, Bartholomew J.



COMPLETED SEA WALL, LYNN SHORE DRIVE.
Boston Metropolitan Park System.

tem, as given by Secretary John Woodbury, for the year amounted to \$403,296. It covers an area of 10,089.62 acres and includes 27.4 miles of drives. For administrative purposes the system is divided into seven divisions each in charge of a superintendent. The di-

Costello; Middlesex Fells Division, Charles P. Price; Revere Beach Division, Herbert W. West; Riverside Division, Albert N. Habberley; Speedway Division, John L. Gilman; Beaver Brook Division, Robert Elder; Nantasket Beach Division, Moody Leighton.

PARK MEN to MEET

The annual convention of the American Association of Park Superintendents to be held in Minneapolis and St. Paul, August 11, 12, 13 and 14, as announced in our last issue, will be the first to be held so far west and promises to be one of the best attended and most interesting meetings of that organization. Superintendent Theodore Wirth, of Minneapolis, and Frederick Nussbaumer, of St. Paul, are in charge of the local arrangements, and an excellent opportunity will be given to view Mr. Wirth's active construction work in the Minneapolis parks. F. L. Mulford, Secretary-Treasurer, of Harrisburg, Pa., is endeavoring to get a complete list of the executive officers of municipal parks throughout the country, and it is expected that a substantial increase in the membership of the association will result.

At the recent meeting of the executive committee with President John F. Cowell, of Buffalo, in the chair, the president and secretary were made a committee to send a letter to all park commissioners in the country, asking them to send representatives to the annual meetings and pay their way.

Mr. Wirth presented following amend-



ments to the Constitution for submission to the next annual meeting:

Article I, Section 1, to have the word "sustaining" inserted after the word "honorary."

A new section to be added to Article I to be known as Section 5, and reading as follows:

"Section 5. Sustaining members may be Park Boards or other governing bodies who contribute ten dollars annually, and who therefore shall be entitled to the printed publications of the association."

The Secretary-Treasurer reported that ten bulletins in seventy-two sections had been sent out, of which twenty-one sections have been returned, and ten are apparently with people to whom they were first sent. The bulletins on "Wages" which was to be sent directly to the secretary has had few responses. The association has a membership of 84 and two new names were presented for election at the annual meeting, those

in the TWIN CITIES

of Superintendent F. W. Barclay, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Daniel H. Ellis, of Bridgeport, Mich.

The headquarters for the meeting will be at the West Hotel, Minneapolis.

The following is a preliminary program:

AUGUST 11, 9:30 A. M.: Business meeting.

2 P. M.: Business meeting; papers and discussions.

7 P. M.: Visit to Lake Harriet.

AUGUST 12, 8 A. M.: Visit to St. Paul park system with a concert at Como in the evening.

AUGUST 13, 9 A. M.: Visit Minneapolis park system.

7 P. M.: Business session. Papers and discussions.

AUGUST 14: Visit to Lake Minnetonka.

Papers were suggested on the following topics: "Concessions," "Oiling and Dust Laying," "Concrete in Park Work," "Park Commissions and Administration."

The dates have been so arranged that on the return from Minneapolis members of the Society of American Florists can stop at Niagara Falls and attend that meeting.

CONNECTING LINK FOR METROPOLITAN PARKS

Herbert J. Kellaway, the Boston landscape architect, has prepared an interesting report accompanied by plans and photographs, for parks and parkways to connect the northern and southern groups of the Metropolitan Park

part of the interested citizens and if the plan is adopted by the commission it would appear from the accompanying map that it would make a valuable connecting link in the system.

There is at present no continuous

miles from the State House and is destined to be densely populated in the future.

In the plan an effort has been made to secure lands free from buildings that will permit of easy grades and a di-



System, between Watertown Square and West Roxbury Parkway. The proposed connection is shown in black on the map.

A committee of citizens of Brookline and Newton, of which James D. Colt of Boston is chairman, is furthering the proposed connection which is now being considered by the new Metropolitan Improvement Commission. The matter is purely a voluntary one on the

driving connection from Watertown through the thickly populated part of Newton to the upper part of Brookline, or any of the region west of Boston leading to the great Metropolitan Park System whose main highways are radial from Boston.

The district traversed by the proposed connection is from five to seven

rect and artistic driving connection.

A detailed plan for the parkway in addition to the map shown here, descriptions of each section and many photographs illustrate the report.

The distance traversed is nearly seven miles long and includes an area of 502 acres, having an assessed valuation of \$271,323.

MACADAM ROADS, DUST and the AUTOMOBILE

Tarvia Treatment Cheapened

The outlook for the coming season among road engineers is that the use of dust preventatives will be widely extended. That the automobile has come to stay is widely recognized, as is also the fact that the macadam roads as now built are not capable of withstanding such traffic.

A big boom has been given to the dustless road proposition by the improvement in the manufacture of Tarvia, the use of which has been described in these pages.

The method of application in the past called for the heating of the Tarvia (which resembles tar in appearance and general character) to a point where it becomes very liquid like water. It is then washed over the road and worked into the macadam with brooms to percolate to a depth of an inch or more, and solidifies on cooling. A single treatment will last for at least a season and the effect will be visible for as long as two years without renewal. Heating the Tarvia, however, called for considerable apparatus and labor and made the use of Tarvia an elaborate and complicated operation.

The new kind of Tarvia, called "Tarvia B," described in our last issue, is an easily flowing liquid and can be readily piped and used in ordinary watering carts. It hardens on prolonged exposure to the air. To tarviate a road it is only necessary to sweep it clean of surface debris and wash the Tarvia over the surface. The Tarvia will harden into an elastic, strong matrix around the fine stone, and a clean, dustless surface is the result.

For village streets and country roads the use of the cold Tarvia without the top coat of screenings is claimed by the manufacturers to be the cheapest method of road maintenance, quite apart from its dust suppressing advantages.

For city parks and cemeteries, boulevards, etc., where the fine top coat of screenings can be constantly maintained, the use of hot Tarvia will probably be continued, and is recommended by the manufacturers. The essential point, however, which insures the use of the cold Tarvia in most localities is the fact that it now costs no more than oil to apply, and a single application, at a cost of \$300 a mile, will make a road dustless for an entire season.

Another Dust-Laying Compound

A dust-laying compound known as "Dustoline" has been tried on the streets

of Summit, N. J., and Newport, R. I., and the Superintendent of Streets at Summit reports that 14 miles of roads, averaging 16 ft. in width, or about 131,413 sq. yds., were treated last season at a total cost for material and application of \$2,557. The first application was made about May 5th and the last about September 14th, which, it is stated, laid the dust up to November 1st. The average number of applications was four, making the cost of applying the compound at a little less than 2 cents per square yard for the season.

From figures given by Street Com-

In describing the experiments on that system Mr. Foster says:

"We constantly are repairing, rebuilding, and experimenting, and we can't see our way out of the troubles. We hope to keep a few stretches of macadam as they are for a year or two, but it seems that paving methods must be revised to meet the advance in civilization marked by the frequency of the motor car.

"Tests of durability of different materials have not been confined to rough products—limestone and granite—that a few years ago sufficed to meet the requirements of roadmakers. Every new device in the way of tar coating, oil sprinkling and concrete mixing has been given a trial.

"The greatest problem confronting park commissioners throughout the country is the



TARVIA "B" ON MERRICK ROAD, LONG ISLAND.

missioner J. K. Sullivan of Newport, two applications, about seven weeks apart, were required for laying the dust from June 8th to September 15th in Newport. The total cost of applying the compound, including labor, etc., is estimated at something less than 1/2 cent per gallon. John S. Lamson, Jr., Summit, N. J., is the manufacturer of the compound.

Is the Macadam Road Doomed?

J. F. Foster, general superintendent of the South Park System of Chicago, where very thorough tests of many dust-laying and road-making methods have been made, says that the wear on macadam from the increasing use of automobiles is so great that unless some new method is discovered for protecting macadam pavements, the crushed stone road is a thing of the past.

preparation of some plan for inexpensive, comparatively durable, and attractive pavements. We are in receipt of letters from all over the country asking for our solution of the difficulty, and we are obliged to admit that it is not yet discovered.

"Until recent years the macadam road was the most successful.

"Then came the automobile. There are people who say they can see no difference between the effect of a carriage wheel and that of an automobile. One is beneficial and the other destructive. The former simply acts as a roller, while the motor-driven tire drags at the pavement, digs in and tears loose the stone. Suction has little part in the damage. It all comes from the wheel where the 'purchase' to push ahead must be secured.

"Some people imagine that places where ruts are worn in the regular path of the machines present the worst phase of the damage. They do not. A little dressing and a few trips of the steam roller often remedy such defects, and the worst damage we find is where the cars just 'skin' the surface of the road. Then we have to resurface, and that costs from 20 to 40 cents a square yard."

CHARLES M. LORING'S PARK GIFT to MINNEAPOLIS



THE SHELTER HOUSE, IN LORING PARK, MINNEAPOLIS.
Presented by Hon. Charles M. Loring to the children of Minneapolis.

Mr. Charles M. Loring, the first president of the Minneapolis Park Board, and known as the father of the park system, signalized his retirement last year from active duty on the board by presenting to Loring Park a handsome shelter house which is illustrated herewith.

It stands at the east end of the lake in this handsome little park and is a most fitting and useful memorial to Mr. Loring's many years of faithful and untiring service to the city's parks.

The building 36x60 feet, is of the Spanish type of architecture and constructed of concrete and hollow tile with rough cast exterior finish, stone trimmings and Spanish red tile roof. The ground floor is divided into two compartments, and during the skating season is used as checking and warming room. The upper floor has a toilet room and two rooms for kindergarten use. The building is heated by up up-to-date hot air furnace located in the basement. The furniture is of the Spanish mission type and was, as well as the building, designed and built by R. B. Pelton.



LORING PARK BORDER PLANTATION.

THE GREATEST EXHIBIT of AMERICAN SCULPTURE

The exhibition of the National Sculpture Society held in Baltimore from April 4 to 30 is generally regarded as in many ways the most impressive and remarkable showing of contemporary American sculpture yet seen in this country, and Baltimore is warmly praised by the artists for the cordial reception and support given to the first exhibition of the society to be held outside of New York.

No small part of the pleasing effect of the exhibition was due to the setting given to the works of sculpture, numbering 461, by the appropriate placing of trees, shrubs and plants, giving in some degree suggestion to sculptors of the importance of an adequate landscape setting.

excellent opportunity to properly set off the works of sculpture. Most of the trees and garden decorations were donated by the Loudon Park, Greenmount and Druid Ridge Cemeteries, Druid Hill, Harlem, Carroll and Patterson Parks, and a number of dealers and private citizens.

The floral display was just sufficient to set off the marbles, bronzes and plasters instead of entering into active competition with them, as it did in the exhibition of this society in New York. Fortunately, the exhibits filled the immense hall to just the right degree of completement.

Particularly happy in their setting of greenery were such



"NATURE'S SUN DIAL."
J. Scott Hartley, Sc.

In this connection, Mr. Daniel Chester French, one of the leading exhibitors at the show, is quoted as saying in connection with the location of one of his works in Kansas City: "Kansas City should not make the mistake that the eastern cities have made and are just beginning to realize in regard to the surroundings of statues. A statue should be a part of formal gardening and not of a natural or imitation natural park setting. It is the work of man and should be placed where the work of human hands is evident to truly harmonize with its surroundings."

The Fifth Regiment Armory, the largest structure of its kind in the country, with a floor space of 200 x 300 feet, was presented to the society free of charge, and offered an



FISHER BOY; WALL FOUNTAIN.
Leonard Crunelle, Sc.

exhibits as Leonard Crunelle's "Fisher Boy" fountain or the "Nature's Sun Dial," of J. Scott Hartley, secretary of the society. This amusing little faun, with his little goat's legs, his furry ears and his budding horns, experimenting with the equally youthful frog who has just leaped up unbidden on his toadstool table, has that air of plausibility which it is so difficult to get in the rendering of these fables. The neatness of the adaptation of the group to its practical use as a time-piece is also noticeable—the figures of the dial, incised around the circumference, do not obtrude themselves, and the little rod which tests the youthful reptile's nose, when neatly gilded, serves excellently well as a gnomon to mark the flight of the sunny hours.

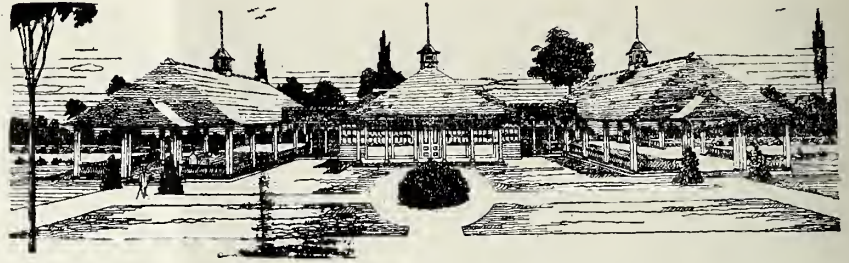
PLANS for a BUSY SEASON of PARK WORK

Many Improvements in Milwaukee Parks

Contracts for nearly \$20,000 in improvements in the Milwaukee parks have been let. The largest item will be the building of wide concrete stairs and terraces from the beach to the pavilion in Lake Park. It will then no longer be necessary to descend and climb the perpendicular banks of the lake. The contract for the steps and terraces has been awarded to the Milwaukee Construction and Sidewalk company for \$14,938.

The plan was originally conceived by the late Christian Wahl, a former member of the board, and will be carried out on plans prepared by A. C. Clas, architect.

The board has also let contracts for other work as follows: Sewers and drain tiling in Washington park, \$1,065; cement wading pool in Kosciuszko park, \$516; combination brick and cement



DESIGN FOR PAVILION, KOSCIUSZKO PARK MILWAUKEE.

are Lake Park, 124 acres, Riverside, 24 acres; Mitchell, 58 acres; Kosciuszko, 37 acres; Humboldt Park, 46 acres.

The annual report of the board recently issued records the acquiring of 275 acres of park land the past year. The total expenditures were \$152,449.

Boulevard Extension in New York

Condemnation proceedings are being conducted in New York City for the extension of Westchester avenue to Pel-

Two Small Parks in Newark, N. J.

The Shade Tree Commission of Newark, N. J., has begun the work of remodeling a triangular tract at Fifth and Warren streets into a small park on plans prepared by Harold A. Caparn, the New York landscape architect.

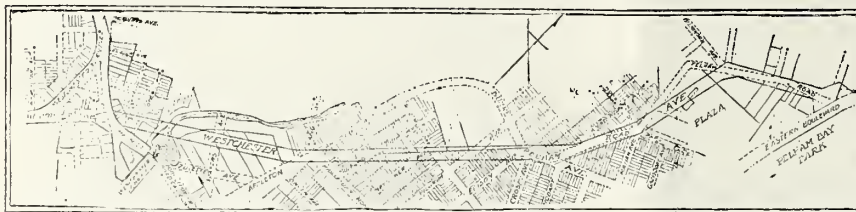
The plan illustrated herewith calls for a broad open lawn in the center, surrounded by a system of walks and bordered by shrubbery, which will be placed in groups of varying outline including dogwood, barberry, aurelia, scarlet thorn, spirea, deutzia, and others. There will be two flower beds at the entrances.

The walk, which is on the outside of the park at present, will be brought within the area and will be eight feet wide.

There will be a shelter of some sort containing a sand pit at the entrance.

Mr. Caparn is a member of the Municipal Art Society of New York, and serves that organization as chairman of the committee on playgrounds and school gardens. He is also a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects and of the American Civic Association.

The triangular plot of ground at Mt. Prospect avenue and Mt. Prospect place



EXTENSION OF WESTCHESTER AV. TO PELHAM BAY PARK.
New York Park System.

walks in the pagoda in Washington park, \$495; iron railing around animal house in Washington park, \$398; and sewers in Mitchell park. Bids have also been received for the erection of a pheasant house in Washington park; an open pavilion in Reynolds grove; for the installation of a fountain in the Windlake avenue triangle, and for two methods for driving cribbing for the lake shore drive, for which there is a special appropriation of \$21,000. A survey has been ordered of a tract proposed for an addition to Juneau Park.

The new pavilion to be erected this season in Kosciuszko Park, the design for which is shown in one of the illustrations, will include three buildings. The side structures will contain tables for the use of picnic parties. The central building, with which the two wings will be connected by covered passageways, will be occupied by a caterer. It will be of wood construction.

Milwaukee now has 974 acres of parks, lying in fifteen of the city's twenty-three wards. The principal tracts

are Lake Park, 124 acres, Riverside, 24 acres; Mitchell, 58 acres; Kosciuszko, 37 acres; Humboldt Park, 46 acres. Pelham Bay Park in the extreme north east corner of the city, as shown in the accompanying diagram. Pelham Bay Park covers 1,756 acres and has, with its group of islands, about nine miles of water front. A plaza will be constructed at the entrance to the park, which it is expected will be much used when a proposed elevated extension is built on Westchester avenue.



DESIGN FOR LAKE FRONT TERRACES, LAKE PARK, MILWAUKEE.

in Newark will also be developed into a small park, after a plan by Harry B. Filer, forester for the Newark Shade Tree Commission. This scheme calls for massing of evergreen and deciduous shrubs, including dwarf rhododendrons, boxwood, spirea and English ivy on half of the park. The other half will be in lawn.

New Parks and Improvements

Sid. J. Hare, Kansas City, Mo., has been commissioned to prepare plans for a 250 acre park and a city square at Moberly, Mo. The park is a naturally beautiful tract and some unique features will be developed. Mr. Hare has also recently completed plans for a town site of 400 acres at Empire,

row. The treatment of Rock Creek valley in this way will involve an expenditure of \$4,750,000.

The Essex County, N. J., park commissioners will experiment with oil sprinkling on Park avenue, this season. Four English swans have been placed in Weequahic Park in this system. Frederick N. Shepard has been re-elected president of the Commission and Alonzo Church secretary.

An ordinance to be introduced in the city council of Atlanta, Ga., provides for the election of the park commissioners by the council and creates the office of general superintendent at a salary of \$2,000 a year.

The Park Board of Peoria, Ill., has added ten acres to Glen Oak Park at a cost of \$13,150.

is considering the establishment of a bathing beach in Roger Williams Park.

Park Superintendent Charles Carette, of Pomona, Cal., has prepared plans for the parking of the grounds near the two railroad stations.

The grass will be cut by contract at Harrisburg, Pa., this season for the first time instead of by the park force.

The city council of Atlanta, Ga., has voted to buy a tract for a small park in the congested district of the fifth ward.

The city council of Pasadena, Cal., has been asked to authorize a popular vote on the question of issuing \$50,000 in bonds for the improvement of Tournament Park.

The park commissioners of Fall River, Mass., have advertised for bids for the erection of a bandstand and shelter house in South Park.

The LaCrosse Light & Power Co., LaCrosse, Wis., will convert a large tract at Hatfield, Wis., into a park with a view of making the town a summer resort.

Dallas, Tex., has acquired four lots at Cedar Springs and Ashland avenues for a public playground.

The park board of Seattle, Wash., will equip one of the city parks with a playground.

The park board of Kansas City, Mo., asks for \$241,640 in addition to \$156,000 for the three mill tax levy for park purposes this year.

A proposition to issue \$100,000 in bonds for park improvements will be submitted to popular vote at Boise, Idaho.

The park committee of the Detroit city council has cut \$106,650 from the park budget of \$443,870 for this season's work.

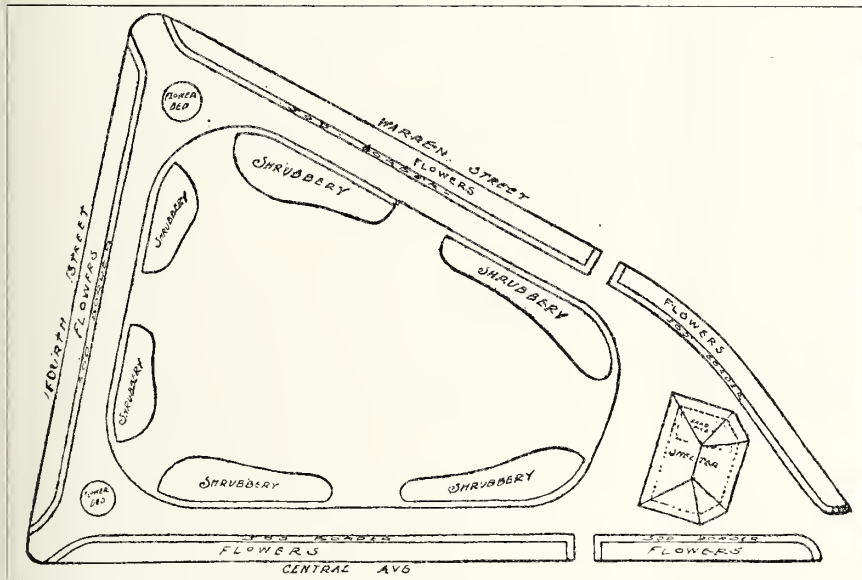
Frederick Law Olmsted has made an examination of the proposed Metropolitan Park System of Rhode Island, with a view to a preliminary study of the work for which there is an appropriation of \$250,000.

The Parks and Ferries Committee of Montreal estimates that \$45,000 will be required for the parks and boulevards this year.

The Elm Park Hotel property at Wellesley Hills, Mass., has been acquired for park purposes.

The Hackensack Improvement Commission, Hackensack, N. J., has decided to buy or condemn land for park purposes on the Hackensack river between Court and Anderson streets.

Roscoe Conkling Park, a tract donated to the city of Syracuse, N. Y., by T. R. Proctor, has been enlarged by the addition of 120 acres, making the



PLAN FOR SMALL TRIANGLE, NEWARK, N. J.
Harold A. Caparn, Landscape Architect.

Ark., where he has also sub-divided 16,102 acres into farm tracts with a park road traversing the sub-division. With commissions for several fine home grounds and considerable cemetery work in addition to this, Mr. Hare is in the midst of a very busy season of work.

F. E. Pease, landscape gardener of Des Moines, Ia., has made plans for a small park at Cameron, Mo., and is working on plans for a city park along the banks of the Cedar River at Vinton, Ia.

Ira D. Wines has presented the town of Lehi, Utah, with a block of ground for a city park.

The "open treatment" of Rock Creek Park, which provides that that pleasure ground be left as much as possible in its natural state, has been recommended to the Commissioners of Washington, D. C., by Engineer Commissioner Mor-

The park board of Springfield, Mass., has bought a 20-acre tract at the end of No. Pleasant street, for future park development. The purchase price was \$3,000.

Charles L. Denison, of New York City, has donated \$10,000 to Corning, N. Y., toward a fund to establish a public park.

The state of New York has bought 3,500 acres of land in the Adirondack region for an addition to the Adirondack State Park.

George E. Kessler, of Kansas City, Mo., has prepared plans for an elaborate park extension system for Springfield, O., at the request of the Commercial Club, which body has asked the city council to put the matter of issuing bonds to acquire the land before the people.

The park board of Providence, R. I.,

tract now 380 acres. Olmsted Bros. have been engaged to make plans for its improvement.

Park Superintendent Henry C. Fuller, of New London, Conn., is preparing for the improvement of Riverside Park, donated to the city by Senator Frank Brandegee.

The park board of Minneapolis has let the contract for the erection of a pavilion at Powderhorn Park and a storage barn at Lyndale Farmstead to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

Soil experts from the Department of Agriculture at Washington have made a report on the condition of Central Park, New York, and recommended the growing of a crop of potatoes or corn in the park to rehabilitate the worn out soil.

The park board of Buffalo will ask for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the care of the city shade trees as required by a bill passed by the legislature.

An ornamental concrete retaining wall will be built about a part of the lake in the City Park in Denver, and surmounted by a railing to allow the crowds to get closer to the band during concerts.

The school board of Boston has appropriated \$50,000 for the establishment of playgrounds which are to be under the direction of Dr. T. F. Harrington, head of the department of school hygiene.

W. A. Creitz, park superintendent at Cambridge City, Ind., is preparing to improve the new city park in that town.

The Roeding estate has donated to the town of Fresno, Cal., a tract of 117 acres for a public park.

The board of park commissioners of Grand Rapids, Mich., has asked for an appropriation of \$48,963 for park work this year. A bath house and wading pool at the settling basin are among the improvements contemplated.

A band stand and other improvements to cost \$2,500 are soon to be begun in Boynton Park, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The city of Indianapolis, Ind., has obtained an option on 25 acres of land in the Ellenberger woods for future park use.

Olmsted Bros., Brookline, Mass., are making plans for the beautifying of the grounds about the new Kentucky state capitol at Frankfort.

The park funds are all derived from the Nashville Railway & Light Co., which pays the city three per cent of its gross revenue. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$36,151. W. F. Josolyne is superintendent.

The annual report of the Pleasure Driveway and Park District of Springfield, Ill., includes reports for 1905, 1906 and 1907, a map of the park district and a plan of each of the parks prepared by Arthur Hay, chief engineer. There is now a park area of 243 acres in the district, and the total expenditure for construction and maintenance in four years was \$141,971. The annual revenue from taxation for the next few years is estimated at about \$40,000. An excellent report on park matters made by Olmsted Brothers for Portland, Ore., is reprinted in the report. The chief tracts are: Washington Park, 152 acres; Williams Boulevard, 18.17 acres; Lincoln Park, 85.44 acres. Two steel bridges were erected in Washington Park the past year, and owing to the washing of driveways by rains brick gutters are to be built on all roads that have grades enough to cause them to wash.

The park commissioners of Springfield, Mass., have issued their annual report in the usual attractive form. It is illustrated and contains about 100 pages. Besides detailed expenses and receipts of the department the volume also includes a list of the city's public grounds, a catalogue of the 203 wild birds observed in the park by Robert O. Morris, the flora of the park, the revised laws relating to parks and playgrounds and the park ordinances.

At the annual meeting of the Playgrounds Association of Washington, D. C., much progress was reported. There were twenty-six playgrounds opened, fourteen school grounds, which belong to the school buildings and are used in connection with the schools, and twelve outdoor grounds. Of these only two are owned by the District of Columbia; two are in the back yards of the settlement houses, and the remainder are on borrowed or rented private property. There is a recreation center at the Western High School, at which there is a very successful branch of the public library. The attendance the past year has been quite remarkable, the number of visits made by the children being 376,381. The average attendance a day on the municipal grounds was 222 children at each ground, and on the school grounds 169. The officers elected were: President, Cuno H. Rudolph; treasurer, Eugene S. Stevens; secretary, Miss Giles Scott Rafter, and supervisor of playgrounds, H. S. Curtis.

PARK NEWS.

At the spring elections in Iowa, Des Moines and Cedar Rapids by popular vote passed under the commission form of government known as the Des Moines plan, in which the government is vested entirely in a mayor and five councilmen. Commissioner Keffer will have charge of the department of parks and public property in Cedar Rapids. The retiring board of commissioners, Messrs. Krebs, Haskell and Jackson, have built up a fine park system for the city, Mr. Krebs having been instrumental in securing Ellis Park, the handsome waterfront tract.

The report made by the Des Moines park commissioner, in turning the parks over to the new city government, gives much interesting data. There are nineteen parks belonging to the city, a total of 676 acres.

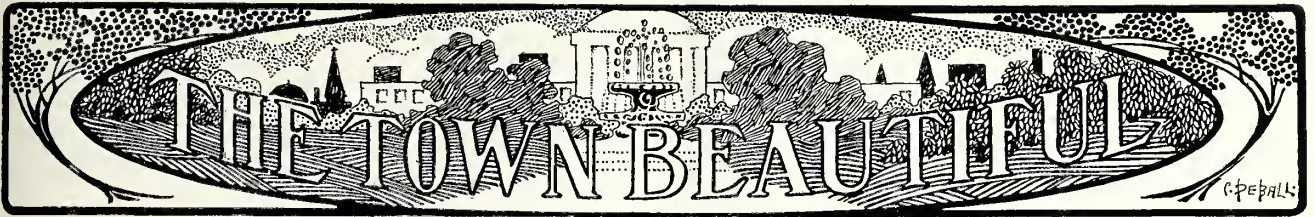
* * *

The Buena Park Improvement Association of Chicago has purchased a tract of ground known as the "circle," just east of the Buena station on the Northwestern "L," for \$7,600, and wishes to turn it over to the city on condition that the special parks commission provide a fountain where the

birds can drink, and shelter for such of the feathered community as wish to use it. The Circle lies near Graceland Cemetery, where for years the wild birds have been given ample protection. In consequence their numbers have increased greatly, and it now is estimated that there are more than 200 varieties.

FROM THE PARK REPORTS

As noted in this department last month the Parthenon, in Centennial Park, Nashville, Tenn., a replica of the famous Grecian structure, has been completed and the seventh annual report of the park commissioners of that city announces that the structure is to be used as an art gallery and memorial hall. Other interesting memorial structures recently completed in this park are a band stand of unique form, an elaborate monument to Major John W. Thomas; two concrete bridges, and sun dials were built in Richland Park, and a fountain and walks constructed in Watkins Park. There are about 120 acres of parks in the city, including Centennial, 90 acres, and Watkins, Richland and Clifton, of about ten acres each.



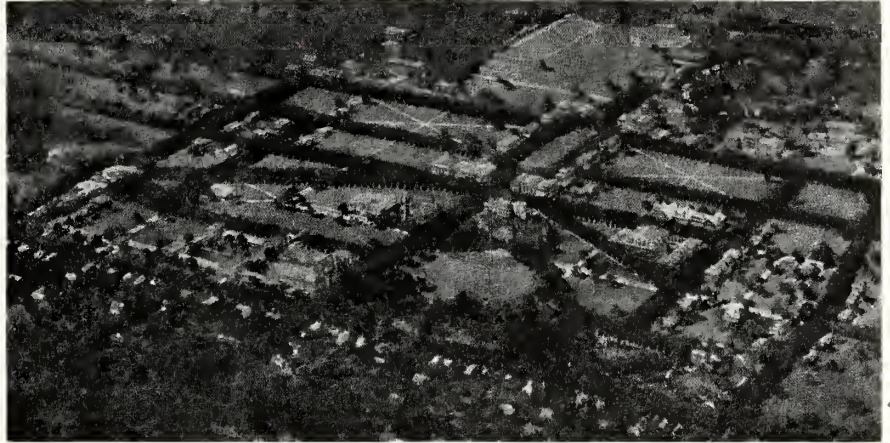
LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR STATE COLLEGE GROUNDS

There is scarcely a situation where an adequate plan for broad future growth and development is more necessary than for a college grounds, where growth is necessarily slow, generally being determined by the state of the college exchequer.

Charles N. Lowrie, the New York landscape architect, has prepared an illustrated report and plans for the campus and grounds of the Pennsylvania State College that is well adapted to the development of the property over a long term of years and in a great variety of contingencies. It has been officially adopted by the board of trustees.

The central feature of the plan is a grouping in a "civic center" of the strictly public buildings, such as the library, lecture halls, laboratories, etc., in a terraced quadrangle, through the center of which a simple dignified open lawn effect is contemplated, with shaded walks and driveways along the sides and ends giving convenient access to all the buildings. The lawns are on three levels separated preferably by terraces, with masonry steps for the paths and inclined roadways. Two fine sites for statues are offered at the intersection of the axes on the main terrace. At about equal distances from this central group to the right and left and above and below, and closely connected with it by paths and driveways, are six proposed secondary groups, all tributary to it, but each complete in itself, such as the department of agriculture, women's buildings, dormitories, etc.

A carefully designed system of driveways and paths has been provided, and it is recommended that they be lined out with young elm trees at an early date. They have been designed in such a manner as to tie the surrounding groups with the central group; and also to supply a connecting drive passing through or beside the six outlying groups, uniting each to the other while at the same time forming a complete circuit of the college. Thus a stranger arriving at the railroad station could be taken directly to any objective point, or he could, by a more circuitous route,



PERSPECTIVE DESIGN FOR PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE GROUNDS.
Charles N. Lowrie, Landscape Architect.

view in detail the whole college plant in all its varied departments with-

out the necessity of covering the same ground twice.

STATE REGULATION of BILL BOARDS

A bill introduced in the General Assembly of Rhode Island, giving cities and towns the power to regulate outdoor advertising and to levy and collect license taxes upon such advertising, aims an effective blow at the billboard nuisance. The bill has been indorsed by the American Civic Association as well as by the Rhode Island League of Improvement Societies; and a similar measure is to be brought before all the State Legislatures which are in session this year. The bill in full is as follows:

"An Act Granting to Cities and Towns Power to Regulate Outdoor Advertising, to Levy and Collect License Taxes in Connection Therewith, and to Fix and Collect Penalties for Violation of Regulations Made Under Its Authority.

"It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

"Section 1. The term 'outdoor advertising' as used in this act shall include all such advertising so displayed as to attract the attention of persons on any public highway or while in the vehicle of any common carrier or in any station of such carrier or while in any public building, public park, public

grounds or other public place, whether such advertising be by means of printing, writing, pictures or a combination thereof, and whatever may be the means of display, except that it shall not include advertising located upon private property and relating exclusively to the business conducted in such property or the sale or rental thereof.

"Sec. 2. In order to preserve the health, safety, morals, and comfort of the inhabitants of this state, every city and town thereof shall have power in its corporate capacity to regulate outdoor advertising both as to the place where such advertising may be permitted, the character of the structures upon which it may be placed and the subject matter that may appear thereon; *provided*, such regulations shall be reasonable in their requirements.

"Sec. 3. In order to more effectively exercise the power hereby conferred, it shall be lawful for such cities and towns to levy and collect such license tax upon outdoor advertising as may be necessary to defray the expense of inspection, and to require the payment of the same before such advertising may be permitted, and where the ad-

(Continued on page 332)

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

The Massachusetts Civic League, which is a growing power for good citizenship and the betterment of conditions in that state, is taking steps to organize the Massachusetts Civic Conference, which is to develop a forum and exchange for ideas, methods and results in community activities, and a meeting of a committee to arrange for the meeting of the conference was held at the league's headquarters, 3 Joy street, Boston. The arranging of the program was put in the hands of special committees, as follows: Methods and work of improvements societies, Harlan P. Kelsey, chairman, Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Edward T. Hartman, Frederic A. Whiting; technical education as a social force, Robert A. Woods, chairman, Mrs. E. M. Overholser, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Philip Emerson, Carlton D. Richardson, Edward T. Hartman; provincialism, or local patriotism, Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, chairman; young men's organizations for recreation, Joseph Lee, chairman, Francis Bardwell, Thomas Curley. The members of the publicity committee are Edward T. Hartman, Miss M. Anna Tarbell and Frederic A. Whiting.

* * *

Plans for uniting the 75 individual improvement associations of Minneapolis are being formulated by Frank W. Bigelow, secretary of the joint committee of the Minneapolis Improvement Associations, and as soon as a complete list of all organizations can be secured and their officers communicated with, a special meeting will be called in which the initial steps will be taken.

The plans of the joint committee will be to unite all the improvement leagues under one general head, to be known as the Minneapolis General Improvement Association. The work of the individual leagues will be continued as formerly, but delegates from each will be appointed to a central assembly which will act in a body for the good of all the leagues. As it is planned, this general council will be composed of about 100 members and will act in the place of the individual leagues in conferences with the city council and park board.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Civic League of San Francisco, business officers and specially appointed delegates

from thirty-eight improvement clubs were present. George R. Fletcher, appointed by the executive committee of the league as a special representative on organization of sanitary affairs in his report, said that notices had been sent to all the improvement clubs in the city, requesting them to appoint special committees on sanitation to work in co-operation through the central office of the Citizens' Health Committee. The clubs had responded with alacrity and much show of enthusiasm. He also told of the organizing of the sanitary committee of the Women's Clubs.

* * *

Cleaning-up days are becoming increasingly popular. The Town Improvement Society of Jackson, Mich., held one May 1.

The Commercial Club, Civic Improvement Club, Young People's Civic League and the Clean City Club of Huntingdon, Tenn., set apart April 27 as "cleanup day," and everyone was busy beautifying and cleaning their

taken is the establishment of parks throughout the city, ground for which has been secured, and trees will be planted along the streets. The league has been permanently organized and cleaning will be done every year.

* * *

The Civic Improvement Committee of Milwaukee, members of the Citizens' Business League and other public bodies accompanied by O. C. Simonds, landscape architect of Chicago, recently made a voyage over the Milwaukee river to view the possibilities for improving the river front. They saw only one "bright spot" on the trip. Mr. Simonds, the same evening in his lecture before the civic improvement organizations, said that the Milwaukee river, by reason of its course through the center of the city, would lend itself happily to simple but effective decoration. He traced the course of the river from the outer harbor to the dam and pointed out spots where special work in a decorative way could be done. Mr. Simonds also suggested a series of miniature gardens in spots along the river front, all of which could be arranged easily and cheaply.

* * *

The Civic Association of Anderson, S. C., has been giving particular atten-



HOME GROUNDS OF MRS. RUFUS FANT, ANDERSON, S. C.

premises. The result shows in the report that traveling men say Huntingdon is the prettiest town in West Tennessee.

April 17 was cleanup day in Florence, Cal., and the city was given the first general cleaning in its history. The work was supervised by the Civic Improvement League. Merchants, school teachers, pupils, clerks and others waged war on filth, and hundreds of wagonloads of trash were hauled away. The next work to be under-

tion to Silver Brook Cemetery and the local paper is authority for the statement that the cemetery is the prettiest place in Anderson. That it is not the only pretty place the accompanying picture will show, and will also show another field in which the association's work has produced good results. It is doubly interesting as a view on the home grounds of Mrs. Rufus Fant, president of the Civic Association.

(Continued on page 332)



TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

NEW, NEGLECTED OR LITTLE KNOWN PLANTS

The genus *Hydrophyllum*, Water-Leaf, consists of the six species herein described, no more known as far as I can learn. The origin of the name *Hydrophyllum* is involved in obscurity. Everybody, at all conversant with Greek, knows that *Hydrophyllum* means "Water-Leaf." But why did Linnæus, the great botanist, in 1753 apply the name *Hydrophyllum*, "Water-Leaf," to this genus?

I have grown one species of this genus for many years in my flower garden, and have noticed that after a storm, water remains a long time in the depressions upon the upper surface of the leaves, and in the deeply channelled upper side of leaf stalk, especially at the base where it joins the stem of the plant. Probably Linnæus observed this. I have often wondered why this genus is not better appreciated. No one seems to know it well; even gardening encyclopedias fail to do it justice.

Very many know and like to grow, various species of *Gilia*, *Nemophila*, *Placelia* and *Myosotis* (*Forget-me-Nots*), but know nothing of *Hydrophyllums*, just as worthy of culture as those just mentioned, some of them well worthy of a place in our foremost gardens, parks and cemeteries.

As these six species differ very widely as to habit, beauty and use, I shall carefully describe each.

1. *Hydrophyllum virginicum*, L. *Virginia*; Water-Leaf: This is one of the two species named and described by Linnæus. More than fifteen years ago I found a clump of this species in bloom, the rather pleasing shade of color catching my fancy, but I did not especially care for the plant at first. I was growing more than 100 other ornamentals, gems from all lands. The clump is to-day fully three feet long and two feet wide, a solid compact mass—the root leaves a dense mass 10 inches high—beautiful in leaf and in flower and I would about as soon think of parting with my *Iris* (many species), lilies, *pæonies*, roses or other choicest gems as to part with this. In its season it is my most indispensable cut flower for bouquet making.

I—THE WATER LEAVES.

The many creeping root stalks mat closely together forming a large and very dense clump, from which rise very many root leaves and many angular, more or less branching stems about 1 foot high. The plant is especially handsome when it begins to grow in early spring, the large dark green pinnate leaves beautifully blotched with white, this white changing to whitish green when the leaves are old. So the foliage is always handsomely mottled. Were the flowers of no beauty the foliage alone renders the plant well worthy of a place in our flower garden.

The branching stems bear many dense clusters of rather small flowers, like those of the *hepaticas*, *phlox subulata*, *viola pedata*, etc., exceedingly variable in color, scarcely two plants with flowers of same shade of color, ranging from pure white, through dull white, purple to very deep violet purple, some shades not at all attractive. The pure white and darkest shades are very fine. But the plant I have grown for upwards of fifteen years I prefer to all that I have seen, it being one of the most remarkable flowers in all of my collection. It is of a peculiar light purple, not very attractive when in a cluster by itself alone. But it has a property that I know of no other flower possessing, that I have never heard mentioned of any other flower, that of vastly adding to the beauty of flowers when placed with them, either with a single flower of another kind or in a bouquet of many kinds. Place a cluster of these flowers with the *Iris*, rose, *pæonia* or lilac, or any other flower of its season, and it vastly enhances the beauty of the flower with which it is placed (some kinds more than others), and itself becomes a thing of beauty; the effect of this combination is always a surprise to those who see it the first time. My large clump produces more flowers than any among my hardy perennials, and yet the supply is none too great for I can make no bouquet without it while it lasts, the small dense clusters of rather pale flowers combining most beautifully with the brilliant hues of larger flowers, creating

a rich harmony of colors in the entire bouquet, vastly enhancing the beauty. The flower is not particularly handsome by itself alone, not even attractive; its beauty only appears when combined with other flowers. It is therefore one of the very best of cut flowers for the florist, or any one liking cut flowers, while its very beautiful foliage, especially in the spring and early summer, renders it well worthy of a place in our formal flower gardens, parks and cemeteries. Should always be grown in large masses, the larger the better. As not all the various shades of color in these flowers are handsome, even pretty, while others are especially so, some nurseryman should make a selection of the best colors and propagate them, as no one would like the pale, dull colored ones. It is a plant of the easiest growth, flourishing anywhere if not too wet or too dry. Of all the *Hydrophyllums* this is the only one that makes a strong bold effect in the flower garden, the only one that will flourish anywhere, the only one making large showy masses. Hence it is the best for general culture and the best of all for the florist.

2. *Hydrophyllum macrophyllum*, Nutt; large-leaved water-leaf: Another perennial species, and much the largest of the genus, with a rather thick stem 2 to 3 feet tall, covered with long wooly hairs. Leaves lobed or pinnate, very large, lower often a foot long. Flowers larger than those of *H. virginicum*, in very dense sound clusters, nearly white. Prefers shades. Worthy of planting in ornamental woodlands. Flowers in June.

3. *Hydrophyllum appendiculatum*, Michx; appendaged water-leaf: This species is a biennial, not flowering until the second year and then only once. Stem little branched, angular, slender and weak, rough, hairy. Flowers in broad, loose clusters, larger than those of either of the preceding, the largest of the genus. Violet, blue or purple, many shades, to white, very pretty, fine for cut flowers. Worthy of a place in the border, where very conspicuous

(Continued on page X)



SOME LIVE PROBLEMS OF CEMETERY PLANTING

More Variety Needed

After visiting several leading cemeteries the past year, I find the arrangement and variety of plants for bedding and the covering of graves much the same, few varieties being used, and incongruous mixtures predominating. To persons of culture and aesthetic taste, too much mingling of definite species of plants in one bed is gaudy, inharmonious and not so effective and satisfactory as a solid bed of one kind with a well-kept lawn. The public needs education in these matters. In a majority of cases the burial plot is the only ground held, which for sentimental reasons they desire to ornament by the planting of flowers and grass. These desires should be encouraged in every possible way, while every effort should be made to suit individual taste and ideas. It is impossible to comply with every whim and caprice in this regard, but wise suggestion may be offered and will often tend to improve matters.

It is a safe rule to discourage the planting of a mixture of foliage and flowering plants in one little bed. Either a distinctively foliage or flowering bed should be determined upon, either being better than a mixture of both. Plants of separate colors, such as scarlet and white geraniums, are not as effective as if the bed is planted with one solid color. Coleus should not be planted with geraniums; it is more practical to plant them separately. A bed of alternanthera in any design is very pretty, compact, and appropriate.

For the permanent planting of graves the varieties used are few, chiefly confined to English ivy, vinca, euonymus, and sedum. There are many sorts of hardy plants, often seen in obscure cemeteries, very useful for this class of work, and should be more extensively employed for this purpose. When once planted they will always look good. They are free from diseases and insect pests, of neat, compact habit, offering a wider selection and variety, a point of considerable importance. Some of them are:

Cerastium tomentosum, silvery foliage; Phlox subulata and others, fine,

pretty floriferous: Iberis sempervirens, neat and compact flower, April and May; Lily of the Valley, an old favorite; Pinks, hardy garden, sweet scented, some sorts flowers all season; Spiraea filipendula, handsome flowers, fernlike foliage; Arabis alpina, rock cress, flowers a long time, very pretty; Aubretia, one of the prettiest small plants, covered with flowers in spring; Saponaria Calabrica, very dwarf, neat, pink flowers; Gypsophila cerastinoides, another fine little plant, three inches high, white flowers June to August.

W. M. EDWARDS.

West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Phila.

Cut Flowers for the Cemetery

What is most satisfactory for this purpose when the renewals cannot be oftener than once a week, is the problem which confronts those living at a distance from the cemetery. The question combines permanency with beauty.

On a lot recently complimented for its careful attention, the bouquets were not replaced oftener than this, and no fresh water was given in the meantime. The secret of success was traced to the large rose geranium leaves which formed the basis of all bouquets. No matter how badly withered the flowers were, these luxuriant leaves retained their verdure. A single plant grown in the garden was the source of supply and served well its purpose until cut short by frost.

The scarlet salvia combines beautifully with the geranium leaves, and as the branches root freely in water and continue to bloom, a durable bouquet results.

The choice gladiolus are very satisfactory, the light colored sorts having the elegance and purity of its near relative, the lily. The flowers open successively from the base, and as each in turn withers it shrinks partly into its sheath, leaving no unsightly marks of decay. Either as cut flowers or grown from bulbs planted in the soil, it is highly desirable.

The nasturtium in mixed colors, from cream through the various shades of yellow, orange, scarlet and bronze, all of which harmonize well with each other

and with the pale or dark green leaves, makes a handsome floral setting for a rose bowl or low vase. As the stems root in water and continue to flower freely this is one of the most lasting bouquets which can be devised. This plant is also very satisfactory for cemetery planting, as it endures hot sun and drought without complaint and flowers freely through the entire summer.

The hardy hydrangea is one of the most useful shrubs for cutting, the immense trusses of snow-white turning finally to pink or reddish brown, yet changing only in color, not in texture or form, and remaining comely even in old age.

The old fashioned calendula or pot marigold has much to commend it. The improved strains show beautiful variations in cream and gold; the flowers do not fade for a long time; and even after continued hard frosts which have cut down all other garden flowers, the calendula continues to bloom undis- mayed.

As a late bloomer, the cosmos is most valuable, coming into glory after the last aster has faded. Though the frosts often prematurely cut short its glory, the buds can be gathered and placed in water in a cool room, where they will continue to open, and can be used from time to time to renew the vases on the graves.

A single kind, of flowers in the various colors, to which may be added some delicately cut leaves, is always to be preferred to great variety. Simplicity in arrangement is always pleasing. A handful of sweet peas in harmonizing shades is more beautiful than a dozen kinds of flowers could ever be.

Plant Pests and Near Pests

Even in the cemetery the importance of the recognition of "mine and thine" is apparent; and the neglected graveyard is a continual reproach to those who, usually unwittingly, planted to please their own taste or convenience, without regard for the effects upon surrounding lots.

No objectionable plant is more common in old cemeteries than the com-

(Continued on page XLV)

CHAPELS AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS

BRADLEY MEMORIAL CHAPEL, SOUTHINGTON, CONN.
F. E. Norris, Arch.

INTERIOR OF BRADLEY MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

Chapel of Native Stone, Southington, Conn.

A very appropriate and inexpensive mortuary chapel in which use is made of local material, has just been completed in Oak Hill Cemetery, Southington, Conn., at a cost of \$5,000. F. Edgar Norris, Boston, Mass., was the architect. The building is built of selected local field stone and has a red tile roof, with copper gutters, conductors and flashings.

In plan the building is rectangular 20x34 feet exclusive of the front entrance porch. The auditorium floor is a puritan floor resembling tile, dark red in color with a black border. Opposite the entrance doors is a large fireplace built up of field stone with a tablet above it. The catafalque is placed at one end and is so arranged by means of a National Lowering Device, which is built in, that the casket is conveniently lowered to the basement to the tomb, which is thoroughly ventilated, with double doors of copper, covered to prevent rusting. The roof rafters are finished exposed, and the walls of the sides and ends are plastered to the wainscoting. The wood work is all North Carolina pine, stained in imitation of old oak. The plastered walls are of a shade of green to harmonize with the wood work. The windows are of leaded glass colored in soft tones.

Southington is a very old Connecticut town and the cemetery has been in use since 1733. The chapel is located near the entrance and

was a gift from the Bradley heirs as a memorial to their parents.

Nellis Memorial, Fort Plain, N.Y.

The handsome Catharine Nellis Memorial Chapel shown herewith was recently erected in Fort Plain Cemetery, Fort Plain, N. Y., as a gift of Mrs. H. H. Benedict, of New York City, at a cost of nearly \$13,000. It includes office, chapel and receiving vault and is complete and modern in every respect. It is built of Indiana limestone with all of the window mullins of sawed and carved stone. The windows are of cathedral glass. The interior is finished in oak with wainscoting of buff-colored pressed brick and ceiling of cypress, with supports and open beam work of

Georgia pine. Franklin heaters in fireplaces furnish heat and the metal furnishings are of dark bronze.

It is very conveniently arranged and carefully fitted out for all its uses. The main floor is 45x20 feet including the chancel which is 15x16 feet and separated from the auditorium by an open arch.

Adjoining the chapel is the office and receiving vault, which will accommodate 32 catacombs.

Frederick H. Gouge, of Utica, N. Y., was the architect and Hollman Bros., of Little Falls, N. Y., the contractors.

Fort Plain is a modern cemetery under perpetual care throughout, and in the careful charge of Superintendent W. C. Rapp.

NELLIS MEMORIAL CHAPEL, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.
F. H. Gouge, Arch.

A.A.C.S. Notes



for the 1908 Convention

The Executive Committee for the Kansas City Convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents are preparing to show their eastern friends something of the true western spirit when they visit that city in August. The preliminary programme published last month has called forth some favorable comment from PARK AND CEMETERY readers and the hope is expressed that the eastern members will show up in goodly numbers. It will do them good as is suggested by one writer "to get in contact with the hustling westerners." An effort will doubtless be made to attract exhibitors of machinery and appliances for use in cemeteries and also to ensure a display of photographs of entrances, chapels and similar improvements. All such exhibits tend to make the conventions interesting and instructive. The Executive Committee, in one sense, will appreciate suggestions as well as the co-operation of members in adding to the practical benefits of the convention in this manner. Let each one help to make this the best convention yet and thereby extend the helpfulness of the association.

From the Committee

"Within a few days each member of the A. A. C. S. will receive a folder postal card with 21 colored views of Kansas City, Mo. A little history of

its progress to date and the possibility of its reaching the second place in the rank of the great cities of the United States within a few years. Our bank clearings last week placed us seventh instead of tenth as printed on the postal, and so it goes; before the printer's ink is dry new records make the past sound like ancient history. We trust each superintendent will study the postal views carefully, learn that Kansas City is not a prairie town as one member at Providence seemed to think, but that it is one of the most naturally picturesque of American cities with many natural features so blended into a park system that it is difficult for even the expert to tell what was there originally, and what part the landscape artist has accomplished.

Kansas City has more than 100 hotels and the one selected, the Coates House, as announced in the preliminary program printed here last month, is on the highest point in the city. The letters with picture of hotel sent to each mem-

ber in April show that it ranks well with any we have visited lately. The prices we have secured will make it possible for all to arrange for rooms there during their stay in Kansas City. The price is \$1.00 and up European plan and \$2.50 American. Some of the early birds have already written and engaged rooms and we are looking for a full house, and profitable time to all.

Those pictures and lantern slides of the good things you have accomplished and a few of your failures should be sent at once, so we will know what we have to depend upon for Lantern Slide Night.

That lunch at Swope Park, Aug. 13, back in the hills of Missouri, will be a typical early day western barbecue if we can *Hyer a Cook* that won't go on a strike.

Keep your eye on this column and your fingers on your loose change until time to come to Kansas City, Aug. 11, 12, 13, next. Your Committee,

ROOT-HYER-COOK-HARE.



LAKE IN CANON CITY PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO.

NEW CEMETERIES, IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS

The Riverside Cemetery Association of Eckman, N. D., has been incorporated by Robert Ellsworth, C. M. Johnson, and Marvin Penrod.

The lodge and entrance of the new Mountain View Cemetery, San Bernardino, Cal., are nearly complete and the cemetery is soon to begin sale of lots. A. M. Ham is president of the association and W. H. Swan secretary.

Congress has passed a bill authorizing Woodlawn Cemetery Association, St. Marie's, Idaho, to purchase 40 acres of land in the Cœur d'Alene Indian reservation.

Fairlawn Cemetery Association, Oklahoma City, Okla., will erect an administration building and make other improvements to cost \$5,000.

Plans have been prepared for develop-

ing a new section in Union Cemetery, Brockton, Mass., and the old part will be put under perpetual care.

The Bennington Park Lawn Cemetery has been incorporated at Bennington, Vt., with a capital stock of \$15,000.

City Engineer John W. Howard of Bonaventure Cemetery, Savannah, Ga., has completed the surveying of the unimproved tract in Bonaventure Cemetery, and the city is considering the purchase of an addition.

Opposition is being encountered by the new cemetery ordinance at Muskegon, Mich., providing that all work on lots must be done by the cemetery employees, and the consideration of the measure has been postponed to ascertain the opinion of the people on the subject.

Elias K. Freed and John M. Harley of N. Wales, Pa., have secured options on a tract of land in the rear of the Kneeder station for the purpose of laying out a cemetery.

The Glenwood Cemetery Association, Utica, N. Y., will soon start the construction of a new entrance and will move the residence of Superintendent Keen to a new site.

The Greenwood Cemetery Co., Lexington, Ky., has been incorporated to develop a cemetery for colored people on a sixteen acre tract on the Thos. Bradley farm at Forest Hill. Henry A. Tandy is president of the company; Dr. W. H. Ballard secretary, and Jordan C. Jackson superintendent.

The Point Pleasant Cemetery, Warwick, R. I., has been incorporated.

The Ladies' Village Improvement Society of Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y., proposes to erect a stone and concrete fence about the cemetery.

The Elmhurst Cemetery Co., Joliet, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000 by J. N. Schuster, Joseph W. Campbell and Clifton W. Jordan.

Williamsport Cemetery, Williamsport, Pa., will build a new iron fence around the cemetery and make other improvements with a fund of \$2,500.

The Board of Public Works of Elkhart, Ind., has recommended an appropriation of \$2,500 to construct a retaining wall along the Elkhart river front of Grace Lawn Cemetery.

The Meridian Cemetery Association of Cline, Okla., has been incorporated at \$1,000 by C. C. Lancaster, T. S. Whisenhunt and others.

Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Dubuque, Ia., will erect a new receiving vault this season.

Rienzi Cemetery, Fond du Lac, Wis., has let the contract for new entrance gates to Robert Powrie. The entrance will include massive stone posts of Kentucky Oolitic limestone and will cost about \$600.

Griggsville Cemetery, Griggsville, Ill., has been incorporated by L. W. McMahon, L. J. Harvey and C. T. Kenney.

Calvary Cemetery, Holyoke, Mass., has let the contract to P. J. Kennedy for the improvement of a new section to contain 300 lots.

Rockford Cemetery Association, Rockford, Ill., has recently passed the following rule. "Hereafter no copings or corner posts shall be erected in the cemetery and the sexton is authorized to lower all corner posts to the grade of the sod. In special cases this board will consider petitions for copings around isolated lots."

The Rovey Cemetery, Farmersville, Ill., has been incorporated by William R. Rovey, Reinhard Fuchs, J. O. Brown-ing.

The United German and French Catholic Cemetery Association of Buffalo, N. Y., will spend \$150,000 on improvements to its grounds at Pine Hill.

The Anaconda Cemetery Association, Anaconda, Mont., has incorporated and will make improvements in the grounds and employ a sexton for six months in the year.

Warsaw, O., has bought a seven acre tract and will lay out a new cemetery to be known as Valley View. E. Z. Hays is clerk of the association.

The Odd Fellows Cemetery, Santa Cruz, Cal., will add four acres of adjoining territory.

OHIO ASSOCIATION AT TOLEDO

The annual convention of the Ohio Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials will be held at the Southern Hotel, Toledo, June 23 and 24. Invitations have been set to a large number throughout the state and a good attendance with a substantial increase in membership is expected.

The program is as follows:

Tuesday, June 23rd, 10 a. m.: Welcome address by Mayor Whitlock and response by H. A. Church; roll call; application and reception of new members; address of president; secretary's report; communications; secretary's half hour receiving fees and dues; appointment of committees on resolutions, auditing and location.

At the close of the morning session special cars will be taken for Woodlawn Cemetery, where lunch will be served. After lunch take car for Calvary and Forest Cemeteries, then to Walbridge Park to inspect "Zoo," etc.

Evening Session, 8 o'clock: Report of J. C. Cline, delegate to the National Convention at Providence, R. I.; paper

by I. N. Smith, of Greenville, Ohio, subject, "An Ancient and Modern Burial"; discussion of same; question box; nomination of officers.

Wednesday, June 24th, 10 a. m.: Paper by R. B. Woodward, of Somerset, Ohio, subject, "Educating Our Patrons in Burial and Cemetery Subjects;" discussion of same; reports of committees; unfinished business; election of officers.

Afternoon: At the close of the morning session special car will be taken to Toledo Beach for dinner. After dinner, bathing and boating on Lake Erie. Return to Toledo for evening session, leaving ladies on the way at the Casino to return to headquarters by special car after show is out.

Evening Session, 8 o'clock: Papers; discussion of same; question box.

The Executive Committee is as follows: John Perrin, President, "Woodlawn," Toledo; W. R. Renz, "Forest," Toledo; Henry Bresser, "Calvary," Toledo; John J. Stephens, "Greenlawn," Columbus.

CEMETERY NOTES

Daniel J. Callahan, superintendent of Prospect Hill Cemetery, Omaha, Neb., was sentenced by Judge Sears in the criminal court to pay a fine of \$2,500, for making burials in occupied graves, a motion for a new trial being overruled. This is the minimum sentence that could be imposed. After imposing the fine Judge Sears suspended it for twenty days in order to allow Callahan time to have his appeal bond approved by the supreme court. After this was done he was released on his old bond. An appeal will be taken at once to the supreme court. In overruling Callahan's motion for a new trial Judge Sears said he found himself in that condition of mind that he would be almost glad to have found error in the record so he could grant a new trial. "I have no doubt," said the court, "that Judge Baldwin, president of the association, gave the orders to lower any body found in the digging of a grave and that those instructions were passed on to the subordinates."

* * *

Unless some further legal proceedings can check the movement, the Roman Catholic diocese of Newark, N. J., which includes all the part of New Jersey north

of the Raritan river, will establish in North Arlington its largest cemetery on 203 acres of land which it recently bought in that borough at a cost of about \$200,000. The borough common council and local board of health had refused to grant the diocese permission, but that verdict was set aside by a decision of the state board of health in a hearing on the appeal taken by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark from the ruling made by the local authorities. John M. Bell, who appeared for the borough, based his argument against the proposed cemetery mainly upon the contentions that it was opposed by residents of the borough, and upon the law limiting the number of cemeteries within cities, towns or townships to three. It was not contended that it was dangerous from a sanitary point of view. The judge ruled that two of the cemeteries in the township were one and that this one would not therefore exceed the legal number.

State Senator Wakelee's bill to eliminate appeals to the State Board of Health when permission to establish a cemetery was refused by local authorities, was shortly before defeated in the legislature by a vote of 8 to 9. The

Wakelee bill would have cut off this appeal of the Catholic Diocese noted above

* * *

Mt. Olivet Cemetery, near Colma, Cal., a suburb of San Francisco, is sending out some good advertising matter in the form of little cards for enclosing in envelopes. On one side is a view in the cemetery and on the other something like this:

"Mt. Olivet, San Francisco's Memorial Park (non-sectarian). The largest of all San Francisco cemeteries; forever dedicated to the interment of the dead, without religious or fraternal restrictions. On the park plan. Every plot fronting on a pathway. No walking over the graves of others. The Superintendent or Assistant always in attendance at the Cemetery, and every courtesy will be shown visitors. By appointment a representative will call at the office or residence of any so desiring. Mt. Olivet can be reached by Cemetery Electric Cars via Mission Street; San Mateo Electric Cars from 5th and Market Streets; Southern Pacific Trains from 3rd and Townsend Streets; Southern Pacific Trains from 25th and Valencia Streets, or by automobile direct, via New Boulevard. City office, Grant Bldg., Market and 7th Streets. Phone Market 5446."

* * *

The Travis-De Groot bill permitting a public roadway to go through 2,000 feet of one corner of Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., to connect Highland Park and Forest Hill Park has been passed by the New York Legislature. Commenting on this measure, the New York Tribune says: "It may have been a mistake to group so many large cemeteries in a part of Brooklyn, but now that they are there it would be an ungrateful thing to disturb them for the sake of real estate schemes or to provide speedways for automobiles. There does not really seem to be any legitimate need for such a road as that contemplated in a pending bill, from Highland avenue to the other side of Forest Park. There are already two such roads, and the desecration of two long-established cemeteries merely for the sake of a third and slightly shorter road would seem to be poor policy. Let the dead rest in peace while the automobiles go by on the other side."

* * *

A landslide recently carried an acre or more of the bank of the Genesee river at Holy Sepulcher Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., into the gorge of the Genesee, the earth above the rocky sides of the gorge being torn away to

within a few feet of the nearest graves. Superintendent John B. Meisch has made arrangements for the building of a retaining wall, should the bank crumble as far back as the driveway. It is estimated that the wall would cost about \$10,000. At present there seems to be no imminent danger that the graves will be disturbed, but should any signs of danger appear, work would immediately be started on the wall.

* * *

In an action of ejectment brought by the Mt. Pleasant Cemetery Association, Newark, N. J., against the Erie Railroad Company, decision was recently rendered in favor of the railroad. The suit centered about the title to a strip of land 21 feet broad, running along the edge of the cemetery, which has been a question of legal dispute since 1881. The railroad company assumed possession of the strip on the ground that they had a state grant for it. This was made the basis of the defense. In directing the verdict the court stated that the State grant to the land must be considered as superior to the rights of the cemetery.

* * *

Petitions signed by property owners living west of the city limits of Kansas City, Kan., have been presented to the city council asking that body to take steps to restrain the Greenwood Cemetery Association from opening a cemetery on a tract of land a half mile west of the city limits on Minnesota avenue. The cemetery association has purchased twenty acres there which it purposes to convert into a cemetery. The petitions were referred to the legal department.

* * *

The Minnesota State Board of Health is notifying many cemeteries of the state who have not been keeping record books, that such books must now be kept in compliance with a recent state law. Dr. H. M. Bracken, St. Paul, is Secretary and Executive Officer.

* * *

The General Assembly of Connecticut passed an act amending the charter of Hartford to delegate to some department of the city the control of all city cemeteries. In pursuance of that act an ordinance was introduced in the council providing that the park commission have the care of cemeteries.

* * *

Vandals recently did \$1,500 damage to monuments in Forest Home and the Catholic cemeteries at Greenville, Mich., and the superintendent is making an

effort to discover the identity of the culprits. Machine oil, acid or some other liquid which has a damaging effect, was poured over the monuments.

* * *

Opposition to the removal of the cemetery at Coralville, Ia., resulted in an outburst of vandalism, when just after the dedication of the new cemetery unknown parties cut down all the evergreens in the enclosure and cut the fence to pieces. About fifty trees were cut down.

* * *

Hidden in a scooped-out hole under a tombstone in Riverside cemetery, Cleveland, O., a patrolman found a basket of silverware. The police believe it was stolen.

SUNDAY FUNERALS

The movement against the Sunday funeral seems to be growing apace in the smaller towns. A petition from the undertakers, clergymen and liverymen has been presented to the Virginia Cemetery Association, Virginia, Minn., not to permit any burials on the Sabbath except in the case of contagious diseases.

At a meeting of the Funeral Directors at Oakland, Cal., the association voted to do all in its power to stop Sunday funerals in the city. The directors of the various cemeteries and crematories in Oakland have been conferred with in this matter and it is expected that these organizations will close their gates on Sunday, except in case of contagious diseases.

Other places that have taken similar action are reported as follows in the Embalmers' Monthly:

At a session of the Interdenominational Ministers' meeting of the District of Columbia, the members of the association pledged themselves not to attend funerals on Sunday, unless justified by some unusual circumstances.

At Antigo, Wis., the pastors, liverymen and funeral directors and sextons have signed an agreement that after March 1st, they will "discontinue to conduct or assist to conduct funerals on Sunday in or around the city of Antigo, the only exception being in the case of contagious disease which will be treated according to the state laws." This step is taken following the example set by Milwaukee, Appleton and other cities in Wisconsin.

The Protestant ministers of Rushville, Ind., have adopted resolutions declaring that they will not conduct funerals on Sunday hereafter.

The Ministerial Association of Brown County, Wis., at a meeting held in

Green Bay, recently adopted resolutions condemning the holding of some Sunday funerals and the public viewing of remains.

At Los Angeles, Cal., the undertakers have agreed to refuse to take charge of funeral services on Sunday.

At the convention of the ministers of Schuylkill County, Pa., the ministers agreed to refuse to act at Sunday interments and adopted resolutions against ostentation and demonstration of any sort.

At Elmira, N. Y., the ministers agreed

that a combined effort be made to do away with funerals on that day.

The Catholic clergy have joined the undertakers, liverymen and their drivers of East St. Louis in their endeavors to discourage Sunday funerals.

At Janesville, Wis., the ministers and undertakers have signed an agreement not to officiate at funerals on Sunday, while at Lansing, Mich., the Ministerial Union adopted resolutions recommending dispensing with Sunday funerals and agreeing further to present the subject from their pulpits to their people.

GETTING RID OF DANDELIONS

A Kansas cemetery superintendent writes for information concerning the best method of getting rid of dandelions, which he says have "pretty well taken the cemeteries" there.

Henry Field, seedsman, of Shenandoah, Iowa, has a new preparation in powder form which he claims will kill dandelions without injuring the grass, and in addition to the chemicals which have been advertised in these pages, we reprint herewith some previous correspondence on this subject which appeared in PARK AND CEMETERY.

The late Superintendent David Woods of "Homewood," Pittsburg, advised cutting them out by the roots. H. Wilson Ross, of Newton Center, Mass., gives the same advice, and adds: "Other methods of using acids, etc., take just

as much time and give no better results."

Superintendent Frank Eurich of "Woodlawn," Detroit, says: "I am of the opinion that, generally speaking, we can't get rid of them entirely on large areas. We dig out large quantities annually, endeavor to keep them in check somewhat by constant mowing, but have given up the idea of ever getting entirely rid of them."

John M. Boxell, superintendent "Oakland," St. Paul, writes: "In my experience, the best way to get rid of dandelions is to remove the plants by cutting the roots three or four inches below the surface with an asparagus knife, and allow none to go to seed within the grounds. If not cut deep enough they will sprout up again with several heads instead of one."

FROM the CEMETERY REPORTS

The annual report of the North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I., includes a large index map of the grounds, a list of lot owners with locations of their lots, forms for deeds, etc., rules and regulations and suggestions as to the advantages of perpetual care. The additions to this fund during the year amounted to \$10,495, making a total of \$214,289. These were 684 interments during the year and the total number since 1848 is 31,726. The total expenditures for the year were \$39,032.

Calvary Cemetery, Fond du Lac, Wis., expended \$1,086 during the year. There were 104 interments. The perpetual care fund amounts to \$1,042. The association will this year finish up the three acre addition opened last year. Drives will be built and trees planted.

The annual report of Richard Lawes, superintendent of the Utica Cemetery Association, Utica, N. Y., shows expenditures for the year of \$23,216. The permanent care fund amounts to \$145,-

208. There were 522 interments for the year, 404 foundations built, and 101 lots sold and 70,465 square feet of ground seeded.

At the annual meeting of the Franklin Cemetery Company, Franklin, Pa., the board of managers were authorized to purchase an addition of 12 acres. The total assets of the company amount to \$14,605. Cyrus D. Phipps, who entered upon his 25th year as superintendent, reports 151 interments during the year. There have been 2,311 interments in the 24 years of Mr. Phipps' superintendency.

The annual report of the Mt. Hope Cemetery Corporation, Bangor, Me., tells of the resignation of Superintendent Cole and the election of Reuben E. Hathorne to take his place. The executive committee has recently contracted for the erection of a new administration building to cost \$10,000. The expenditures for the year were \$5,131 and the trust fund amounts to \$51,031.

REGULATING BILLBOARDS

(Continued from page 324)

vertising is of a permanent nature to require the payment of such a license tax as shall defray the expense of annual inspection thereof.

"Sec. 4. The said cities and towns shall have power to collect said license taxes as debts are by law collectible, with appropriate penalties for delay in payment. They shall also have power to fix and collect as debts are by law collectible a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each erection of outdoor advertising in disregard of regulation made under the authority of this act and to immediately remove any such outdoor advertising erected in disregard of such regulations, or for which the license taxes imposed by the same authority have not been paid. And all officers duly appointed by the city and town councils under this act shall have a right to enter upon premises where such advertising is displayed, for the purpose of inspection and for the purpose of enforcing the ordinances created thereunder."

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

(Continued from page 325)

At the recent annual meeting of the Village Improvement Society of Easthampton, Mass., plans were made to secure systematic action in the disposal of rubbish and a committee appointed to report on the establishment of public playgrounds. The flower committee was given \$35 for prizes for the children in their annual flower show. The following officers were chosen: President, J. H. Sawyer; vice-president, G. B. Noble; clerk, C. H. Johnson, treasurer, G. S. Buckner.

* * *

One thousand two hundred and forty-one packages of flower seeds were distributed among the school children of Albuquerque, N. M., by the seed committee of the Civic Improvement League as the first installment of the seed the league expects to give the children to help beautify the city.

* * *

Cass Gilbert, architect, and Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architect, have been employed by the City Beautiful Commission of New Haven, Conn., to prepare plans and report on a comprehensive system of civic improvement for that city.

* * *

The Playgrounds Association of Scranton, Pa., is to sell 10,000 buttons to raise funds for the establishing of playgrounds.

TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

PUBLICATIONS INDEXED AND ABBREVIATIONS USED.

American Florist (A. F.), \$1.00 year; 5c copy.
Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
Bulletin of League of Am. Municipalities (B. A. M.), \$2.00 year; 20c copy.
Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
Canadian Municipal Journal (C. M. J.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
Country Gentleman (C. G.), \$1.50 year; 20c copy.
Century Magazine (Cent.), \$3.00 year; 35c copy.
Charities and The Commons (Char.), \$2.00 year; 10c copy.
Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; 25c copy.
Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
Embalmer's Monthly (E. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; 10c copy.
Florists' Exchange (F.E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; 5c copy.
Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.

Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 15c.
Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; 50c copy.
Independent, The (Ind.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), M. D. G., \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

Billboards, In Defense of, by S. B. Queal, B. A. M., 9:11-1. Apr., '08.
City Beautiful, The, by Albert T. Hey, F. R., 21:5-6. Apr. 16, 1908.
Civic Improvement Work, A Third Season in, by Anna B. Underwood. Illust. M. H., 36:181-5. May, '08.
Country Home, The. Illust. A. B. M., 40:333-61. May, '08.
School, The, and Its Grounds, by Daniel A. Clark. Illust. Fruit Grower, 19: 232-3. May, '08.
Take Care of Your Own Town, B. A. M., 9:101-2. Apr., '08.
Town Meetings, Elective, as a form of Government, by A. D. Chandler, M. E., 34:265-6. May, '08.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

Bedding Plants, When and How to Use Them, by Alois Frey. Illust. A. F., 30:554-7. Apr. 11, 1908.
Burbank, Luther, by Garrett P. Serviss. Illust. Chaut., 50:407-16. May, '08.
Burbank, Luther, Recent Work of, by M. F. Berry. Illust. Sci. Am., 98: 260-2. Apr. 11, 1908.
Our Landscape Architects, Their Qualities and Defects, by F. A. Waugh, Country Gentleman 73:442. Apr. 30, 1908.
Rose Growing, Modern Methods of, by E. Holmes, A. F., 30:769-71. May 9, 1908.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

Border Planting, by Theodore Wirth, Supt. of Parks, Minneapolis. Illust. M. H., 36:161-7. May, '08.
Concrete Culverts and Bridges. Illust G. R. M., 9:124-6. Apr., '08.
Concrete, Reinforced, for Highway Bridges and Culverts, by J. A. Mortland, M. E., 34:277-83. May, '08.
Cremation, Antiquity of (Cont.) by Albert C. Freeman, Undertaker's Journal, London, Mch., '08 and following.
Greenhouses, Notable, of America. Illust. By L. W. C. Tuthill, G. C. A., 7:27-31. Apr., '08.
Kentucky Rock Asphalt Macadam, M. E., 34:268. May, '08.
Road Building, Labor Saving Machines for. Illust. G. R. M., 9:120-2. Apr., '08.
Road Problems in England, by H. H. Humphreys, G. R. M., 9:133-5. Apr., '08.
Tar and Oil Experiments on Rhode Island Highways, by A. H. Blanchard, M. E., 34:283-8. May, '08.
Tombs, The Royal of Egypt, by A. M. Todd, E. M., 21:131-3. May, '08.
Types of Drains, Culverts and Bridges Advocated by the State Highway Dept. of Pennsylvania. Illust. G. R. M., 9:109-13. Apr., '08.
Walnut Lane Bridge, Philadelphia. Illust. G. R. M., 9:107-9. Apr., '08.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

Appalachian Hearing, The, by J. T. Rothrock, F. L., 11:123-4. Apr., '08.
Borers, How to Exterminate, by J. J. Levison, G. C. A., 7:35-6. Apr., '08.
Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees, The Best, by P. J. Berckmans. Illust. G. M., 7:217.
Evergreens and Evergreen Planting, by H. F. Torrey. Illust. G. C. A., 7:32-4. Apr., '08.
Fern, A New, by Willard N. Clute. Illust. A. B., 14:8-10. Feb., '08.
Forestry Bills, Progress of, in Congress, W. R., 7:15-17. May, '08.
Forest Taxation, W. R., 7:20-2. May, '08.
Hardy Perennials, Present Importance of, by Richard Rothe. Illus. Hort., 7:557-8. Apr., 25.
Hardy Climbing Roses, by W. C. Barry. Illust. C. G., 73:360-1. April 9, 1908.
Pinus ponderosa, by C. S. Harrison. Hort., 7:473-4. April 11, '08.
Rhododendrons, by W. M. Brown. Illust. Hort., 7:457. April 11, '08.
Roses, Hardy Outdoor, by David McFarlane, F. R., 21:10-11. April 23, 1908.
Roses for Decorative Purposes, by J. F. Sullivan. Illust. A. F., 30:548-51. April 11, '08.
Roses in Colorado, by J. A. Valentine, A. F., 30:610-12. April 18, '08.
Wild Roses, Original Work Among, by W. Van Fleet. Illust. F. E., 25:518. April 11, '08.
Vaughan's Greenhouses, Western Springs, Ill. Illust. F. E., 25:506-7. April 11, '08.

PERSONAL

The Hon. Samuel Cole, of the Governor's Council, has been elected superintendent of cemeteries at Beverly, Mass., to succeed Geo. F. Standley.

A. N. Grover, who for the past two years has been superintendent of the National Cemetery at Springfield, Mo., has been transferred to the superintendency of the National Cemetery at Fort Scott, Kan. Clayton Hart is transferred from Tennessee to succeed Mr. Grover.

Lester H. Cudworth has been elected superintendent of cemeteries at Oxford, Mass., to succeed A. J. Moon. Mr. Cudworth is president of the Oxford Agricultural Society and superintendent of grounds for that organization.

W. A. McKee, formerly an express messenger, has been appointed superintendent of Oak Park Cemetery, New Castle, Pa., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Geo. L. Leslie.

Tarvia

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W. B. Hatch, formerly assistant superintendent of parks at Hartford, Conn., has been appointed superintendent of construction for Hillside Cemetery, Torrington, Conn. The tract is a 65 acre hillside in the rough and the period of construction is estimated at from three to five years. Olmsted Bros. have general charge of the work.

The Business Men's Association of South Bend, Ind., is planning to beautify that city. John G. Barker, superintendent of Riverview Cemetery, is the association's adviser on horticultural matters, and recently gave a stereopticon lecture to show the effect of judicious planting of trees and shrubs.

James Wilson, formerly superintendent of Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, at Niagara Falls, Ont., has been elected park commissioner of Toronto, Ont., to succeed John Chambers, resigned. The office also includes the superintendency and carries with it a salary of \$3,500.

A. Chandler Manning announces the opening of an office for the practice of landscape architecture at Reading, Mass.

M. H. West, assistant superintendent of Lincoln Park, Chicago, recently made a western trip in company with H. S. Richards, assistant superintendent of Washington Park and Linn White, engineer of the South Park System. While in Kansas City they were the guests of Franklin Hudson, president of the Park Board of that city, and inspected the city's fine park system.

Charles E. Greening, Monroe, Mich., has prepared plans for improving the grounds of The Clinton Hotel and Sanitarium Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich. The company was recently incorporated and proposes to establish an American Karlsbad on the banks of the Clinton river near the popular Michigan resort. Mr. Greening visited many of the famous resorts in Germany last year and will incorporate as many of the desirable features he observed as possible in this new project.

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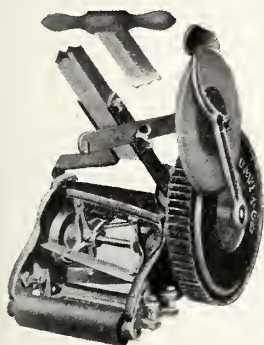
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REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED

"The Wash Method of Handling Water Color," by Frank Foster Fredrick, published by the Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Ill., is an interesting description of the processes and uses of wash drawing, and is a reprint of an article that formerly appeared in the Manual Training Magazine. Illustrated. Price 50c.

The Department of Agriculture sends some interesting bulletins of much practical value to horticulturists and park and cemetery workers. Circular No. 1 of the Bureau of Plant Industry is "Self-Boiled Lime-Sulphur Mixture as a Promising Fungicide," by W. M. Scott. "The Use of the Split-Log Drag on Earth Roads," by D. Ward King, is an interesting exposition of this practical method of improving country roads.

The American Civic Association has issued two interesting departmental booklets: "The Smoke Nuisance," by F. L. Olmsted and Harlan P. Kelsey, and "The Railroad as a Factor in Civic Improvement," by Jos. T. Richards.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin giving the results of spraying operations conducted in two Nebraska apple orchards in 1907. Detailed records are given of the cost of spraying, and of the yield and value of sprayed and unsprayed fruit. The bulletin is free to residents of Nebraska. Address the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb., asking for Bulletin No. 106.

The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me., is now mailing Bulletin 154 which contains analyses of Paris greens and prepared Bordeaux mixtures as sold in Maine in 1907. This bulletin (154) will be sent free to all residents of Maine on application. The station also issues Bulletin No. 153 on "Fertilizer Inspection" and 152 "Seed Inspection."

The National Council of Horticulture, which was organized at the World's Fair at St. Louis, has been doing a good work since its organization in disseminating through the press elementary articles on gardening topics intended for beginners, and is continuing the work this year. The cost is provided for by voluntary contributions, and the council is advised in the conduct of this bureau by a number of the leading instructors in horticulture in the agricultural colleges and by other authorities in such lines of work. The articles are prepared under the immediate direction of Prof. H. C. Irish, of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, and the object of

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Public and Private Grounds*

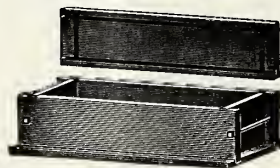


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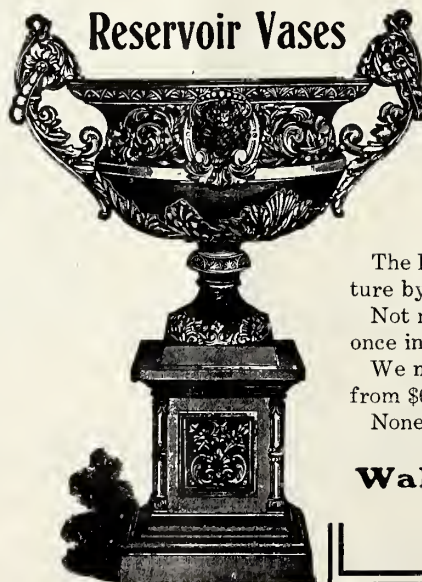
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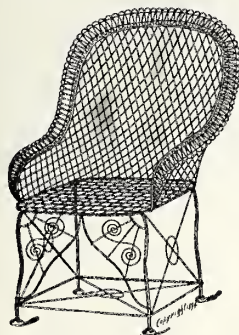
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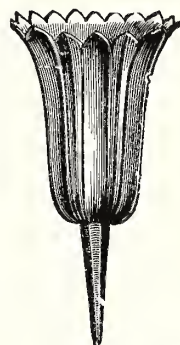
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Height, 43 inches; diameter of vase, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, including handles, 31 inches; capacity of reservoir, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.



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their publication, which is a highly commendable one, is to arouse popular interest in gardening, which will in time result in more beautiful home grounds, more attractive cities and a better understanding of nature.

West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, sends a neatly illustrated descriptive booklet.

Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden Vol. 6, No. 19, contains reports of officers telling of the year's work of the institution.

Somerton Hills Cemetery, Philadelphia; illustrated book of rules, regulations and information.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

Illustrated book of The Steel Basket Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., telling about their park and cemetery waste receptacles.

Illustrated descriptive folder of the Granite State Mowing Machine Co.'s lawn mower and lawn trimmer and edger.

The M. D. Jones Co., Boston, Mass., send a large stock sheet 23x35 inches in size illustrating an extensive line of vases, settees, signs, lawn furniture, etc.

The American Nursery Company reports a material increase in orders this season over the combined business last year of the different concerns constituting this company. The company's large wholesale business, at both the Bloodgood Nurseries Department, Flushing, L. I., and the F. & F. Nurseries Department, Springfield, N. J., although constantly growing, does not show so large an increase; but the orders for Public Grounds and Private Estates, with all of the Departments, have far exceeded expectations. The favorable location of the Sales Department at No. 150 Broadway, New York, is a great convenience to the company's patrons.

LITTLE KNOWN PLANTS

(Continued from p. 326)

plants are not expected, and yet too pretty to be neglected like the *Whitlavia*, *Phacelia*, *Nemophilis* and *Gilia*. Called "Appendaged Water-Leaf" because of peculiar drooping appendages between the sepals. Flowers in May to August.

4. *Hydrophyllum capitatum*, Dougl.; dense clustered water-leaf: The smallest species from the far west, a delicate little plant only 9 inches high growing in dense tufts, softly hairy. Flowers blue to white, in round dense clusters. Give it a place with the *Phacelias*, *Nemophilas*, etc.



RESULTS THREE MONTHS AFTER PLANTING

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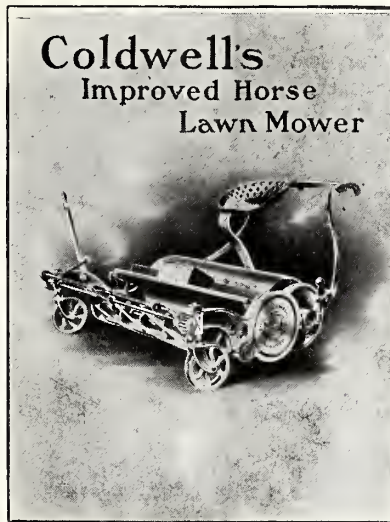
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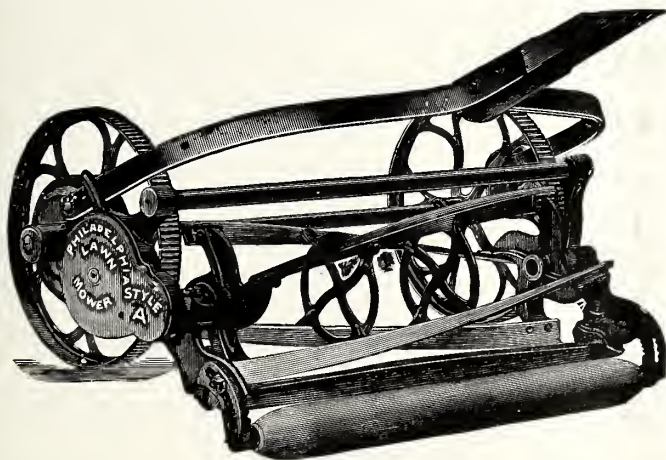
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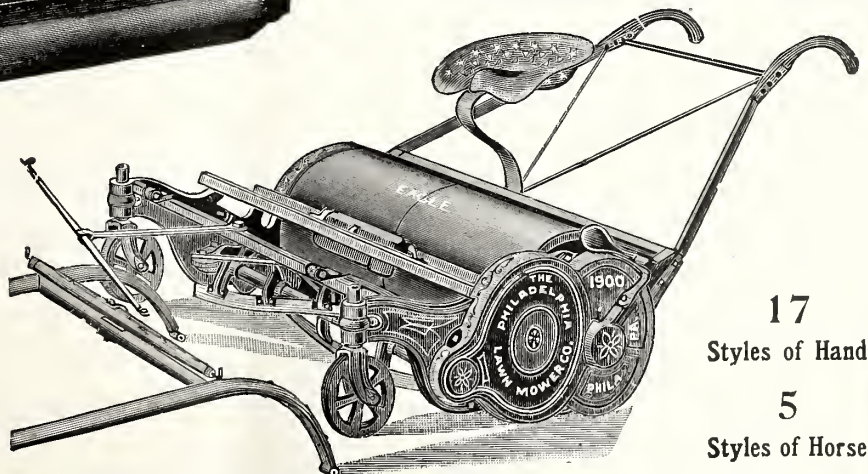
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17

Styles of Hand

5

Styles of Horse

5. *Hydrophyllum occidentale*, Gray; western water-leaf: Another far western species, one foot or more high, pubescent, hirsute or hispid. Leaves larger, lobed. Flowers variable, ranging from violet purple to white. Worthy of a place in the border, or ornamental woodland; a modest flower commanding respect yet not demanding our homage.

6. *Hydrophyllum canadense*, L.; Canada water-leaf: Very remarkable for its very peculiar rootstocks and for its very large, round five to seven lobed palmate leaves. The large rootstocks are the most peculiar I have seen in any plant, flattened and very broad, each side coarsely toothed with the large very thick bases of the petioles. The leaves are very large, rounded, palmate 5-7 lobed, the lowest 1 foot or more broad, the uppermost about 4 inches broad. Whole plant smoothish. The plant grows from 12 to 18 inches high. The flowers are medium sized for the genus; in dense clusters at the top of the stem, a leaf arising above each cluster, the color ranging from white through many shades of purple, blooming the latest of all, June to August. While I would not recommend this plant for a conspicuous formal garden, nor for every border it is an excellent plant for the wooded park and ornamental forest.

Summary: The only species suitable for the flower garden, and of special value to the florist is *Hydrophyllum virginicum*.

Hydrophyllum appendiculatum, the appendaged water-leaf, has the largest and showiest flowers, but is a biennial with a very unsightly looking straggly habit, with leaves speedily blackening after flowering season is over, but for the beauty of its many colored, rather large bell-shaped flowers I grow it scattered among the other plants in my border of hardy perennials, prizing it next to *Hydrophyllum virginicum*, which is a much handsomer plant, but with much less showy flowers.

Hydrophyllum virginicum has the handsomest foliage, *H. macrophyllum* and *H. Canadense* the largest leaves; *H. macrophyllum* is the largest plant, *H. capitatum* the smallest. *Hydrophyllum appendiculatum*, *H. occidentale*, and *H. virginicum* have handsome flowers, with the widest range of color, and give excellent promise of rewarding the one who may yet, by careful selection and cultivation, develop a choice assortment of varieties for our flower gardens.

I would not recommend *Hydrophyllum canadense* and *H. macrophyllum* for the home flower garden, but I would not dispense with them in the wooded park or ornamental forest.

Reliance Stone Crushers, Screens Elevators, Bins, Etc.

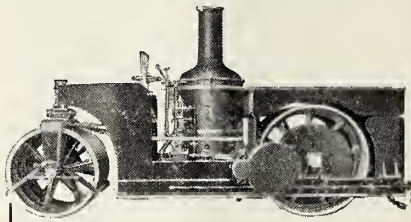
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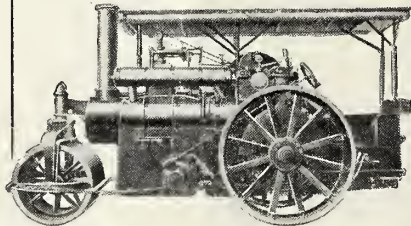
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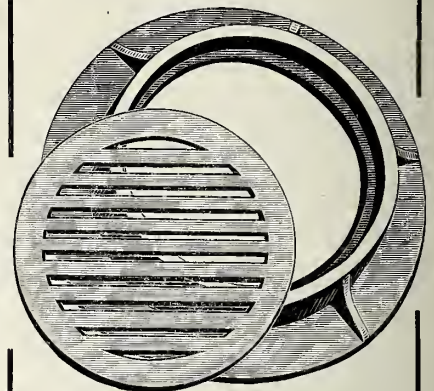
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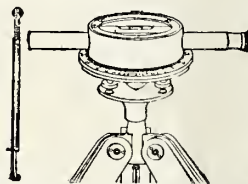
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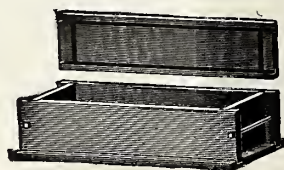
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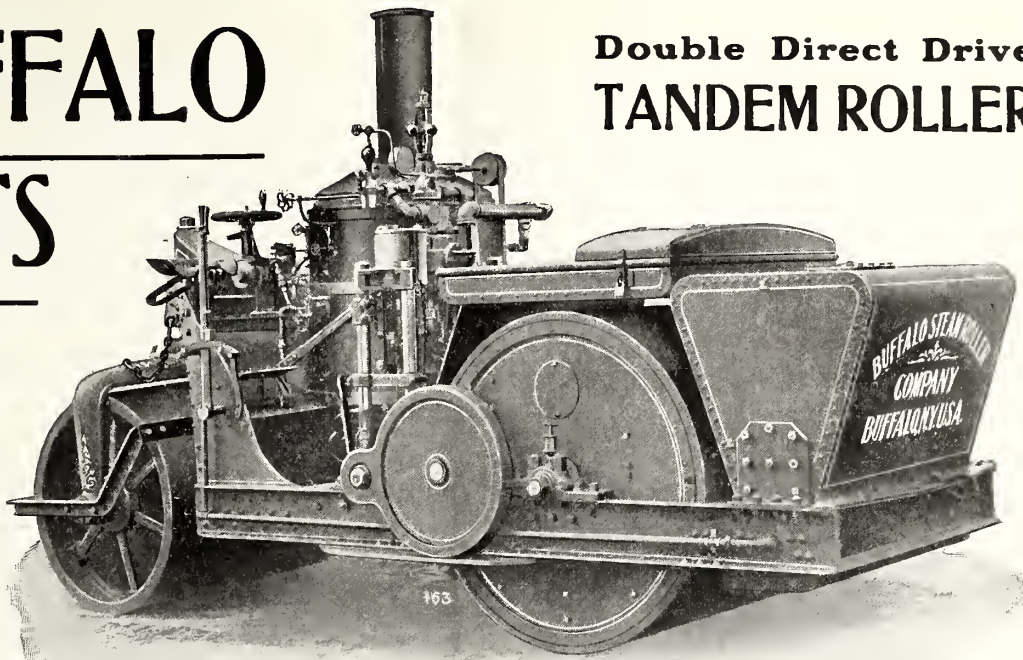
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I would treat *Hydrophyllum Capitatatum* just as I would a *Phacelia* or *Nemophila*.

WILFRED A. BROTHERTON.

Rochester, Mich.

PLANT PESTS

(Continued from p. 327)

mon periwinkle, *Vinca major*, erroneously called myrtle. Its evergreen nature and the rapidity with which it hides the bare ground easily explain the favor found a generation or two ago; and while handsome when in bloom, the speed with which it takes possession of an entire lot renders it objectionable. While the variegated sorts spread less rapidly—as they are less robust in growth—even these are of questionable merit, and only a careful trimming with the lawn mower will insure against their encroachment upon forbidden ground.

A Euphorbia, the Cypress Spurge, from its mossy appearance often called California Moss, is another old-timer which we can well spare. With so many better things which have manners enough to keep their place, these omnipresent members of the plant world may well be excused.

Kenilworth ivy is so dainty that one would scarce expect it to become a pest, yet if allowed to seed it will soon establish itself too well. While its growth may be permitted, care should be taken that it is confined to the lot of its admirer. As a trailer in vases it is certainly highly ornamental. In this situation it can not possibly do any one harm if not allowed to go to seed.

The lily of the valley, quite out of keeping with its modest appearance, spreads rapidly by root growth. It is beautiful both in flower and foliage, but will soon encroach upon adjoining lots unless closely watched and restrained. However, as the advance is readily noted, this plant can be grown as freely as desired, only with the determination of the owner that it shall keep its place.

In selecting any plant for the cemetery it is a good rule to keep it entirely within the lot limits. If this is too laborious, discard at once. No one has a right to dictate for others, any more than he has a right to grow Canada thistles and white daisy to send the seed broadcast over adjoining farms.

The *meum et tuum* applies equally in the case of weeds. There are numerous plants peculiar to waste places which come unawares unless the most strict vigilance is exercised. A bit of ground ivy clinging to the root of some choice plant in transplanting will soon insinuate itself into the adjoining lots

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Write at once for Prices and Particulars.

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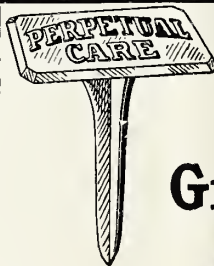
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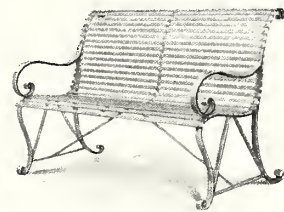
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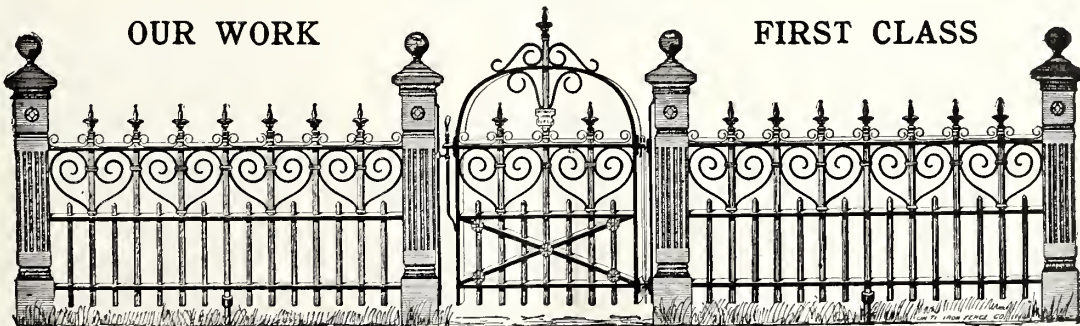
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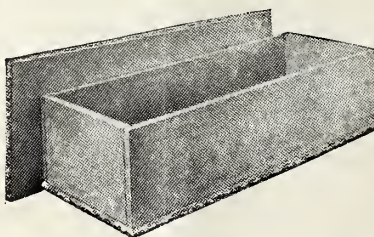
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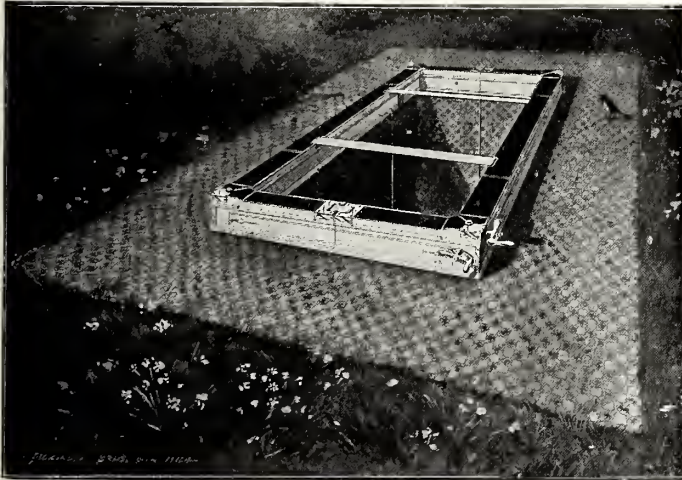
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The entire weight of device 75 pounds.

E. R. Butterworth, Seattle, Wash., Ex-President of the National Funeral Directors Association, sends the following:

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Gentlemen—I desire to say that I do not see where it would be possible to improve on your Lowering Device. We are using three at this time (all your make) and out of three thousand interments made where your device was used I have yet to have the first accident.

Most respectfully, E. R. Butterworth & Son.

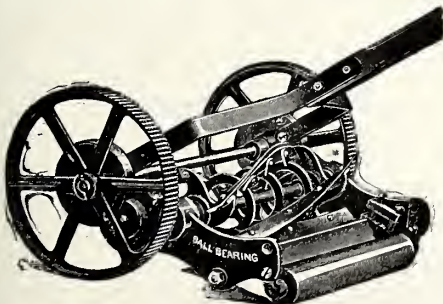
John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Device 3,500 times without an accident.

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.
Gentlemen—In justice to the perfection and safety of the mechanism of your Casket Lowering Device as well as its neat appearance when in use, I wish to state that in the cemeteries under my charge we have nine of your Devices in use and used them at least 3,500 times for lowering caskets of all sizes and weights without a single accident or mishap.

John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

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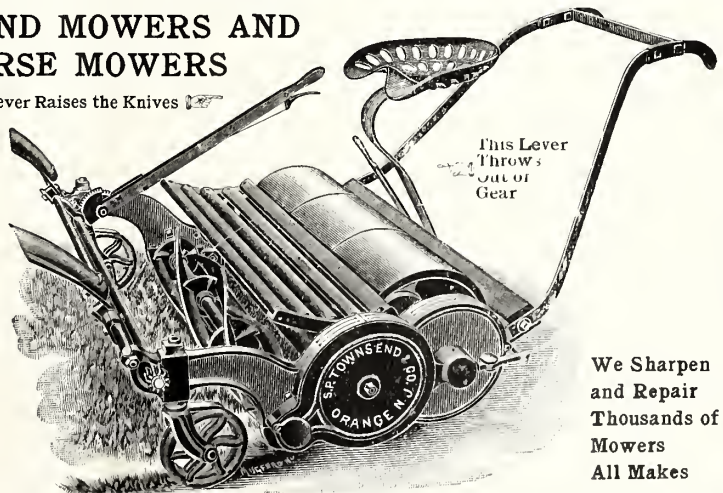
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Advertisements, limited to five lines, will be inserted in this column at the rate of 50 cents each insertion, 6 words to a line. Cash must accompany order. Additional lines 10c a line. Copy must reach us by the 8th of the month.

WANTED POSITION—As superintendent of cemetery or park by a thoroughly competent man, up-to-date landscape architect and gardener, also florist. Address Landscape (Ill.), care Park and Cemetery.

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9 to 11-inch, 125 in a case, \$1 per doz., \$8.50 per 100, \$80 per 1,000.

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9 to 11-inch bulbs, 125 in a case, \$1.75 per doz., \$12.50 per 100, \$120 per 1,000.

Lilium speciosum Melpomene. Very rich crimson. 8 to 9-inch bulbs, 225 in a case, 75c per doz., \$6 per 100, \$55 per 1,000.
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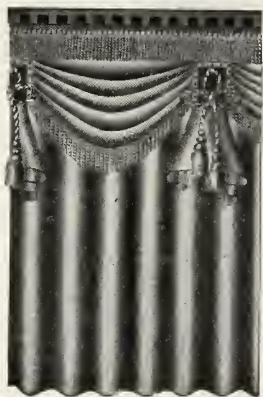
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An American Roller, made in an American factory by American workmen.

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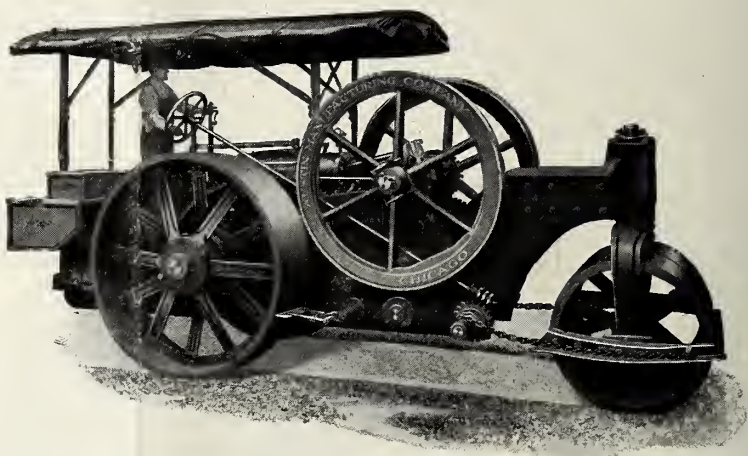
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Vol. XVIII. No. 4.

JUNE, 1908

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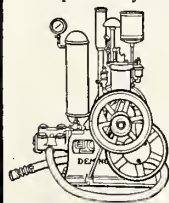
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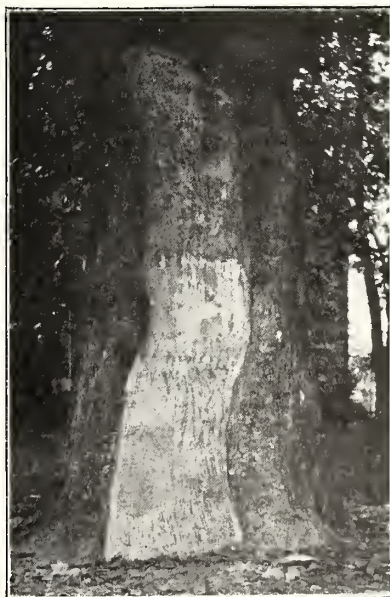
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Tells when, where and how to plant; discusses pruning, insects, diseases and spraying, covering the subject of the growing of roses out of doors and under glass.

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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVIII

Chicago, June, 1908

No. 4

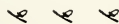
Two Important Conventions

The first convention in the west of the American Association of Park Superintendents will be held in Minneapolis, Minn., August 11-13 next, and if location has anything to do with making the gathering a success, Minneapolis offers attractions practically unsurpassed. The hospitality of the city, its beautiful surroundings, its fine park system, and progressive spirit generally, create an inspiration always conducive to successful deliberations and interesting proceedings, and it is quite certain nothing will be spared to make the Minneapolis convention most enjoyable as well as instructive to the park men attending it. It affords an excellent opportunity also for western park superintendents to take part, and as a token of loyalty to their calling they should be very fully represented, and such an opportunity for mutual benefit and acquaintance should never be missed. The preliminary program is published on another page. The Kansas City convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents is bespeaking a full attendance, and the promises for a delightful and profitable meeting are multiplying. The cemetery superintendents always conspire to have the best convention of all every year, and the local committee of arrangements are not letting the grass grow under their feet in preparation for this annual meeting. In city making and building Kansas City has been, in spite of embarrassments, most progressive, and will have much to interest and attract cemetery superintendents, and a full attendance is urged. Cemetery organizations everywhere should endeavor to be represented, for it really means money to them.



The Governors' Conference

The conference at the White House last month on the Conservation of our Natural Resources drew together some forty state governors and five hundred representative delegates and prominent men. It was a pronounced success from every point of view and President Roosevelt is to be congratulated on his wisdom in bringing it about. Intense interest was manifested throughout its sessions and the speeches of the President, Secretary Root, Mr. Bryan and other distinguished men showed a perfect unanimity of opinion on the necessity of stopping the waste of our natural resources, protecting what we have left, and of encouraging a fostering care in their use for our domestic and commercial needs. It has been evident all along that nothing of practical benefit could be brought about without the co-operation of the states with the federal government, and to this end the conference has unquestionably tended, for a progressive and constructive spirit permeated its deliberations, and while no immediate results as to further action were disclosed, the way was left open in the final resolutions for future work.



The Billboard Nuisance

The American Civic Association has just issued a pamphlet on "The Billboard Nuisance," which should be in the hands of active workers in the cause of abating this nuisance in every community in the country. It is intended "to afford a summary of the arguments advanced against objectionable billboards, and to furnish suggestions as to the most available ways and means for the curtailment and elimination of the evil," and the information contained in its 48 pages justify both its intention and publication. It discusses the in-

dictments against the billboard, the judicial decisions rendered, the efforts made to suppress or curtail its use, its effect on property values, state laws relating to it, taxation and regulation, the work of the public press, how such advertising is managed abroad and how to combat billboard abuses at home. It does not appear to us that, in any campaign for the furtherance of outdoor improvement, the people have been more alive to the necessity of suppressing an evil than in that against the advertising billboard, and it is not therefore surprising to note that evidence is steadily increasing in volume to the effect that the public does not approve of the billboard. In its excessive and obtrusive use it has become intolerable, and war against it must be waged until it is under complete and permanent control. All interested in the work and desirous of obtaining the latest available information should address the secretary of the American Civic Association, Philadelphia, Pa.



The City Beautiful

It is well to be reminded, at least occasionally, of the progress made in the several lines of civic improvement work now being so systematically and sincerely prosecuted throughout the country, and it will be a surprise to many of our readers to learn that there are between forty and fifty cities now giving attention to the problem of the "city beautiful" in an active way. Several of these are small, but they are working so as to anticipate future requirements in a direction which they realize will be to the great advantage of the community. Developments of the past few years have displayed so forcibly the evils to be avoided in the remodeling of our cities on lines in which beauty is to play so conspicuous a part, that in the city planning now being studied, future conditions and contingencies are carefully anticipated and possible future stumbling blocks avoided by legislative enactment and city ordinance, thus leaving the way clear for the consummation of well matured plans. It will, at best, require many years and great expenditures to complete the proposed changes, but all things considered little thought is likely to be given to cost, for future values will more than amply redeem it.



Public Comfort in Cemeteries

Public comfort in public places is an essential to be provided, from the modern viewpoint, but we have not progressed far enough along improvement lines to practically demonstrate the proposition, and in the modern cemetery we have only just begun to realize its necessity or appropriateness. The use of chairs and settees is discouraged on private lots because of the damage that may be done to the grass by the frequent use of these conveniences by visitors to the cemetery, and yet little or no seating accommodation is otherwise provided by the cemetery managements. The approach of summer with the increasing number of visitors suggests that public comfort is an important matter to be considered by cemetery officials, and that due, full and proper provision should be made in all cemeteries for the comfort of both lot owners and visitors in all its details. The accommodations provided in the cemetery office buildings, etc., in the great majority of cases is only begging the main question. Shelter from the elements, accommodations for rest, and sanitary and agreeable toilet arrangements should be provided in all our larger cemeteries and this would fix a standard by which all classes of cemeteries could gauge their requirements in this much neglected feature of management. Our parks are rapidly progressing in this particular of public comfort and our cemeteries must be equally vigilant.



PLANNING and DEVELOPING a CITY PARK SYSTEM

*(From report by Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects,
Brookline, Mass., to the Park Board of Portland, Ore.)*

I.—The Units and the System

As in the case of almost every complex work composed of varied units, economy, efficiency, symmetry and completeness are likely to be secured only when the system as a whole is planned comprehensively and the purposes to be accomplished defined clearly in advance. Otherwise, valuable opportunities may be overlooked, disproportionate efforts may be expended in the accomplishment of particular objects of relatively minor importance while others more vital may be ignored or slighted. Limited means may be expended on the less important purposes, leaving more essential features unprovided for.

In order to determine upon a comprehensive system of parks it is first necessary to define and classify the various units of which the system is to be composed, even though it may not be practicable to carry out these ideas in all cases. The units of a park system generally recognized are city squares, play grounds, small or neighborhood parks, large or suburban parks, scenic reservations, boulevards and parkways.

City squares are comparatively small, ornamental grounds, usually dominated by surrounding buildings and necessarily more or less intimately related to surrounding and abutting streets. They are usually flat or simple in topography. They are more distinctly ornamental incidents of daily city life and of urban conditions than are larger parks. Hence they are usually and most appropriately improved formally and symmetrically and often with prominent architectural and sculptural features. They may even be so extremely artificial as to be without trees, flowers or grass. That some actually are so and yet command the admiration of people of taste is an indication of their essential qualities and fundamental differences from parks proper. Few cities have anywhere near as many ornamental squares as they should. It is particularly desirable that a city should have several of its prin-

cipal public buildings facing upon a large public square, as the new custom house in New York faces upon the Bowling Green, not occupying it as the postoffice and municipal buildings occupy the City Hall Park.

Play grounds are primarily selected and improved for particular forms of recreation and only such beauty and ornamentation is allowable as will not unduly interfere with their usefulness for their intended purpose. As the noise which those who use them indulge in makes them somewhat objectionable to neighbors it is often best to combine them with public squares in such a way as to partially separate and screen their strictly utilitarian parts from adjoining streets and buildings, as in the case of Charlesbank in Boston, or to locate them in parks proper in such a way as to avoid undue injury to the main purpose of the park as in the case of Jackson Park, Chicago.

Urban or neighborhood parks include public pleasure grounds of a variety of sizes and styles. They may be formal in general design and informal in some details like the public park at Dijon, in France, or they may be as informal as the designer can make them, like Morningside Park in New York, or, as is generally the case, they may be informal in general design but more or less filled with formal and artificial details like the Public Garden in Boston. Neighborhood parks are large enough to contain naturalistic scenery but not large enough to enable the visitor to enjoy fully the feeling of escape from city sights and sounds and of seclusion which it is the function of the large rural or suburban parks to encourage. Nevertheless the local park is the more useful to the daily life of the citizens since its restricted size and cost enable the city to distribute them in various localities in close proximity to densely populated sections or where they can soon become surrounded by a large population. To make them as attractive and useful as possible it is often best to abandon the

attempt to secure simple, broad landscape effects and to design them with as many interesting features and useful subdivisions as practicable somewhat as a recreation building is subdivided. It may not be possible to wholly screen out surrounding streets and houses, yet it will usually make them more enjoyable for visitors to do so to some extent. In short, local parks are recreation grounds in which beauty of vegetation and often of small scale naturalistic scenery is the first consideration, but which, nevertheless, admits of a large amount of the formal and semi-formal work of the gardener and the architect and has often much provision for games and amusements. Drives are often inadvisedly introduced into such parks. Unless there is some fine outlook to which it is desirable to lead people in carriages, as in the case of The Front in Buffalo, or some bluff or river bank or lake or other landscape feature which cannot be viewed from carriages in adjoining streets, or unless there is a concert grove at which it is desired to provide for visitors in carriages, or unless the local park be part of a continuous chain of parks and parkways, or, unless there is some other good reason, a drive is an undesirable intrusion in a local park. Such a park is worth far more for visitors on foot, especially children of the neighborhood, than it is for visitors in carriages who may be presumed to be better able to visit the larger suburban parks. Local parks since they are more conveniently and daily accessible by large numbers of people, must have adequately wide and numerous walks, and these walks must especially provide for short-cutting since local parks are usually directly in the way of many pedestrians.

Rural or Suburban Parks: These parks are intended to afford to visitors that sort of mental refreshment and enjoyment which can only be derived from the quiet contemplation of natural scenery. There is absolutely no other recreation or amusement customarily pro-

vided for in parks which could not be satisfactorily accomplished and usually with far greater convenience to the majority of citizens in a series of small, well distributed and properly located neighborhood parks and incidentally with far greater benefits to adjoining real estate. Yet of such vital importance are large rural parks in the minds of those leading citizens who have studied the needs of municipal development of a comprehensive system of parks that we find most large cities have expended millions of dollars to acquire them even in advance of an adequate provision of ornamental squares, health developing play grounds and neighborhood parks. To secure the extent and character of landscape adapted to adequately refresh visitors in such large numbers as must be expected to resort upon occasions to a rural park, requires, with ordinary conditions of topography and situation, several hundred acres of land, necessitating the interruption of ordinary commercial traffic often to a very inconvenient degree. The fundamental purpose of a rural park requires the shutting off from the interior of the park as completely as possible, all city sights and sounds, and the resolute exclusion of museums and of many exceedingly popular means of amusement from the main landscapes of the park; it usually requires fencing and limiting the number of entrances; it requires the relegation of drives and walks and public shelters to places where they will not too seriously injure the park landscapes even at serious sacrifice of opportunities for those using them to enjoy some of the scenery; it requires that most of the area be devoted to that beautiful but comparatively tame type of scenery which is composed mainly of flat or gently sloping or undulating surfaces covered with smooth, close turf surrounded with an abundance of shade trees. The beauty of this type of scenery is ruined by the introduction of numerous incongruous and artificial features. Straight lines of drive or walk or water surface, rows of trees, buildings, monuments, fountain jets, flagpoles, and particularly formal flower beds are usually injurious to and often destructive of the simple rural beauty which is appropriate to this class of parks.

Scenic reservations are of all sizes, and include all sorts of natural or semi-natural scenery which is, however, if owned by municipalities, apt to be comparatively moderate in scale. They usually differ from parks proper in being rougher, wilder and less artificially improved and are usually more remote and hence less resorted to by such throngs of visitors as require broad drives and

walks and other artificial conveniences in the parks proper. Municipal reservations are sometimes selected to preserve one or more notable landscape features of moderate size, such as, for instance, the gorge of the Genesee River north of Rochester; the Blue Hills southeast of Boston; the great trap hills of Meriden and Mount Royal of Montreal.

Boulevards and parkways are important parts of a complete park system. For convenience, formal city pleasure drives may better be called "boulevards," while informal pleasure drives may be more specifically designated "parkways," although not much distinction has heretofore been made. Eastern Parkway and Ocean Parkway, in Brooklyn, are instances of liberal and complete boulevards, in which there is a broad central drive devoted exclusively to pleasure driving and a narrower drive on each side intended for access to adjoining private properties as well as for ordinary street traffic and separate from the middle drive by double rows of trees with promenades between them. Drexel Boulevard, in Chicago, is another type of boulevard (more popular with real estate men) in which there are two sidewalks each with a row of trees, two broad driveways and a broad central ornamental strip. The parkway called in part Fenway, in part Riverway and in part Jamaicaway, in Boston, and Bay Ridge Parkway or Shore Drive, in Brooklyn, are examples of informal parkways in which adjoining or included local scenery or distant views are more important than the decorative turf strips and shade trees.

Should Be Parts of a System

If a city is to have parks, a careful study of the problem will convince any student of municipal development that the parks should be acquired in accordance with a general system. Many cities have one or more parks in which their citizens may justly take pride, but comparatively few of these cities have what can properly be called a comprehensive, well-balanced and well-developed system of parks, a system which will compare favorably as to completeness with, for instance, the system of public schools, or the system of fire protection and other principal departments of the city government.

The backwardness of municipal park systems is not so much due to lack of public intelligence and public spirit, as to a defective development of the love of beauty, as compared with a well-developed appreciation of practical, utilitarian progress.

A park system should comprise all the various units which go to form a complete system. Some cities, Savannah for instance, have a liberal provision of public squares, but few, if any, play grounds, parks and boulevards; some, New Orleans, for instance, have boulevards and parks, but few, if any, play grounds and neighborhood parks; some, Washington, for instance, have public squares, boulevards and parks, but few, if any, play grounds; some, Chicago, for instance, have parks and boulevards, but few public squares; some, Philadelphia, for instance, have parks and public squares, but few connecting boulevards and play grounds.

The various social and topographical sections of a city should be suitably supplied with the various units of a system according to their needs and natural opportunities. It not infrequently happens that the sections of a city in which the population is most dense and most in need of squares, play grounds and local parks, are almost wholly devoid of these advantages because no well-balanced system has been devised and carried out while land was sufficiently cheap and comparatively unoccupied so that now the expense is prohibitory.

Unless a special and intelligent effort is made to secure individuality in the improvement of each of the public squares, parks and boulevards of a city, they are liable to repeat each other too much. In New York and Boston and Rochester, and many cities, largely, perhaps, owing to the topographical differences, the parks are strongly individualized.

A connected system of parks and parkways is manifestly far more complete and useful than a series of isolated parks. Delaware Park, in Buffalo, is an example of a park with handsome boulevards forming approaches from the city and connecting it with Humboldt Park in one direction, Gates Circle in another, and Delaware Avenue and The Front in another. Washington Park, Chicago, also has its two imposing approaches in Drexel Boulevard and Grand Boulevard and its boulevard connection with Jackson Park and the West Side Parks. The broad avenues of Washington are admirable examples of boulevards because the houses are kept back from the sidewalks by turf strips upon which houses cannot be built, although porches, bay windows, and other projections are very properly permitted, and also because they have ornamental circles and squares at turning points and often begin or end at important public buildings.

(To be continued.)

GENEROUS WORK for PARKS in MADISON, WIS.

The unique record of public spirit furnished by the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association, Madison, Wis., a voluntary organization that has in sixteen years raised \$214,629, and established for the city a fine park system of about 150 acres, has been before noted in these pages and the handsome illustrated report just issued gives the details of the work to April 27, 1908. The contributions for 1907 amounted to

due to the presence of the park making this plan possible. The total cost of this park to date has been \$37,361.

The construction of Brittingham Park has secured for the city nearly three-quarters of a mile of lake shore, and Mr. T. E. Brittingham has offered \$7,500 to the association for the erection of a bath house in this park. The report also strongly recommends the construction of a public boat house here.

penal and charitable institutions. Mr. Nolen was present at the annual meeting of the association and delivered an interesting address on "Order and Beauty in State and City," which is included in the report.

The association, primarily organized to work outside the city limits, justly feels that the city should now undertake the work of maintenance and further improvement of the city parks, and Presi-



LAKE MENDOTA DRIVE, PARK SYSTEM OF MADISON, WIS.

\$15,741, and for only the first four months of 1908, \$29,306, a sufficient indication that there is to be no abatement of the good work.

During 1907 the association has planted 46,768 trees and shrubs, of which 11,046 were along the Yahara River, and 36,622 in Henry Vilas Park. The season was a very favorable one for planting, and most of the plants made a good growth.

The work of filling in the addition to Tenney Park, has been nearly completed, and the plan of this tract of 45 acres shows unusual features that make it one of the most interesting small parks in the country. The money for this improvement has thus far been secured from the sale of twenty lots for \$20,000, the increased value of the lots

President John M. Olin, in his review of the association's activities, commends the work of former Superintendent Emil T. Mische, who left in March to become Superintendent of Parks at Portland, Ore., and the directors have decided to divide his work between a park foreman and a landscape architect.

John Nolen, of Cambridge, Mass., has been retained as landscape architect, and William G. MacLean, formerly employed in the South Park System of Chicago, will be park foreman, in charge of maintenance and the carrying out of Mr. Nolen's plans. Mr. Nolen will give as much of his time as is necessary to the work, and will also act as landscape architect for the city, for the State University, for the State Park Commission and the State Board of Control of the

dent Olin urges the levying of a half mill tax for park maintenance, a very modest figure that would yield about \$12,500 a year. When this organization has raised an average of \$13,414 a year for sixteen years, a city of 25,000 people with enough public-spirited citizens in it to voluntarily contribute that amount can hardly fail to assume its just duty with a strong sense of gratitude to the association for what it has already done.

At the annual meeting most of the old officers were re-elected, as follows: President, John M. Olin; vice-president, Andrew S. Brown; secretary, Charles N. Brown; treasurer, Frank W. Hoyt; directors, William R. Bagley, William D. Curtis, John M. Naughtin, Fred M. Schlingens and Halle Steensland.

REMARKABLE GROWTH of the PLAYGROUND IDEA

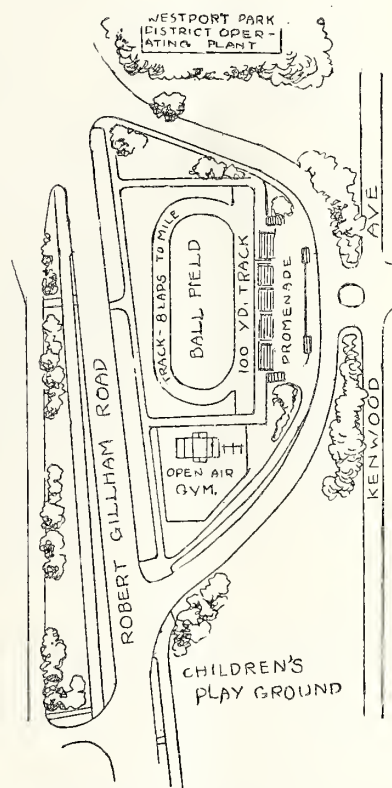
The newest and most remarkable manifestation in present park development is the cry for playgrounds, and the realization of the truth so aptly put by an eminent authority who said: "The boy without a playground is father to the man without a job." In nearly every city in the country there is an awakening on this subject that is enlisting the interest of the leading citizens in the community. The New York Sun estimates that \$50,000,000 has been expended for this purpose by American cities in the past ten years, and \$1,000,000 a month for the past six months. Within three years Chicago has spent \$6,000,000 in fitting up fourteen playgrounds, ranging from six to seventy acres in extent. In these have been built lagoons for rowing and skating, swimming and wading pools, bandstands, baseball fields, tennis courts, toboggan slides, outdoor and indoor gymnasiums and baths for men, women, girls and boys, swings, seesaws, teeters and sand courts for little children, lockers, lunch rooms, club rooms, assembly halls for musicales, lectures and dances—all with attendants and instructors and all, excepting the food in the restaurants, absolutely free. Chicago will use \$180,000 simply for the maintenance of her playgrounds this year and will open five new ones in addition. San Francisco appropriated a million for play centers on the very heels of her disaster. Cleveland had nine playgrounds last summer. This summer it will have twenty-two. The board of education of Detroit will open nine school playgrounds this summer, and the mayor of that city, in addition, has found between sixty and seventy real estate owners who will turn over as many vacant lots for the use of children as playgrounds through the summer, the city to clean them up and prepare them for baseball and other games. Berkeley, Cal., has issued bonds for \$450,000 for playgrounds. Richmond will open twelve school playgrounds this summer.

Interest manifests itself in other directions. The University of Missouri has created a new chair, of which the first incumbent took his seat in January. His work will be university extension of the physical training department, and to that end he will spend his time traveling over the state, and assisting in the organization of playgrounds. Five cities of the state have organized playground associations since his appointment.

In Baltimore an organization was effected in February by some of the most

representative people of the city which was the first of its kind in the country. Its object is to bring into harmonious co-operation organized athletics for school children, athletics for the working boys of the city, the playground association and the work of the public gymnasia.

The city of Los Angeles erected, last winter, the first municipal recreation center distinct from any park, a large and beautiful building in the Eighth ward, a dreary district considered the toughest of the city. This building with a patio and roof garden



PLAN FOR PLAYGROUND
At Kansas City.

preserves a flavor of characteristic Californian architecture and contains bowling alleys, running track, public baths, a large gymnasium, clubroom, a stage with dressing rooms, kitchen and so on. It cost \$50,000. Mrs. Willoughby Rodman is the chairman of the playground commission of Los Angeles, and the erection of this building is due to her and other women of the city.

Before the Massachusetts Legislature there is a bill which provides that every city in the state of 10,000 inhabitants or more shall provide at least one centrally located playground for its children, and an additional playground for

each additional 20,000 inhabitants. This bill was framed by Joseph Lee of Boston, one of the vice-presidents of the Playground Association of America.

New Jersey passed an advanced and progressive playground law last year, which was improved and strengthened this winter, and under it mayors have recently appointed playground commission in Trenton, East Orange, Hoboken, Newark, Jersey City and Burlington. A bill was introduced in the Ohio legislature during the present session to authorize cities to issue bonds, not to be counted under the debt limit of the Longworth law, for the purpose of establishing civic centers equipped with playgrounds, gymnasiums, plunges, music and entertainments.

Thus far this work, with the exception of trifling gifts here and there, has been done by municipalities and school boards, showing to what an extent it has taken hold of the mind of the general public, but John D. Rockefeller and his son-in-law, Harold McCormick, will this summer finance what is so far as known a perfectly new thing in the world. This will be a playground in the wilds for boys, in charge of Capt. Jack Crawford, sometimes called the "poet scout." A tract of wilderness containing 1,200 acres will be opened on Portage Lake near Manistee, Mich., and there boys can camp out and learn woodcraft. If the plan proves successful a much larger tract may be opened later in New Mexico.

Perhaps the most remarkable proof of the interest of the whole nation in this movement is the curious expedition of Lee F. Hammer, Field Secretary of the Playground Association of America, who travels as an educational missionary or playground drummer.¹¹ The Sage Foundation pays his expenses, and he goes to help the playground movement in various ways. In some places he will give moving picture shows and lectures on the subject for organizations trying to rouse interest in their community. In others he will help the citizens to get action by their municipal councils. In others where the money has been secured he will advise as to the best locality, equipment and supervision of the new playground. No less than thirty-eight cities between Chicago and the Pacific have asked him to visit them. It is interesting to see the different elements pushing the thing in different places. Most often, especially in the earliest stages of the movement, it is some organization of women; or it may be the school board, the city coun-

cil, the Y. M. C. A., the Civic Club, or any of a dozen other organizations.

An open air programme of national dances, folk games, sports and childrens' games is to be held on June 20 in Ogden Park, Center avenue and Sixty-third street, Chicago, under the auspices of the Chicago Playground Association for the purposes of arousing interest in the work of creating playgrounds and small parks throughout the congested districts of the city. More than 1,000 performers will take part in the festival which begins in the morning with processions, dances and games illustrating the work done in the 300 kindergartens of the city. These will be followed by games and sports as taught in the park gymnasiums and the playgrounds. The afternoon performance will include contests and dances of the various nationalities. In the evening, on a large and brilliantly lighted platform, national dances will be given by Bohemians, Poles, Lithuanians, Swedes and Italians. Last year the first annual convention of the National Playgrounds' Association was held in Chicago in recognition of the lead this city has taken in the establishment of small parks and playgrounds. A similar exhibition was then held and aroused a widespread interest.

The Playgrounds Association of Philadelphia recently held a "Tag Day" that netted \$10,000 for the playground fund. Tags in the form of badges, were pinned on persons whenever caught, and for

this a penalty of a coin was exacted. Some of the tags realized as much as twenty dollars each, while others, of course, brought in a return of a nickel. Many thousands of persons became interested in the matter and a great number gave up the entire day to being "it" and tagging others. People of influence and wealth entered into the spirit of the occasion with enthusiasm and paid large sums when they were "tagged."

At Newark, N. J., items aggregating \$100,000 have been tentatively placed in the budget of the Playgrounds Commission. The commission will place before the Finance Committee of the Common Council the proposition for the establishment of a large playfield, to be under the jurisdiction of the commission, open every day in the year, and accessible to all classes. Provision is also made in the budget for the construction of three recreation centers in congested districts.

Sites for two public playgrounds have been selected by the Park Board of Kansas City, Mo., one in the North End and one in the South End. The South Side Playground, of which a plan is shown here, is at 39th street and Robert Gilham Road, on a plat of ground 300x60 feet. The improved plans provide for a series of stone steps on a slope, facing the west and overlooking the athletic field. These steps will be capable of seating 500 persons. Under them dressing rooms for the use of

athletes will be provided. The field is to consist of a 100-yard straight running course, a track with eight laps to the mile and grounds for other field sports. To the south of the field an outdoor gymnasium is to be built.

Sites for three public playgrounds in New York City, one each in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Richmond, have been recently donated by wealthy citizens.

A fund of \$4,000 for playgrounds has been raised in Scranton, Pa., and plans are being prepared. A "button campaign" is to be started to increase the fund.

Mayor Frank K. Mott, of Oakland, Cal., has recommended to the city council that a playground commission be appointed to superintend the establishment and maintenance of playgrounds for children in the park lands recently acquired by the city, and in whatever park lands may be acquired.

The Playground Association of Springfield, Mass., has empowered its Board of Directors to take steps looking toward the purchase, either by private aid or by the city, of a tract of land as near as possible to the center of the city to be permanently dedicated as a playfield.

Alameda, Cal., has voted at a recent election to purchase three tracts for public playgrounds at points serviceable to the west and east ends and the center of the city.

NEW PAVILION IN CITY PARK, NEW ORLEANS

Park pavilions and other structures for gardens, cemeteries and country places, especially such works as open

colonnades, pergolas and peristyles, and shelter-houses, are often made of some form of concrete. Probably the most ex-

tensive use is made of this material in the South Park System of Chicago, where the large field houses in the dozen or more small parks are made of monolithic concrete that blends well with the landscape. In Washington Park in this system there is also a boat-house of "granite concrete," a reddish combination made by the park engineer.

A very handsome structure of this class from an architectural standpoint, is the City Park Pavilion in New Orleans, made of artificial stone and designed by Andry & Bendernagel, architects, of that city.

It takes the form of a peristyle of the Roman Doric order, placed in an imposing site overlooking the lake from which landing can be made by flights of steps at either end.

The structure is 50x160 feet in plan and was executed by P. Ghiloni, of Ghiloni & Menconi, sculptors and architectural decorators, of New Orleans.



PAVILION IN CITY PARK, NEW ORLEANS.
Andry & Bendernagel, Archts.

MINNEAPOLIS PLANS

The annual convention of the American Association of Park Superintendents to be held at Minneapolis, August 11, 12 and 13, as announced in our last issue, will offer a rare opportunity for park superintendents and executive officers in the west to become identified with this active and useful organization, and see the remarkable park construction that Superintendent Theodore Wirth has accomplished and under way. Special effort is being made to induce new members to attend, and no live

the east, the possibilities offered by its park possessions and through contemplated extensions, will convince every visitor that Minneapolis will have one of the grandest systems of parks, parkways and boulevards in the country.



BIG PARK MEETING

The many fine lakes; the grand drives along the wooded banks of the Mississippi river; Minnehaha Falls and creek; the fine parkways through the residential parts of the city, and the many smaller parks, cannot fail to instruct and interest every visitor identified with park work and development.

The following preliminary program has been prepared and will, in the main, be carried out:

Headquarters, West Hotel, Hennepin avenue and Fifth street. Rates, \$1.50, up.

1st day, Tuesday— 9:30 a. m.: Opening session at Park Commissioners' office, City Hall, 3rd avenue and 5th street. Address of welcome by Mayor James C. Haynes and Hon. Jesse E. Northrup, president of the board of park commissioners. Response by J. F. Cowell, president of the association, followed by business meeting, to be adjourned at noon.

12:15 p. m.: Automobile ride to Minikahda Club, Lake Calhoun, by way of Park avenue to Powderhorn Park and Lake street. Luncheon at club house at 2 p. m. Papers and discussions at the club house. An interesting program for this session is being prepared and the names of the essayists and the subjects will be sent out with the final program in July. The Minikahda Club grounds offer a splendid view over Lake Calhoun, Lake of the Isles and the city, and it is an ideal



"THE OUTLOOK" AT LAKE HARRIET.
Minneapolis Park System.

park man in the west should miss this occasion. Minneapolis has a great park system in the making, and it will be both an education and a pleasure to see how she is making it. The system in general was described in our April issue, and an outline of the program was given last month, and this has been amplified into the preliminary program given here.

The park board of the convention city has appointed a special committee of five members and the superintendent to work out an interesting program and provide for the welfare and entertainment of their visitors. The association has never met farther west than Buffalo, and Minneapolis will spare no pains to justify its claim as the ideal convention city of the great northwest. As a park city, she stands second to none in the country, and while its system of parks and parkways is far from completion and perfection as compared with the systems of the older cities of



VIEW OF LAKE HARRIET, FROM THE OUTLOOK.
Minneapolis Park System.



LAKE MINNETONKA, A POINT OF INTEREST IN THE PARK CONVENTION.
Dotted Lines Show Routes of Lake Steamers.

meeting place for the discussion of park matters and landscape study.

5 p. m.: Adjournment. Return to headquarters, 7 p. m.; start from hotel by trolley car for Lake Harriet for concert and sail on lake.

2d day, Wednesday: A 35-mile automobile trip around the park system. 9 a. m., start from headquarters and visit Fairview Park, Glenwood Park, Loring Park, Kenwood Parkway, Lake of the Isles, inspecting Orange Peel, Dipper and Hydraulic dredges at work; Lake Calhoun, Lake Harriet, Lyndale Farmstead, where are the greenhouses and administration plant; Minnehaha Parkway, Fort Snelling and Minnehaha Park.

12:30 p. m. Lunch at Minnehaha pavilion; get photo taken at foot of Minnehaha Falls and stroll through glen and park.

2:30 p. m. Continue automobile ride to River Road West, Riverside Park, Franklin Avenue Bridge, River Road East, University, Van Cleve Park, Columbia Park, Logan Park, and arrive at headquarters at 5:30 p. m.

8 p. m. Banquet.

3d day, Thursday: A trip to Minnesota's finest lake—beautiful Lake Minnetonka.

9 a. m. Special cars in front of West Hotel headquarters; 10 a. m., arrive at Excelsior; special boat for two hours' sail around Lake Minnetonka; luncheon at Big Island or Tonka Hotel and rest a while; 3 p. m., final business session; 4 p. m., steamer to Excelsior; 4:30 p. m., special cars for return trip.

Lake Minnetonka with its water area of 30 square miles, its 110 miles of wooded and open shores and background of rolling land, its numberless bays, narrows and islands, is the most picturesque of the thousands of named lakes of the state of Minnesota. It is one great park, attractive and fascinating from every point of view. To visit Minneapolis without seeing Lake Minnetonka would be treason.

The park board and different organizations of the convention city will act

as hosts of the society, providing for the entire entertainment herein outlined. The morning trains from all directions arrive between 8 and 9, and the evening trains leave between 8 and 9, so that it will be possible for all members coming to the convention to attend the program from beginning to end. The West Hotel, selected as headquarters, is a first class hotel with ample accommodations. It is centrally located, within 10 blocks of all the railroad stations and 5 minutes' walk from the city hall.

It was originally intended to make this convention a Twin City affair, but the St. Paul authorities withdrew and may extend a separate invitation to visit their park system. For that purpose the 4th day of the program as originally mapped out would be available.

The officers of the A. A. P. S. and the Minneapolis people urge that this convention be well attended. The fact that the convention city is about half way between the two coasts should be an inducement to all park superintendents and other officers of park administration, to meet for deliberation, study and advancement in park development and maintenance in all their many branches. The committee wants the easterners to come and see the possibilities of the Northwest, and want the westerners to meet the easterners, join the association, and help the good work mapped out by this national association.

Therefore, get ready for Minneapolis, the city that "makes good."



SOUTH SHORE OF LAKE HARRIET.
Minneapolis Park System.

NEW PARKS, IMPROVEMENTS and EXTENSIONS

Col. T. F. Spangler has been appointed superintendent of parks at Zanesville, O., and is to begin at once an extensive system of improvements.

The city council of Beatrice, Neb., has selected a site for the city park to be improved with funds bequeathed by the late James Charles.

The House Committee on appropriations favorably reported an appropriation of \$423,000 to secure additional lands for Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C., but the measure failed to pass.

Wellesley, Mass., has voted an appropriation of \$10,000 to be used with private subscriptions of \$10,000 to purchase the Elm Park property for a city park.

The New York legislature has passed a bill making a state park of Fire Island, the quarantine station at New York City.

Olmsted Brothers, Brookline, Mass., recently submitted a revised model for the improvement of Grant Park, Chicago, which was on public view for four weeks, after an explanatory demonstration by Frederick Law Olmsted. The plan provides sites for the Field Columbian Museum, the John Crerar Library, and elaborate boating and bathing facilities, playgrounds, etc.

Competitive examinations were recently held for six playground instructors for the parks of Minneapolis.

Mr. Charles M. Loring has returned from his winter sojourn at Riverside, Cal., to Minneapolis. Mr. Loring has been actively engaged in the work of improving Huntington Park at Riverside, the unique mountain park recently illustrated in these pages, and has planted over 20,000 trees, shrubs and plants there this season. A magnificent mountain drive has also been built at a cost of \$50,000. Fifty acres have also been added to Fairmount Park, and Tree Warden J. H. Reed has planted 5,000 trees on the city streets. Under his intelligent management of the street trees Riverside is rapidly becoming one of the most beautiful cities in southern California.

A large area of the lawns of the city park at Denver is being plowed up to be reseeded and sodded.

The park board of Trenton, N. J., is to receive competitive designs for a fountain to be erected in Cadwalader Park at a cost of \$1,500.

A zoological garden, a lagoon or great artificial lake, a new golf course, lockers and shower baths for the use of

baseball and golf players, and new roads are the improvements that the park board of Kansas City, Mo., is planning for Swope Park this summer.

The city council of Dubuque, Ia., has voted to appropriate \$2,500 a year for four years to develop a city park at Eagle Point.

A lavatory and drinking fountain will be erected in Shattuck Park, Greenfield, Mass.

James Wilson, the new park commissioner of Toronto, Can., has been given authority to employ a general superintendent at a salary of \$35 a week. Roderrick Cameron, Mr. Wilson's former assistant at Niagara Falls, is mentioned as the probable appointee to the new position.

The Board of Estimate of New York City has authorized the expenditure of \$7,560,000 for the construction of a new park on Riverside Drive between 155th and Dyckman streets.

M. E. Ingalls has offered to equip a 100-acre tract at Cincinnati, O., as a public park. The city council has recommended that the Evans Wood be reserved as a "bird park."

Charles L. Denison, of New York, has given \$10,000 toward the completion of the new park at Corning, N. Y., which has been partially developed on plans by Harold A. Caparn, the New York landscape architect. Mr. Caparn is also in charge of the development of two small parks at Newark, N. J., for the Shade Tree Commission of that city.

The park board of Rochester, N. Y., will erect a new iron fence around Maplewood Park. The board will lease four acres of ground near Highland Park for a park nursery.

The park board of Salt Lake City, Utah, has decided to abandon the new band stand erected at a cost of \$3,500 and erect a new one in a more convenient location.

J. W. Hollenback, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has donated 27 acres of land to that city for a public park, making a total of 100 acres he has given to the city.

The park commission of Buffalo, N. Y., are looking for a man to fill the office of city forester, a position created by a recent act of the legislature.

The old Colgrove cemetery, Springfield, Mass., is being improved as a public park.

Thomas R. Proctor has added 120 acres to Roscoe Conkling Park, and will deed the entire tract of 380 acres

to the city of Utica, N. Y., for a public park. Olmsted Brothers, Brookline, Mass., will prepare plans for the development of the tract.

The park board of Louisville, Ky., has purchased land for two new entrances to Shelby Park.

E. A. Carman, chairman of the Chickamauga National Park Commission, has asked the Secretary of War for an appropriation of \$26,000 to repair the damage by storm to the battlefield park at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The State Forestry Commission of Michigan has presented to the town of Grand Haven 20,000 trees to be planted in Dewey Hill Park.

Fifteen citizens of Bellingham, Wash., have subscribed \$12,000 to purchase a forty-acre tract at Whatcom Falls for a public park.

McKinney, Tex., has voted \$10,000 in bonds to purchase the Rambo tract for a public park.

The finance committee of the city council of Norfolk, Va., has recommended the appropriation of \$27,000 to improve Jackson Park, the tract of reclaimed land near the depot.

The New York legislature has appropriated \$104,500 for the improvement of the state reservation at Niagara Falls.

An elaborate new entrance to North Brandywine Park, Wilmington, Del., is to be built this season.

The Special Parks Commission of Chicago is to construct a new public comfort station in Schoenhofen Park.

The city council of Jamestown, N. D., has voted to appropriate \$1,759 to improve Klaus Park, on the James river.

Hon. W. L. Curtis has presented to Petoskey, Mich., a tract of eight acres for a park.

Sites for two new parks and one playground have recently been added to the park system of Quincy, Ill. Gardner Park, a 25-acre tract, is to be improved with a bequest of the late R. W. Gardner. The other park is to be Cedar Creek, an 11-acre tract purchased some years ago by the city. The playground is to be established with a bequest of \$3,960 left by the late John H. Tenk for that purpose.

The Committee on the Library of Congress has favorably reported the bill for the extension of the capitol grounds, at a cost of \$3,250,000 for the purchase of the ground, grading, etc.

John Widdicomb has given twelve acres to Grand Rapids, Mich., for a public park on the river front.

PARK NEWS.

The Metropolitan park commission of Massachusetts has put into effect a rule forbidding the use of tire chains and armored or metal-studded tires on automobiles driven upon any of the roads under its jurisdiction.

* * *

After a lapse of several years in the holding of "park days" the park commission of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Park Superintendent Cukerski are making preliminary plans for celebrating the formal opening of the city parks this year with a genuine "park day" to be held about the middle of June.

* * *

The City Parks Association of Philadelphia will offer a prize of \$100 for the best plans for beautifying the city hall courtyard. John F. Lewis, president of the Academy of the Fine Arts, is chairman of the committee having the matter in charge. The prize will be awarded upon the basis of "the best workable design."

* * *

After making a few changes in the ordinance providing for the creation of the office of park superintendent, the ordinance committee of the city council of Atlanta, Ga., has decided to recommend its adoption. The ordinance as amended provides that the superintendent of parks shall also be secretary of the park board, and that the salary shall be \$1,800. The members of the park board shall be elected for a term of three years by the council.

* * *

Director Hornaday of the New York Zoological Park and Commissioner Smith of the Borough of Manhattan have both recently been driven to extreme measures to prevent visitors to the parks from littering the lawns with waste paper and other rubbish. In the Zoological Park warning signs printed in four languages direct that rubbish be thrown in the receptacles provided for the purpose, and the director announces that the police will deal promptly with all offenders. Commissioner Smith has had a similar rule passed for Central Park, and is also having warning signs prepared.

* * *

Chairman Frank G. Newell and the members of the Seneca Park committee of the park board of Rochester, N. Y., have fixed the date for the music fes-

tival at that park as Thursday, July 16, and have plans for the annual event that will make it even more attractive than it has been in former years. The vocal music will be provided by two large choruses now in process of formation. One of these will consist of 300 men and women.

* * *

On the ground of the cost and the inadvisability of the project, the park commission of Providence, R. I., made an adverse report on Councilman Newton's plan for public bathing at Roger Williams Park. The report says that the site is of local convenience only, and would not meet the needs of the whole city and that the establishment of bathing facilities would attract a noisy and boisterous element which would interfere with the pleasure of those using the park for driving, boating and fishing, and one also which might prove disorderly unless under more complete police control than is at present available.

* * *

The act giving the Metropolitan park commission of Rhode Island the right to acquire land by right of eminent domain was defeated in the lower house of the Legislature after a spirited debate. Representative Harris in speaking on the question prophesied that if the Metropolitan park commission is to be continued in existence the Legislature must grant it the power of eminent domain, or it would be so hampered in carrying out the park plans that it would have to give up the work. The people had voted for a metropolitan park bond issue of \$250,000, by a vote of 2 to 1, he said, and if the park system is to be obtained the commission must have the power to acquire such property as might stand in the way of the completion of the system as a unified whole.

* * *

A Correction

Editor PARK AND CEMETERY: "The illustrated description of a small triangular park in Newark, N. J., designed by me and published in your last issue, was no doubt copied from a local paper. Both drawing and description were made without my knowledge and consent, as I hope you will mention in PARK AND CEMETERY. The diagram accuses me of decorating a scalene triangle of ground with a sort of ribbon of 'flowers' enclosing grass patched with casual bunches of shrubs. What I did was merely to

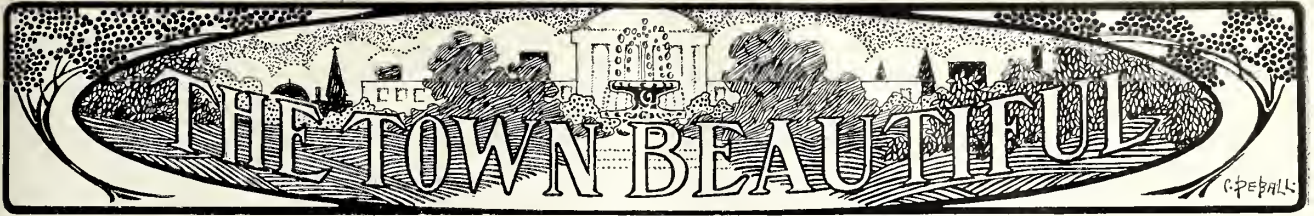
enclose this piece of land with shrubbery so as to screen it from the street and give some privacy to the mothers and others who might watch the children play on the lawn."

New York. HAROLD A. CAPARN.

* * *

Superintendent Jens Jensen, of the West Park System of Chicago, has effected a remarkable transformation in that system in the short time he has been in charge, and has plans under way that will still further increase its usefulness. All of the unsightly and old buildings in Humboldt, Douglas and Garfield Parks have been razed and their places have been taken by modern structures designed to be in harmony with the landscape. The old race track at Garfield Park has been torn out and golf links built in its place. The west half of Humboldt Park, which has lain idle since 1867, has been improved. A big meadow for playgrounds has been built in Douglas Park. A formal rose garden is being built in Humboldt Park; music courts have been constructed in Humboldt and Douglas Parks; the largest conservatory in America has been built in Garfield Park, with new propagating houses and utility buildings. In the new rose garden in Humboldt Park, Mr. Jensen will have placed four pieces of pictorial sculpture, the first to be put in Chicago parks. The figures will be those of children, two boys and two girls, and are designed to embellish and harmonize with the effect of the gardens. Leonard Crunelle, a pupil of Lorado Taft, has been at work on the figures for some time and has two of the pieces about ready. "My idea is that the sculpture work we have in our parks now is out of place," said Mr. Jensen in a recent interview. "The heroic figures of men have no place in a park. They are out of harmony with the true idea of a park. We should aim to preserve the beauties of nature. The woods, the meadows and the lakes are the pre-eminent things; all else should be made to harmonize with them, the buildings, the statuary, the gardens and the courts. It is along this idea that I am working in my plans for the improvement of the West Side parks. We have taken care of 1,000,000 people on the West Side, and we have only about 700 acres of park land to do it with. We should have 7,000. I am in favor of the purchase of 4,000 or 5,000 acres of land now, while it can be bought along the Desplaines river. It will soon be out of the market entirely and the future needs of Chicago in park lands will be left wholly unprovided for."

(Continued on page 354.)



QUICK RESULTS in PLANTING HOME GROUNDS

There was a time when we planted trees and waited for them to grow and our children enjoyed the shade when we were gone, but today, with the aid of the landscape architect, the up-to-date tree planting devices and a good nursery or a forest to draw on, one can make wonderful transformations in a few years time and often in a few months' time.

The accompanying photos show the "Before and After" of such a transformation, on the home grounds of Mr. E. H. L. Thompson, of Kansas City, Mo., located on Armour boulevard, at Kenwood avenue.

The plans for this work were prepared by Sid. J. Hare, landscape archi-



MOVING A HARD MAPLE.
Fourteen Inches in Diameter.

age, spring, summer, fall and winter effects of flower, foliage, bark, fruit, or form, that showed a taste not found in the "Pepper and Salt" distribution of plants commonly found where sale of plants is more of an object to the planter than the artistic result of each group and the final result as a whole.

Our illustrations show before and after views of the grounds and the progress of the moving of a hard maple fourteen inches in diameter, which is shown in the last picture two years after it was established on the grounds. Note also in this picture how the planting between the walk and the curb line gives the effect of adding seventeen feet to the width of the grounds.



KANSAS CITY HOME GROUNDS IN 1905.
Cross Shows the Tree Being Moved in Upper Picture.



THE SAME GROUNDS IN 1903.

tect, Kansas City, Mo., who also had charge of the improvements.

The plans were accompanied with a list of trees and shrubs numbered according to the numbers shown on a plan, thus making it an easy matter for the owners to identify each as it blossomed, as more than half the pleasure of having plants is to be able to tell our friends what they are.

Planted in groups of a kind, with just an additional plant or two to add emphasis to some characteristics that they wished to bring to notice, each group had its distinctive features and in all there was a continuation of bloom, harmony of color, and contrast in foli-

STREET TREES for CINCINNATI

City Forester Adolph Lene, of Cincinnati, is endeavoring to arouse local sentiment for giving the park department absolute control over the street trees. He believes that the park department should have arbitrary power to designate the species of trees which shall be planted and the position in which they shall be placed.

Park Superintendent Rodgers is also an advocate of the plan suggested by Dr. Leue and it is probable that legislation may be asked to give the park department power to supervise all street tree planting. Under Superintendent Rod-

gers' supervision, and at the request of a number of the suburban improvement associations, Dr. Leue has prepared a list of trees which the department recommends as the most suitable for street and roadside planting. In the list which is given below, trees which grow from 50 to 80 feet in height are designated by the numeral (I.) and those 25 to 50 feet high by (II.).

1. *Acer dasycarpum*. Silver-leaf maple (I.), is of rapid growth, but brittle, and is often broken by heavy winds.

2. *Acer platanoides*. Norway maple
(Continued on page XII.)

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

A petition signed by 10,000 school children of Trenton, N. J., asking for the appointment of a shade tree commission, has been presented to the common council of that city and is expected to result in the appointment of a commission. The law, giving authority for the establishment of shade tree commissions was enacted in 1893, and was accomplished chiefly through the efforts of Frederick W. Kelsey, of Orange. The practical workings of the law are extremely simple. Under its provisions the governing body of any city, town or borough may declare the act operative. The mayor, or other presiding officer, is then authorized to appoint a commission of three persons, which board has the same control over the planting and care of shade trees that a municipality ordinarily has over the opening of streets after due advertisement, etc., and the right also to assess the cost of the tree planting improvements upon the abutting property owners. The law is now in force and the commissions have accomplished most satisfactory results in the leading cities of the state—Newark, Passaic, East Orange, Plainfield and many other places, and a commission has recently been appointed in Jersey City.

* * *

Grand Rapids recently inaugurated a "civic revival" with a series of interesting lectures by Prof. Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago, on various topics connected with civic improvement. The revival was held at the Fountain Street Baptist Church, and attracted widespread interest that is expected to be of great value to the cause of city betterment. The city's entire population irrespective of political opinion or religious creed, co-operated under the direction of the Board of Trade. The following were the topics of the addresses: "The New Civic Spirit," "World's Fairs and the Art of City Making," "The Training of the Citizen," "Transportation," "The Making of a City," "Parks and Recreation," "The Administration of the City," "The Improvement of the National Capital," "The Life of the Citizen," "San Francisco, a City of Promise," "The Redemption of Harrisburg, a Typical Small City," "Representative Government vs. Democracy," and "The Common Life." At the close of each lecture opportunity was given for a

general conference in which all present were privileged to take part. The evening lectures were illustrated.

* * *

The suggestion has been made by the president of the American Civic Association that the advertising spaces in the Subway stations in New York be purchased in perpetuity, or at least for a term of years by the city, which has neglectfully disregarded its opportunity to prevent this extension of facilities for the wrong education of the people, says the Outlook. The Pennsylvania capitol has in its floor the unique Mercer historical tiles, preserving a record of the times and the state. If the Keystone state can thus place its memorials in the floor where all may see them, it is asked why Greater New York cannot work into the walls of these tunnel stations, even more imperishable records of its life and its times? Rookwood borders are provided; why not have placed in these spaces a series of Rookwood tiles, akin to those shown in the Fulton street subway station, thus suggesting history instead of corsets and drugs and the genius of New York rather than beer and breakfast foods?

* * *

Mayor A. J. Mathis, of Des Moines, Ia., at a conference with the members of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, asked the women for questions or suggestions in regard to beautifying the city. They responded with the following eight specific demands:

- Complete garbage system for the city.
- Removal of billboards about the city.
- Vacant lots kept free from weeds.
- Clean streets.
- Enforcement of anti-expectoration ordinance.
- Removal of old waste paper boxes.
- Clean street cars.
- Clean up day for May 1.

Mayor Mathis expressed his willingness to assist the club women to make Des Moines a "spotless town" and began by promising issuing a proclamation for "clean up" day which was held May 1.

* * *

A big celebration of the first anniversary of the Crescent Hill Improvement Club of Louisville, Ky., was recently held and this year the club will do even greater work in the way of beautifying and improving the pretty little suburb. It is planned to beautify the

Louisville and Nashville right of way through the city by planting vines along its course, and to inaugurate a systematic campaign for planting trees throughout the city. Ambrose Bruner is president, M. W. Neal, vice-president, and Henry D. Ormsby, treasurer.

* * *

Actual work of the river improvement committee of Milwaukee has begun. Mrs. Martin W. Sherman, representing the Outdoor Art Association, and Louis Mayer, representing the Society of Milwaukee Artists and other workers, will visit people with property frontage on the river and every property owner will be asked what he is willing to do toward beautifying his frontage. Mr. Mayer has made a design of the rear of every building in a certain block as it would appear if decorated and improved according to a simple and inexpensive plan suggested by him, also a sketch of it as it now is.

* * *

The premium list has been prepared for the Denison, Texas, annual flower show to be held under the auspices of the Denison Civic Improvement League and the catalogue will be ready for distribution at an early date. The premium list will be large and the ladies of the league are working enthusiastically in expectation of an even greater show than the splendid events of the past two years. The league has also offered quite a list of prizes to the school children for best results obtained through the planting of flower seeds, of which more than eight thousand packets were distributed this year.

* * *

After a successful history as the Federation of Improvement Clubs of Omaha, that body has expanded into the Federation of Improvement Clubs of Douglas County, adopted new constitution and by-laws to provide for the membership of the new clubs and received into membership as first of the new county clubs the one known as the Douglas County Good Roads and Improvement Club, which has headquarters at Millard. These officers were elected for the year: President, J. W. Malone; vice-president, Andrew Wellman; secretary-treasurer, I. P. A. Bruechert.

* * *

Prof. Frank A. Waugh, head of the horticultural department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., has just issued a leaflet entitled "Amherst Beautiful," a program of school exercises designed for children of the 8th and 9th grades. It consists of a series of 12 lessons on the follow-

(Continued on page 35)

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

AN IMPOSING EXHIBIT OF GERMAN GARDEN ART

Empire building! What splendid opportunities abound for the master hand to grasp. The very air is saturated with creative possibilities, and everything prompts the onward spirit to success. Mind and soul are overflowing with desire for achievements. No wonder that the Fatherland commands our attention. Every magazine, chronicling the works of those that *do things* in the Empire, is watched with keen interest wherever art and science develop new possibilities.

Whether we agree with the new thought is immaterial. It does this much; it sets us thinking, and that alone shows merit. A country that is *alive* as is Germany of today, a country that has the courage and convictions to follow its own inclinations, must surely be able to produce results. There is bound to be a great deal of faulty construction, but there also must be some good work done, and the latter, the "Crown of Success," influences weaker nations or races, and thereby creates new thoughts beneficial to all mankind.

Among the arts that of garden making has not slumbered. Exhibitions of recent years demonstrate this. Of the highest importance was the exhibition held in the city of Mannheim during last summer. The very thought of creating garden exhibits of such magnitude surprises us, because with the utmost energy put forth we are only able to produce a small flower-show lasting at the most one week.

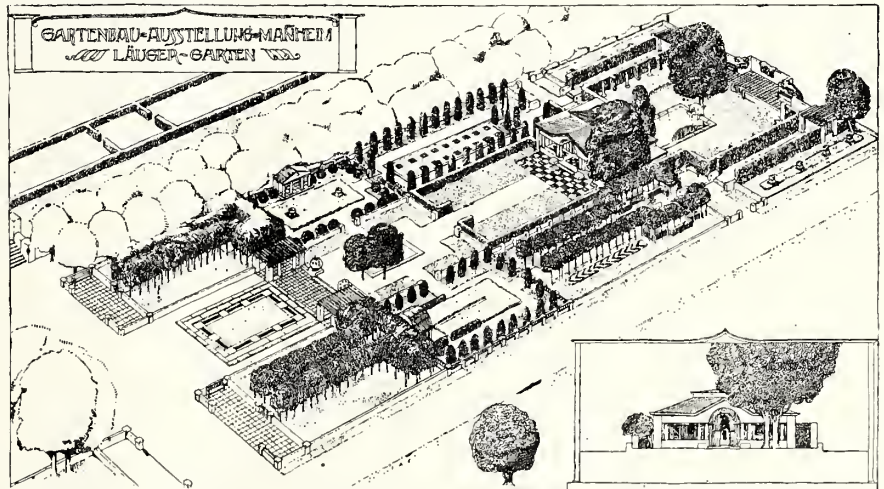
No other country under the sun could make garden exhibits of the German kind a success. This indicates the great desire there must exist for art "out-of-doors" in the Empire, and we cannot but feel that in outdoor art we are yet in the pioneer days. The new movement in garden art is not left to the landscape gardener, nor to the architect alone, but even professors of universities and painters enter the field for honors and distinction.

In a previous letter on German landscape art the writer made special note of the influences of militarism in German art. Assertions to this effect are made here again. The desire for display

By JENS JENSEN
Supt. West Park System, Chicago
(See illustrations on cover)

—the grand parade, in glittering uniform is apparent. Seeing through American eyes the gardens illustrated and exhibited at Mannheim have more of the court feeling in them that those we would consider gardens. There is a very noticeable absence of flowers in these gardens, or courts, and how can any one conceive a garden without flowers? The Henckel Garden is excepted, but as this one shows too much Oriental spirit it cannot be considered a typical German creation. The character of some of the other gardens is strongly Romanesque, indicating that the same thoughts, the glory of the Empire,

a great many garden pets of foreign birth that needed proper housing during winter. What an inspiring thing this garden was with its barrels and boxes towering high! There is warmth and charm in the sturdy spruce with its boughs glistening with snow, typical of the Northlands, and how interesting are many of our trees in winter, even without their foliage. These things add pleasure and comfort to the garden. Introduced plastic forms, or buildings, in their gray colors merely add more cold and more severity to the landscape. This does not mean that plastic works should be excluded from the garden. Quite the reverse, but they should not dominate, and if possible have a background of evergreen trees for contrast,



ILLUSTRATIONS COURTESY DIE GARTENKUNST

PLAN OF THE GARDENS OF PROF. M. LÄGER.
Mannheim Gardening Exposition.

prompted both. Yet if this is true the shortcomings remain on the German side. The Romans created their gardens in accordance with existing climatic conditions, customs and religion, and these gardens were assured of their verdure the entire year around. This is of great importance in garden making where plastic work takes such great prominence as in the Mannheim Exhibit. These gardens unquestionably add but very little comfort and pleasure to the home during the long winter months when vegetation is cold and bleak.

This calls to mind a friend who had

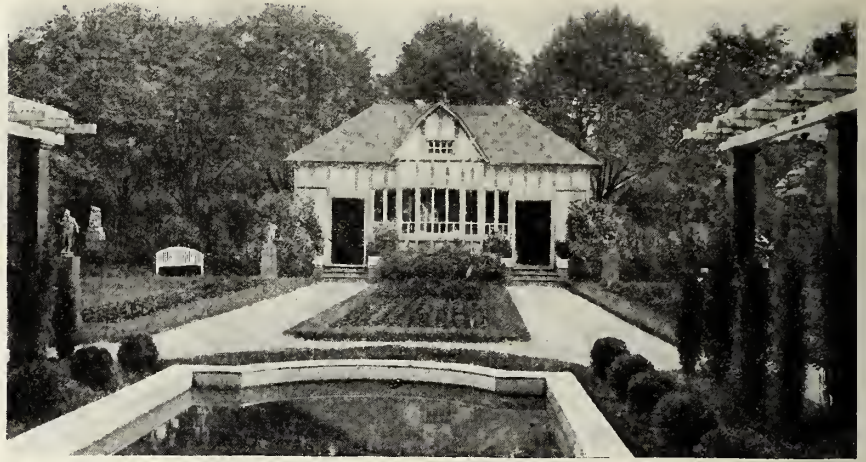
thereby lending more charm to the garden in winter, as well as during the summer months. Sculpture brought into our gardens must be fitting. The gardens of Professor Läger from our point of view cannot be considered anything else but courts. They also show a decided lack of knowledge of vegetation. Of the late Mr. Tripp, director of parks in the city of Hanover, it was said that he built gardens and parks to last, and in this respect differed from the modern garden designer whose gardens are only temporary. The rose garden of the great Professor Läger

feels more like a "garden." The illustration shown is commendable. Evidently the designer had some love for the "Queen of Flowers," or he was induced by the exhibitors to provide the proper place for their exhibit to thrive.

The lattice work of Professor Behrens cannot be considered beautiful, architecturally speaking, and if well covered with climbers would lose its architectural effect if this is what the German designer pretends to show. In winter this kind of work adds a cold and uncomfortable feeling to the garden when stripped of its foliage. The outdoor, or nature theater, of the same professor belongs to the gardens of the wealthy. Ideal as the thought is this plan does not give the setting for song and music that one would expect for the production of a mid-summer night's dream. Nature theaters in our delightful summer evenings are of greater service here than in the chilly atmosphere of the greater part of the German Empire. Brahe's garden house shows more of the German character than any of the other buildings on exhibit, and the planting scheme is closer to home than that of Professor Luger.

The Henckel garden mentioned before is a combination of garden art and an exhibit of plants by the Henckel florist and nursery firm. This garden shows some ingenuity. The seat in a nook by itself suggests repose, and is charming. So is the lagoon planting. If Mr. Henckel's desire was to show plants for sale in his commercial establishment to the best advantage, he succeeded very well, and in the entire composition he gave the visitors something to feast their eyes upon. The buildings and stone lamps are decidedly Oriental, and will not be discussed here.

Returning to the other plans, very little attempt is made to make the rigid lines subservient. Their purpose here



CENTER OF GARDEN OF FREDERICK BRAHE.
Mannheim Gardening Exposition.

is that of playing the dominant part in the design. Gravel, or colored stone takes away the loveliness of the garden, and flowers are better kept out of these cold and uncomfortable surroundings. If the purpose is to create a court associated with the house, and not the garden, then some of the work has been well done, but the word "garden" cannot be applied to these creations. The

charm of the meadow or forest border, whether in a naturalistic or architectural way, is absent.

Concluding, we should see the handwriting on the wall, accept what is good and fitting, and discard what is unfit and useless. Better still, study our own conditions and develop something that harmonizes with our climate and its people.

DOCTORING CENTRAL PARK SOIL

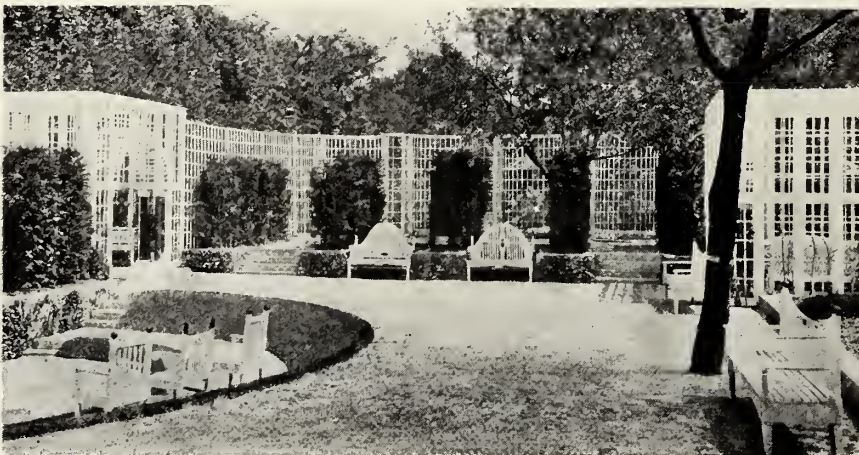
Experts from the Department of Agriculture in Washington have recommended the growing of potatoes or corn in Central Park, New York, in order to rehabilitate the worn out soil in the city's great pleasure ground. H. J. Wilder and Howard S. Reed, soil experts of the bureau of soils in the Department of Agriculture, have prepared a report on the condition of the park soil from which we quote the following:

"The park is beginning to suffer some deterioration in soil conditions as the inevitable result of keeping a single variety of vegetation growing for some

time in the same locality, just as in general agriculture soil conditions suffer if a given crop is grown continuously upon the same field. The lawns are usually growing upon light soils in which sandy materials predominate; these soils naturally suffer from the summer drouth. When grass or shrubs have been planted it has usually been found necessary to give an application of some form of mould. In most cases this dressing has not been repeated in subsequent years. In localities where steep embankments have been made the lawns have suffered from erosion. Proximity of shade trees to the lawns is another factor which is harmful to the grass, inasmuch as the water dripping from the branches and flowing from the trunks of the trees often contains tannin and other substances harmful to the growth of vegetation.

Owing to the adverse conditions of the soils of Central Park, due to the character of the material used in the processes of filling, grading and regrading, the material having been bought by contract at different periods of different men, and then covered by so-called mould, which has most often been a dark brown sandy loam, fine sand or, in some cases, a fine yellow sand, no one course of treatment should be prescribed as a panacea for existing ill conditions, and where further surface covering of

(Continued on page XIV.)



LATTICE WORK ABOUT GARDEN WITH OUTDOOR STAGE,
BY PROF. P. BEHRENS.



FOREST LAWN CEMETERY, OMAHA, NEBRASKA

One of the chief assets of the modern cemetery being the beauty of its grounds, it would naturally follow that its advertising matter should be designed to show this beauty as effectively as possible. An increasing number of cemeteries are coming to realize this and the beautifully illustrated books of views are becoming more in evidence each year.

Of this season's books that have reached us the finest is that of Woodlawn, New York, and Forest Lawn, Omaha, Neb., sends one that stands a close second to it. From

this latter one we show herewith three specimen illustrations, that were beautifully printed in their portfolio of views and information. There were twenty-six of these full page views, perfectly engraved, printed on a fine quality of paper and bordered with a light green rule.

The book was prepared by H. S. Mann, secretary of the association, and no expense has been spared to make it a model.

The Forest Lawn Cemetery Association was organized in 1885; the first interment was made November 12, 1886.



OFFICE BUILDING, RECEIVING VAULT, AND STREET CAR ENTRANCE.
Forest Lawn Cemetery, Omaha, Neb.



VIEW ON THE MAIN AVENUE, FOREST LAWN CEMETERY, OMAHA, NEB.

The total number of interments in the cemetery January 1, 1908, was 10,234.

The organization is for mutual benefit, all money received by it being expended on or for the grounds. It has 320 acres, all located outside the city limits in such manner that the growing city will not encroach on it. About twenty acres have been sold to January 1, 1908.

The records showing lot owners and interments are in keeping with the most advanced ideas of modern cemetery management. All are kept in duplicate. Complete and accurate information upon all matters is thus to be had at the city office or at the cemetery.

A handsome brick office building, shown in one of the pictures, and a substantial receiving vault are thoroughly equipped for their respective uses. The pictures show the character of the grounds and the general care given is said in the book to be the best in the state. The rolling character of the ground and the fine natural growth of trees may also be seen in the illustrations.

The grounds are under modern regulations throughout, and in charge of Superintendent J. Y. Craig, one of the zealous members of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents.

Forest Lawn is planning to erect a chapel and the intention is to combine it with a crematory. Superintendent Craig has been investigating other crematories, and plans to construct one of the most approved type.

For the present suitable niches have been constructed in the public vault for urns containing ashes of cremated bodies. The rental for these is five dollars per year, for each niche numbered from 1 to 84 inclusive. After ten consecutive yearly payments no further charge is made. A payment of forty dollars at one time will be accepted in lieu of the ten annual payments.

The rules are modern and advanced in every respect. No fences or inclosures are allowed and all grading and planting of lots, excavations for vaults, the building of foundations, digging of graves or any other work must be done by employes of the cemetery and all charges paid to the secretary before the work is begun.

Not more than one monument or marker more than six inches high is allowed on a lot and all markers may not rise more than six inches above the lawn. No monument, marker or other structure made of metallic substances other than standard bronze will be allowed on lots in the cemetery, except urns (with reservoirs), which



SOME OF THE VENERABLE TREES IN SECTION THREE, FOREST LAWN CEMETERY, OMAHA, NEB.

must not be less than two feet wide at the top. They may be made of iron or stone. No grave markers or memorial of any kind can set in a socket or with a dowel. Granite is recommended as the best and most durable material for memorials. Marble is noted as a very poor material for that climate and lot owners are advised not to use it. Limestone, sandstone and soapstone are considered unfit for such purpose and their use is not permitted. Vaults and mausoleums built entirely or partly above ground must be of granite. They must be furnished with catacombs constructed for one casket only, and to be hermetically sealed at the time of depositing a body. Walls of vaults erected above ground must be at least 18 inches in thickness. Any lot owner desiring to erect a monument, mausoleum or vault must submit to the superintendent a statement giving the number and section of the lot where the structure is to be placed, and detailed plans and specifications as to its materials and construction. Any objection made by him thereto, not acquiesced in by the lot owner, will be referred to the board of trustees. No work shall be done until the plans and specifications shall have been approved by the superintendent or the board.

The cemetery authorities reserve the right to stop all construction work on the grounds between November 1 and April 1.

To prevent crowding of tombstones, not more than one monument, gravestone or marker exceeding six inches in height above the surface of the ground is allowed on a full lot, or in a half lot. No stone exceeding that height is allowed on any smaller fraction of a lot or on a single-grave.

A commodious greenhouse provides for the beautifying of the grounds during the summer months. Lot owners may purchase plants and flowers for use in the cemetery only. They must consult with the superintendent or his assistants as to the location of flower beds—only one being allowed on an entire lot, except that where half lots have been sold one on each half lot may be planted.

All preparing and planting of flower beds must be done by the gardeners employed by the association, who will then and under no other conditions give care to the planting if desired, during the season.

The placing of chairs, settees, boxes, shells, toys, metal designs, artificial flowers and similar articles upon graves or lots is not permitted.

"From indications we are going to see a big attendance at Kansas City, August 11, 12 and 13, this year. Many are showing an interest by sending photos and slides for the lantern slide evening. Several good papers are contributed and several have agreed to take up the discussion on points of interest. Your committee is anxious to make this feature one of the best educators ever introduced at an A. A. C. S. meeting and we ask you (that means each reader of this call) to send at once any good lantern slides showing any of the following features and if you have no slide send a good photo, preferably one with glossy finish, showing your entrance if it is new or unique or different from the other fellow's, also views of office buildings, chapel, tomb, drives, gutters, catch basins, grading of sections, planting of sections, lakes, bridges, water falls, water plants, choice bits of planting, bedding, specimen trees and shrubs and evergreens, tools, handy and convenient for cemetery use. Now get busy, see what you have or are doing that may interest the other fellow, contribute something to show the new man the methods and means of running a modern cemetery and

A.A.C.S. Notes



for the 1908 Convention

thereby prove you are a progressive man in your line of business. Now is your chance. Do not let the other fellow reap all the credit and step up higher into some vacancy to be filled because you were too timid to tell the people of your own good things you are accomplishing. "Do it now." Send to Sid J. Hare, 3224 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo., those photos. State whether you want them back and you shall have them. We will make the slides if you send us good, clean, smooth prints. "Do it now" as your committee will be busy later and your views will not get into the bunch.

The following quotation shows what others think of Kansas City:

"Beautiful, Wonderful Kansas City."

Dr. Royal S. Copeland of Ann Arbor, Mich., President of the American Institute of Homeopathy, in the American Physician.

"It were perhaps a work of supererogation to speak of the beauties and attractions of

this wonderful city. Commercially, physically, aesthetically, it is second to none in these United States. The combined population of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., separated simply by an imaginary line, is nearly 400,000. The municipalities form one great restless, aggressive, progressive, beautiful city. High bluffs, deep gorges, attractive ravines, multitudes of rivulets, great rivers, high land and bottoms—all give themselves to natural picturesqueness and artistic possibility. Millions upon millions have been spent in developing one of the finest park and boulevard systems in the world. This is, without doubt, one of the show cities of America. The transcontinental tourist who has simply passed through Kansas City, and almost every American railway system touches it, knows nothing of the multitudinous attractions of this place. The railways are in the valley out of sight, and the city on the hill tops. One must take the incline and view it from a high place to know that at his feet lies the pride of the West, beautiful Kansas City. Here are vast hotels, gorgeous theaters, great churches, palatial homes, wide gardens, inviting shade, and cool retreats."

The postal views we sent each one last month will show that Kansas City, U. S. A., is the spot worth visiting, three live cemetery superintendents, three beautiful cemeteries and a park system equal to any and a talk from the man, Mr. Geo. E. Kessler, who has made it so, should induce you to *resolve and be on hand*. Your Committee,

ROOT-HYRE-COOK-HARE.

NOTES of CEMETERY LAW and LEGAL DECISIONS

Daisy B. Cook, of New Orleans, is suing her brother, Wilfred Beebe, in the civil district court, for the division of the family lot and tomb in the Metairie Cemetery, where their parents are buried. Together the tomb and lot are worth about \$3,000 and it is the last piece of property held in common between the brother and sister. The opinion has been expressed by several prominent attorneys that it is not possible to hold a sale by public auction of this class of property, although such an extraordinary point has never been passed upon the Louisiana Supreme Court. In the answer filed by McCloskey & Benedict, attorneys for the defendant, Beebe admits that his sister is half owner in the property and the title to the lot was vested in his father, Henry Beebe, by the cemetery association in March, 1879. He says that property of such a character possessing the attributes of sanctity is hors du commerce and outside the domain of the laws and rules that apply to commercial properties. Beebe's attorneys claim the laws of all civilized nations provide the right to a burial lot or tomb extends no farther than the right of sepulchre, which is inalienable. The case will probably not be decided till this fall.

Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading,

Pa., has brought suit against a monument dealer for the price of re-sodding a lot. The dealer made a contract with a lot owner to erect monument, headstones, etc., and resod the lot. He was paid for it, but now refuses to pay the cemetery for resodding the lot, as the lot owner died a few weeks after making the contract but placed the lot under perpetual care in his will.

Supreme Court Justice Parker at Newark, N. J., has granted a writ of certiorari bringing up to the Supreme Court for review the action of the state board of health in reversing the decision of the North Arlington Borough Council, and granting the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark the right to maintain a cemetery within the boundary of the borough against the wishes of the local authorities. The matter was reported in detail in our last issue.

Judge Adams in the supreme court circuit at Newark, N. J., has granted an order to the Fairmount Cemetery Association setting aside an assessment of \$16,580, levied on the cemetery by the assessment commissioners about four years ago, for a sewer. The assessment was objected to by the cemetery, who claimed the tract is exempt from taxes by virtue of their charter.

A colored man bought a lot in a Long

Branch, N. J., Cemetery and paid part of the purchase price and the charge for opening a grave. His dead child was buried in the lot and when he tendered the remainder of the purchase money it was refused on the ground that he was a colored man and rules of the cemetery prohibited the sale to persons of African descent. Out of this state of facts a chancery suit resulted in a decision filed by Vice-Chancellor Stevens, which has given rise to much newspaper comment, and the erroneous impression that cemeteries may be taxed. The decision sets forth that the evidence does not show that the plaintiff is of African descent. The rules of the company do not exclude colored persons from ownership, but only those of African descent, which might include Algerian Frenchmen or Dutch Boers who are not colored persons. The chancellor suggests that a new question may grow out of this case and that is whether discrimination against negroes may not eliminate the charity feature which permits the exemption of cemeteries from taxation.

The Greenwood Cemetery Association which was recently refused permission by the board of health of Millville, N. J., to locate a cemetery in the eastern section of that city, will appeal to the state board of health

IMPROVEMENTS and ADDITIONS

Spring Hill Cemetery, Danville, Ill., has added an acre and a half of ground at the entrance and parked it to make a finer approach to the cemetery. The cost of the work was \$4,000. They have also added four acres to the grounds proper, and have made extensive improvements in the drives and built 1,600 feet of iron fence the past year. Spring Hill is a 65-acre tract with a fine natural growth of maples and oaks, and two artificial lakes. Sunday funerals are not allowed.

Mount Olivet Cemetery Company, of Fort Worth, Tex., has been incorporated at \$100,000 by D. B. Paddock, H. F. Spellman and others.

The Swedish Cemetery Corporation, Worcester, Mass., will erect a new fence.

East View Cemetery, Salem, N. J., is being enlarged by several acres.

The Mount Moriah Cemetery Company, Philadelphia, has bought an additional tract of 13 acres at \$9,000 an acre.

The Congregation of Israel, Chester, Pa., has dedicated a new cemetery about a mile from that city.

The Brotherhood Cemetery, Mount Holly, N. J., will expend about \$400 in erecting a new iron fence. John Throckmorton is sexton.

The Highland Cemetery Company, Pittsburg, Pa., has bought 108 acres of land for \$500,000.

Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky., has asked for bids on the erection of a brick or stone wall 2,000 feet long and ten feet high about a part of the grounds. The work is estimated to cost about \$20,000.

Cedar Bluff Cemetery, Rockford, Ill., has added seven acres of ground, which is soon to be improved. The lawn plan is being gradually introduced in the grounds and much improvement has been the result.

Mountain Grove Cemetery, Bridgeport, Conn., is planning to erect a chapel, entrance, and office building at a cost of \$50,000. Definite plans have not been made. Frank J. Naramore is secretary.

North Cemetery, Oxford, Mass., is asking for bids on the extension of the water works system.

Mantel Fielding, architect, of Philadelphia, is making plans for a well-house to be erected at a cost of \$2,000 in Riverside Cemetery, Oswego, N. Y., as a gift of the A. S. Page estate.

St. Joseph's Church, Oil City, Pa., will buy 30 acres for a new cemetery.

The American Securities Company has bought 55 acres near Montgomery,

Ala., for \$35,000. It is planned to establish a colored cemetery there.

Bennington Union Lawn Park Cemetery, a new tract of 80 acres, has just been opened at Bennington, Vt. Garnet D. Baltimore, landscape architect, of Troy, N. Y., is laying out the grounds, and E. Estabrook, the monument dealer, is superintendent.

The Charles Betcher Memorial Chapel has just been completed in Oakwood Cemetery, Red Wing, Minn., as a gift of Mrs. Margaret Betcher. It is a handsome structure of Gothic architecture, and was recently dedicated with interesting exercises.

The Oaks Woods Cemetery, Chicago, is making an especial effort to have the corners of all lots marked with Portland stone corner posts, which the association is offering in a recent printed announcement to its lot holders to furnish at \$2.50 each.

FROM ANNUAL REPORTS

The annual report of Mt. Prospect Cemetery, Bridgewater, Mass., notes a great improvement in the condition of the grounds under Superintendent John J. Glenn. A new section has been terraced and graded and two acres of land adjoining purchased for an extension. Superfluous and decayed trees throughout the cemetery

have been removed and the other trees have been trimmed. The financial statement shows that the receipts for the year have been \$2,081.20, and the expenditures \$1,689.07.

At the annual meeting of the Harmony Grove Cemetery Association, Salem, Mass., reports of officers showed that the trust funds have increased by \$5,830. The principal of the trust funds is now \$146,289.11. The receipts available for corporation purposes were \$15,851; the expenses, \$14,072. Although the expense has been considerable, the fight against the brown tail moths has been prosecuted steadily and, as the appearance of the large number of trees in the extensive acreage of the cemetery shows, successfully. Superintendent George W. Creesy's report shows six monuments and 165 headstones and markers erected, 147 interments, four iron fences removed, and 24 old and four new lots endowed.

The annual report of the Erie Cemetery, Erie, Pa., notes that a new section has been laid out, graded, and divided into lots, and the construction of the new macadamized roadway, with the sewer, cement gutters, and sidewalks, has proved a great convenience. The superintendent, Mrs. E. E. Hay, and her assistant, Miss Eaton, are commended for efficient and faithful service.



The New England Cemetery Association met in Portland, Me., June 12, and spent the day under the guidance of Supt. Frank M. Floyd, of Evergreen Cemetery. This is the first meeting of the association in that city since the sad accident which befell Mr. Floyd last year and he gave his guests a cordial welcome and a good time. Most of the party went by steamer from Boston. A more complete report will be given next month.

* * *

A recent communication from the Minnesota state board of health, noted in this department last month, led us to infer that the law requiring public record to be kept of all interments was a recent one, but it seems to be only the activity in enforcing it that is recent. Mr. F. D. Willis, secretary of Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, corrects us so gracefully that we print the following from his letter. The law was passed in 1860

and Mr. Willis says: "Perhaps compared with the record of the burial of Sarah by Abraham this law may be considered recent; compared with the life of our state it is not quite so juvenile and frisky—in fact, it is so hoary-headed that it seems that some of our rural friends thought it not worth while to give any heed to it, hence the activity of our board of health. The paragraph as it appeared in PARK AND CEMETERY might lead to the impression elsewhere that Minnesota is just beginning to emerge from primitive conditions. As we take the matter in that magazine for gospel truth, it is always well to make it so when an error slips in. Oakland is not planning any large things this season—rather a general improvement all over. A dressing up of the bald spots, removal of eyesores, etc. Receipts being about the same as last year (very good) give us the wherewith to improve."

Several plans for large public mausoleums of concrete for permanent interment are being projected in the Central West and one to be 63x28x13 feet and contain 152 catacombs is under way at Oxford, Ind. It will cost \$15,000 and will have a marble interior, and cement block exterior. A large mausoleum of this character is also to be erected in Toledo, O., one block from Woodlawn cemetery by the Toledo Mausoleum Association, which has just been formed for mutual benefits. The association has purchased land and the site will be made beautiful by trees, flowers and plants, it being the intention to arrange it as a park with driveways. According to the present plans, the building is to be 175 feet long and 40 feet wide. It will have either white enamel brick or terra cotta walls and marble, with a stained glass skylight and white concrete floors. The corridor will be twelve feet wide, enabling carriages to drive through. The contract for its construction has been awarded to the Permanent Construction Company, for \$45,000. The real estate cost between \$5,000 and \$6,000. There will be 480 crypts made of monolithic concrete.

* * *

The ironclad rule that has hitherto prevailed at all the cemeteries in the vicinity of St. Louis against the admission of automobiles within their gates has been slightly modified by the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association, which has decided to allow lot owners, with their automobiles, when presenting admission cards, to enter the grounds on Monday morning only, between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock. Automobiles will be barred if they are driven by women or children or have chains on their tires. Those entitled to admission, under the rule must stop at the gate going in and coming out, and show a numbered card of admission to the gatekeepers, whom they must summon, for that purpose, by blowing their horn. While in the cemetery automobiles must not meet a funeral or pass one, and when meeting other vehicles must give all the road possible, and if horses are restive the automobile must be drawn to the curb, and the power shut off. They must not come up behind nor pass other vehicles from behind, and must not exceed a speed of five miles an hour.

* * *

Charles H. Hubbard, of Cambridge, Mass., has proved his title to the family tomb in the Granary Burial Ground in Boston, after five months'

dispute with the cemetery authorities, and has buried the body of his wife, Thankful Ann, beside those of Mr. Hubbard's ancestors. In opening the tomb four large stones were unearthed that had at one time stood in the graveyard near the tomb. Two of these stones bore the date 1743, one having the name of Francis Parker and the other that of William Meen. In commenting on this interment, the Boston Herald says: "The latest interment in the Old Granary Burying Ground is another reminder of the fact that Boston is one of the few populous centers where intramural sepulture in ancient and rickety tombs is still tolerated, contrary to due regard for the public health."

* * *

Freeport, Ill., has advertised for sealed bids for mowing the grass in the Freeport City Cemetery during the season of 1908. The specifications require that "All mowing must be done with lawn mowers, regularly at least as often as once every ten days during the season, and oftener if necessary in the opinion of the committee. No dry clippings shall be permitted to show and if necessary must be prevented by raking. Shearing around all copings, trees and other edges must be done at least once in every three weeks, including copings in the driveways; also all blocks or subdivisions must be mowed to meet the mowing done by the City Sexton. Contractors must keep watered all plants in vases within the blocks or sections covered by their contracts. Persons taking contract or contracts must furnish their mowers and other implements."

* * *

A grave problem is being considered by the board of health, the cemetery commission, Superintendent of Water Works Brown and City Engineer Brewer, of Waltham, Mass., in the question of furnishing a proper receptacle for the bodies in Mt. Feake Cemetery lying within a radius of a thousand feet of the well whence Waltham derives its water supply. The state board of health has advised that a change in the method of the disposition of the bodies be made. The local board of health is also of the opinion that it will be safer to take every precaution, and although the water supply is ground water and the surface water that comes from this portion of the cemetery is carried down stream while the filter protects the well from contagion, it is thought best to disarm any possible criticism by making sure that there is no danger.

Cemetery officials of Minneapolis who are working to make the grounds in their keeping more parklike have secured Archbishop John Ireland's order for the removal of the unsightly wooden grave markers from St. Mary's cemetery. This action grew out of a recommendation of A. W. Hobert, superintendent of Lakewood Cemetery, who told Archbishop Ireland that if they ever wanted to clean up Calvary and St. Mary's they would have to remove the unsightly wooden markers. This was done some time ago in Calvary.

* * *

The board of health and the board of commissioners of Upper Darby township, Chester, Pa., have jointly decided that no more extensions shall be made to the cemeteries existing within the jurisdiction of the township authorities. The board of health has declared that Har Judah Cemetery, on the West Chester pike, is a menace to public health and future interments may be prohibited if the board of commissioners, after investigation, so orders. Naylor's Run Creek is said to be polluted by percolations from graves.

* * *

Superintendent William Hamill of the Knights of Pythias Cemetery, Frankford, Philadelphia, was successful the past month in capturing one of several thieves who have robbed the cemetery of flowers and ornaments. The miscreant was held in bail for court. Mr. Hamill says thieves have carried off expensive bulbs, potted plants and even lot decorations. Superintendents of other cemeteries have had similar troubles to contend with and they are determined to land the thieves in jail.

* * *

Superintendent Black of Mt. Zion Cemetery, near Clifton Heights, a suburb of Philadelphia, would not permit public ceremonies to be held in the cemetery Memorial Day, giving as a reason that in past years the big crowds had damaged graves and lawns by trampling over them. In a quiet way, however, he did not object to soldiers' associations decorating graves.

* * *

The city authorities of Mobile, Ala., are offering to disinter bodies in the old Church Street Cemetery free of cost, and give them larger lots in Magnolia Cemetery in exchange for the family lots in the former. As the Church Street Cemetery occupies a block in the residence district of the city, it is the desire of the Mobile aldermen to convert this small cemetery into a city park or square.

PARK NEWS

(Continued from page 343)

Frank L. Smith, chairman of the park committee of the council at Norristown, Pa., in discussing the management of the new Stony Creek Park in that city, expressed himself as follows on freedom in the parks: "We don't propose to promulgate a set of rules a yard long and keep policemen standing around to warn or arrest people for trifling infractions. I'd let the children climb every tree in the place. If necessary to save broken arms, we'll have to stretch nets underneath. I'd let them club the nut trees and pick the apples and the cherries, and treat the place as their own. There's only one rule that I would keep posted in large letters: 'Get On the Grass.' That's what the grass is for. If it gets worn out, we'll grow some more; but get on it, and keep on it."

FROM THE PARK REPORTS

The annual report of the public parks board of Winnipeg, Man., for 1907 shows that in 1907 the board spent only \$12,676.25 for the maintenance of boulevards, while in 1906 \$15,360 was expended, and in 1905 \$19,461.75. The reduction in the cost of maintenance since 1905 is all the more noteworthy when it is remembered that in that year the city had 20 miles less of boulevards to care

for than in 1907. The total cost of parks and their maintenance since the beginning of park work in Winnipeg is given as only \$400,000.

The park commissioners of Haverhill, Mass., in their seventeenth annual statement report that no important new work has been undertaken, but the parks, the cemeteries and other grounds entrusted to the commission have been maintained in their usual well-kept condition. With an appropriation of \$7,000 the most careful and economical management was necessary. Much excellent work has been done in cutting out such wood as prevented the growth of more desirable trees or marred the appearance of the park, and such branches as had reached maturity and would soon decay. This wood was sold by auction, the proceeds being about sufficient to pay for the labor of cutting. Henry Frost is superintendent.

The annual report of Col. Chas. S. Bromwell on the improvement and care of public buildings and grounds and upon the care and maintenance of the Washington Monument, Washington, D. C., notes that six additional spaces were added to the park system by the transfer to the chief of engineers by the commissioners of the District of Columbia of six parcels of ground. Two unimproved reservations were improved, a

macadam driveway constructed along the north and west sides of the tidal reservoir in Potomac Park. Work was commenced and well advanced for constructing a macadam driveway along the river side of Potomac Park. Over 1,000,000 plants were propagated and 269 trees, 2,339 shrubs, 31,000 bulbs and 979,649 plants placed in the parks.

The annual report of Superintendent James Wilson in the 22d annual report of the commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park contains the interesting address of Chairman J. W. Langmuir at the last convention of the American Civic Association, accompanied by a map of Niagara Falls locating the power plants. The grading and surfacing has been completed at the spillway of the Ontario Power Co. and the northern portion of the park proper has been greatly improved by the addition of permanent shelter buildings at Inspiration Point and Rambler's Rest. Another change effected during the year was the removal of the park offices from the old lodge building to the Administration building. The outlying parks have all been carefully maintained during the year and improved in many ways. At Queenstown Heights a large new boulder stone shelter, of pleasing design, has been constructed, and a new

(Continued on p. xv)

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American Florist (A. F.), \$1.00 year; 5c copy.
Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
Bulletin of League of Am. Municipalities (B. A. M.), \$2.00 year; 20c copy.
Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
Canadian Municipal Journal (C. M. J.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
Country Gentleman (C. G.), \$1.50 year; 20c copy.
Century Magazine (Cent.), \$3.00 year; 35c copy.
Charities and The Commons (Char.), \$2.00 year; 10c copy.
Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; 25c copy.
Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
Embalmer's Monthly (E. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; 10c copy.
Florists' Exchange (F.E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; 5c copy.
Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
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Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 15c.
Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; 50c copy.
Independent, The (Ind.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), M. D. G., \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

Arbor Day, The American Spring Festival, by Wm. C. Lee. Illust. F. I., 14:201-6. Apr., '08.
Degenerate, Molly-Coddled Town Life. World's Work. 16:10172-3. May, '08.
Design as Applied to Cities, by Samuel Parsons and W. R. Donovan. B. A. M., 144-5. May '08.
Education in Ugliness. Outlook 88:856-7. Apr., 18, '08.
Exhibition of Advertising Art, by E. E. Calkins. Illust. International Studio 34: sup. 109-11. May '08.
Garden Furniture, Indestructible Home-Made. Illust. G. M., 7:276-8. June '08.
House Plants, Winter Diseases of. Sci. Am. Sup., 65:191. Mch., 21, '08.
Outdoor Advertising, by J. Horace McFarland. Harper's Weekly 52:7. Apr., 11, '08.
Planning the Home Grounds, The Right and the Wrong Way. W. E. Pendleton. Illust. C. L. A., 13:638. Apr., '08.
Railway Floral Department. Illust. C. M. J., 4:186-7. May '08.
Tree Planting in School Yards, by Louise Klein Miller. Illust. F. I., 14:211. Apr., '08.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

Garden for the Treeless Belt, by Thos. McAdam. Illust. C. L. A., 14:43-5. May, '08.

Jubilee Exhibit of the Royal Society of Gardening and Botany at Ghent. Illust. M. D. G., (German) 23:241-46. May 23, '08.
Most Inspiring Estate in New England; Chas. S. Sargent's Home. Illust. New England Magazine 38:136-43. Apr., '08.
Perpetual Garden, Summer Garden, and Residence as linked together on the George Eastman Grounds, Rochester, N. Y., by Leddra Wood. Illust. G. C. A., 7:69-73. June, '08.
Screen, A Practical, by Luke J. Doogue. Illust. Hort., 7:623. May 9.
Summer Spiraeas, All the, Worth Growing, by W. E. Pendleton. Illust. G. M., 7:284-6. June, '08.
Wild Gardening, Right and Wrong in, by T. McAdam. Illust. G. M., 7:270-4. June, '08.
Women and the Art of Landscape Gardening, by M. B. Hartt. Illust. Outlook 88:694-704. Mch., 28, '08.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

Chicago Parks in Early May. A. F., 30:875. May 23, '08. Gard., 16:257-8. Illust. May 15, '08.
Crater Lake National Park in Oregon, by O. Wilson. Illust. World's Work, 16:10250-61. May, '08.
Dust Preventives, U. S. Govt. Experiments with, by Logan W. Page, Director office of Public Roads. G. R. M., 9:153-5. May, '08.

Ghent Exposition, The Great. Illust. Gard., 16:262-3. May 15, '08.
Glacier National Park, the Crown of the Continent, by A. W. Greeley. Illust. World's Work, 16:10248-50. May, '08.
Macadam, The Gladwell Method of Treating. G. R. M., 9:160-2. May, '08.
Mariposa Oil Macadam Road, Specifications for, Stockton, Cal. G. R. M., 9:174. May, '08.
Muir Woods, A National Park, by Chas. Mulford Robinson. Illust. Charities and the Commons, 20:180-3. May 2, '08.
Plants for Rockeries. M. D. G., (German). Illust. 23:207-9. May 2.
Pavement, Concrete. Illust. G. R. M., 9:158-9. May, '08.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

America's Greatest Irrigation Scheme. Illust. F. I., 14:258-65. May, '08.
Burbank, Luther, Recent Work of, by R. M. F. Berry. Illust. Sci. Am., 98:260-2. Apr., 11, '08.
California Irrigation Needs Forests. Illust. F. I., 14:212-14. Apr., '08.
Distribution of Closely Allied Species of Plants, by A. E. Ortman. Science, 27:427-9. Mch. 13, '08.
Evergreens and Evergreen Planting. Illust. By H. F. Torrey, G. C. A., 7:62-4. June, '08.
Evergreens, Hardy Broad-Leaved, by W. Miller. Illust. C. L. A., 13:604-8. Apr., '08.
Hardy Rhododendron Question, The Hort., 7:719. May 30, '08.
Insect Foes and How to Kill Them, by Lora S. La Mance. Illust. F. L. June, '08.
New Tree Disease. Outlook, 88:621-2. Mch. 21, '08.
National Forest, Work in a, by C. H. Shinn. F. I., 14:243-7. May, '08.
Roses, Bits About, by H. A. Gossard. G. C. A., 7:59-61. May, '08.
San Jose Scale. Hort., 7:630. May 9, '08.
Shrubs, Where to Plant, by F. Duncan. Illust. Ladies' Home Jour., July, 25:24-5. Apr., '08.
Shrubs, Hardy, Under Glass at Kew. Gard., 16:269. May 15, '08.
This Tree Business (Tree Surgery), by F. A. Waugh. Illust. C. G., 73:461-2. May 7, '08.
Trees as Crops. Harper's Weekly, 52:31. Mch., 28, '08.
Trees for Street Planting, by J. J. Levison, Horticulturist N. Y. Parks. G. C. A., 7:77. June, '08.
Violet Growing, Successful, by B. T. Galloway, Chief Bureau of Plant Industry. F. E., 25:714. May 23, '08.



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EDITORS

John W. Weston O. H. Sample

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REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED

The preliminary premium list has been issued for the National Flower Show, to be held in Chicago, November 6-15 inclusive, under the auspices of The Society of American Florists, in co-operation with The American Carnation Society, The Chrysanthemum Society of America, The Illinois State Florists' Association, The Horticultural Society of Chicago, The American Rose Society, and The Chicago Florists' Club. It gives a long list of valuable premiums and rules governing the awards. W. N. Rudd is chairman of the Premium Committee, and J. H. Burdett, 1411 First National Bank Bldg., secretary of the General Committee of 50; copies of the premium list may be obtained from Mr. Burdett. This show is planned to surpass any ever given in this country and \$13,000 in cash prizes besides hundreds of medals have been offered for exhibitors.

Inglewood Park Cemetery, Los Angeles, Cal., has issued a very handsomely printed and illustrated descriptive booklet, giving rules and regulations, and some good talk about the modern cemetery.

The Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind., has issued Bulletin No. 125 on "Commercial Fertilizers."

The Horticultural College, Swanley, Kent, England, sends a syllabus of its work and announcement of courses in gardening, dairy work, poultry work, bee-keeping, and fruit preserving.

Hillside Cemetery Association, Minneapolis, sends a very neatly printed book with illustrations printed in green and black. It sums up the advantages of the cemetery very judiciously and forcibly. "Knollwood," Sharon, Mass., also sends a pocket-size book with good printing and some unusual effects in illustration. "Riverview," South Bend, Ind., in its small illustrated book, includes a number of diagrams showing the arrangement of lots in different sections.



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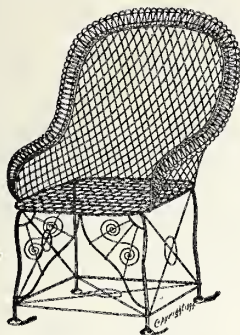
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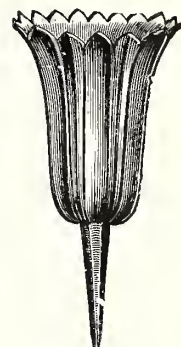
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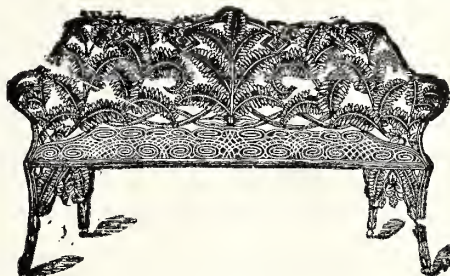


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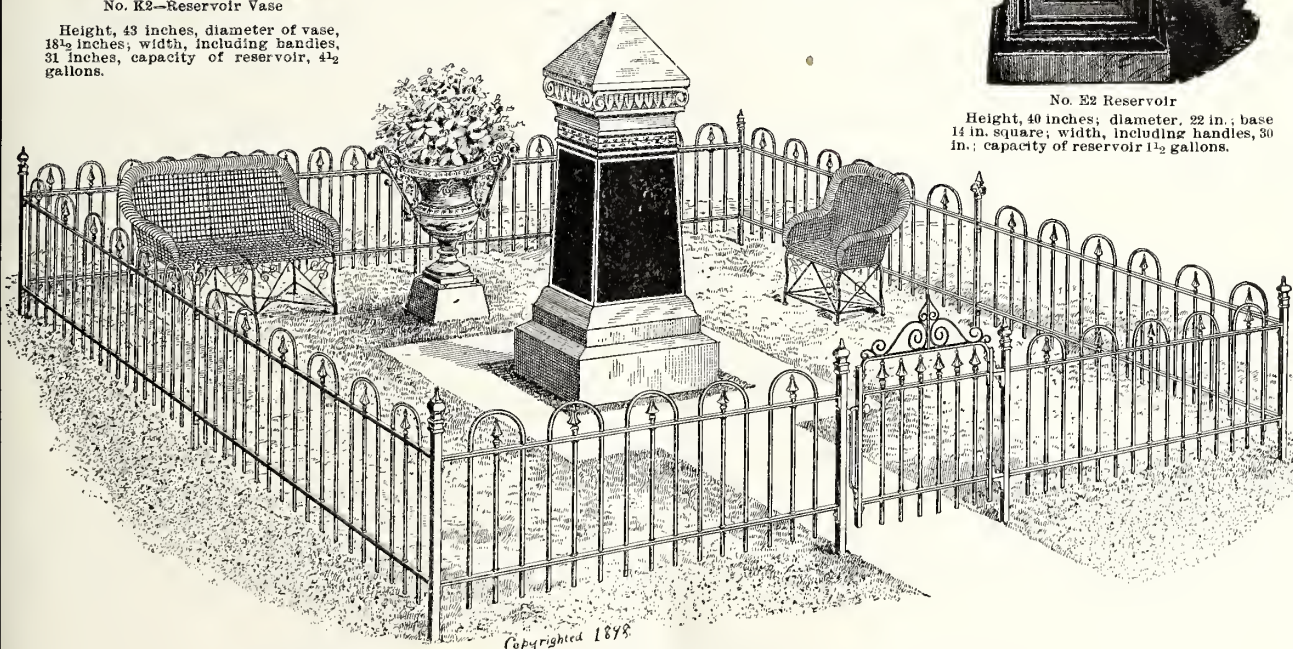
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PERSONAL

Col. T. F. Spangler has been appointed superintendent of parks of Zanesville, O.

Alexander Cuming, City Forester of Hartford, Conn., has been appointed Superintendent of Streets for that city. Mr. Cuming was before coming to Hartford, Superintendent of Stoke Pogis, a suburban tract near Philadelphia.

Samuel Cole, recently elected Superintendent of Cemeteries at Beverly, Mass., has declined to act, and it is reported as likely that George F. Standley will continue to serve.

The Park Board of Dallas, Tex., has re-elected Superintendent W. R. Tietze and increased his salary from \$125 to \$150 a month.

John Nolen, of Cambridge, Mass., has been engaged as landscape architect to the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association, of Madison, Wis., as noted in our account of the work of that organization on another page.

William S. Egerton, for over a quarter of a century superintendent of parks, at Albany, N. Y., was recently removed from office by Commissioner Greenlach on the charge of irregularities in the pay-rolls. It is alleged that Superintendent Egerton destroyed at the end of each week the time slips presented to him by the men employed in the bureau of parks. The announcement has caused much comment. Mr. Egerton has always been one of Albany's most prominent citizens, and, as Commissioner Greenlach stated, one of the most efficient men in the service of the city.

The Park Board of Chattanooga, Tenn., has dismissed Park Superintendent John A. Lambert for "good and efficient" reasons. The South Chattanooga Business League has passed resolutions defending the superintendent and demanding the reasons for his dismissal.

E. E. Dagle, for ten years sexton of the Merrill Cemetery, Merrill, Wis., has resigned, and Henry Beck has been appointed to succeed him.

General William C. Oates, a former governor of Alabama, recently visited Columbus, O., in his capacity of Commissioner of Confederate Cemeteries, to see that suitable headstones are placed on the 2,300 graves at Camp Chase.

The cemetery commissioners of Chelmsford near Lowell, Mass., have appointed the following superintendents of the cemeteries: J. R. Park-

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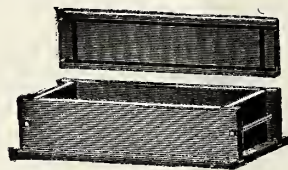
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John H. McCrohan, of New Bedford, Mass., whose name was certified to the park board by the civil service commissioners for superintendent of Hazelwood park, will fight the refusal of the park commissioners to consider him for the position, and through his attorney has started an investigation from the office of the civil service commission in Boston. John Hannigan is the present incumbent, who, it is alleged, holds office illegally.

W. Wynne Johnson, of the Oregon Journal at Portland, Ore., has been doing a valuable work for civic improvement by his articles in that paper on topics of city betterment. A recent illustrated full page on "Municipal Art" shows a broad grasp of the subject.

Miss Mary Josephine O'Connor has been appointed Playground Supervisor at Providence, R. I., for the coming season.

OBITUARY

T. Ross Hanson, president of the Greenmount Cemetery Co., died at his home in Philadelphia, May 12, of heart disease. Mr. Hanson was a member of the state legislature in the early 80's, and was a brother-in-law of Congressman McCreary.

Mrs. Lottie Snyder Younce, secretary to Superintendent O. W. Crabbs, of Beech Grove Cemetery, Muncie, Ind., died recently as a result of heart failure, superinduced by malarial fever. Mrs. Younce was secretary to Mr. Crabbs for over five years, and was held in the highest esteem by her employer, the attaches of the cemetery and the lot owners.

William Scott, founder of the Wm. Scott Co., florists, Buffalo, N. Y., died in that city May 19, 1908. Mr. Scott was widely known as a writer on commercial floriculture; the son of an English gardener he had an inborn love for flowers and possessed a remarkable versatility concerning them.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS

(Continued from p. 345)

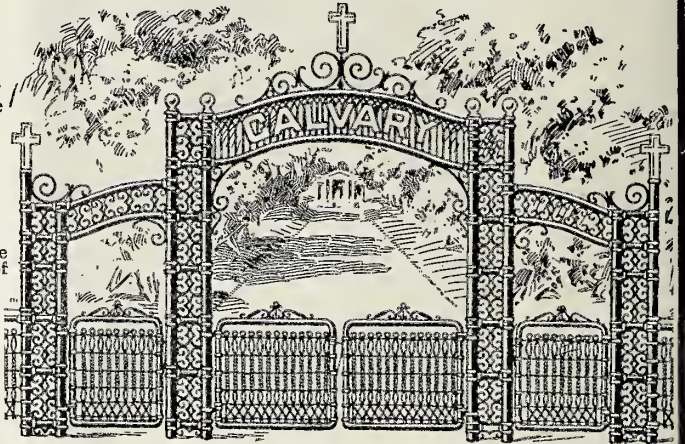
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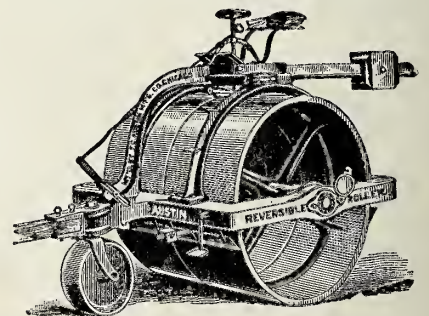
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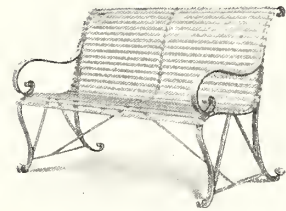
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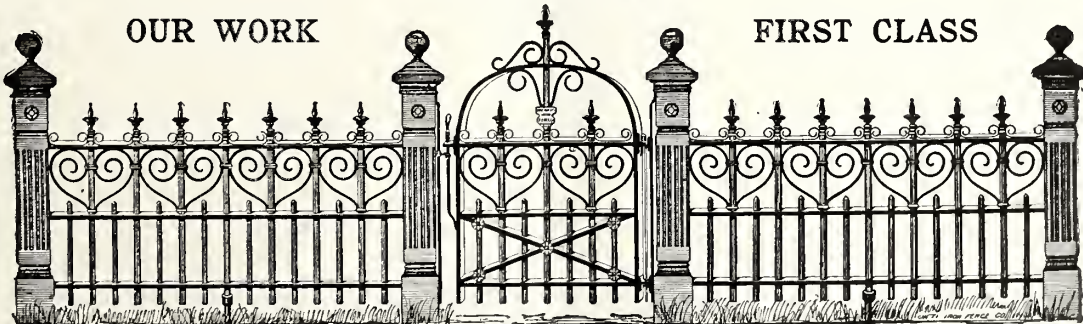
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CINCINNATI TREES

(Continued from p. 344)

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4. *Negundo aceroides*. Box elder (II.), spreading habit and of rapid growth.

5. *Acer pseudo platanus*. European sycamore (II.), rapid grower, with very large, dark green foliage.

6. *Ailanthus glandulosa*. Tree of Heaven (I.), native of Japan. Long feathery foliage, rapid grower. Free from insects.

7. *Betula alba*, variety *pendula*. European white weeping birch (I.), silvery bark. Its slender branches assume a graceful, drooping habit.

8. *Betula alba*, variety *fastigiata*. (II.), pyramidal birch, elegant habit, silvery bark, pyramidal, like the Lombardy poplar.

9. *Catalpa speciosa*. Western catalpa (II.), of rapid growth, large leaves, beautiful flowers in spring.

10. *Celtis occidentalis*. Hackberry (II.), spreading branches, and thick, rough bark.

11. *Fraxinus Americana*. White ash (II.), broad, round head, clean trunk.

12. *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Sweet gum (II.), star-shaped foliage, very handsome in autumn on account of its brilliant coloring.

13. *Platanus occidentalis*. American sycamore (I.), of rapid growth.

14. *Platanus orientalis*. Oriental sycamore (II.), resembling the American sycamore.

15. *Populus monilifera*. Carolina poplar (I.), a very rapid grower.

16. *Tilia Americana*. American linden (II.), of rapid growth, with large, heart-shaped leaves and fragrant flowers.

17. *Tilia Europaea*. European linden (II.), a well-formed pyramidal tree, with dense foliage, leaves smaller than the American linden, fragrant flowers.

18. *Ulmus Americana*. White elm (II.), which Michaux called the "Queen of American Forests." Unfortunately, this tree is attacked by the elm tree borer.

19. *Ulmus campestris*. English elm (II.), of rapid growth, an attractive tree, with small leaves.

20. *Ulmus fulva*. Red elm (II.), a beautiful tree, with large, rough leaves.

21. *Aesculus hippocastanum*. Horse chestnut (I.), with dark, dense foliage, beautiful head, handsome flowers.

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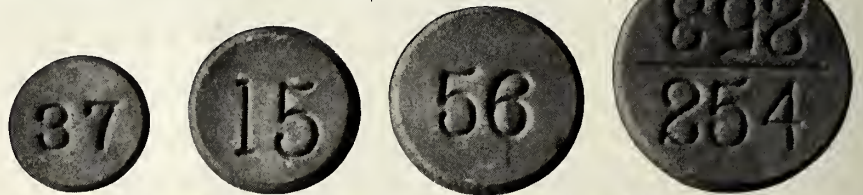
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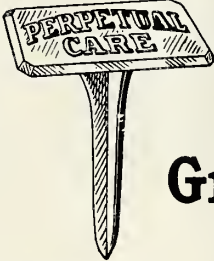
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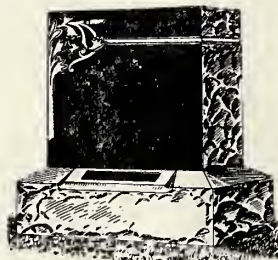
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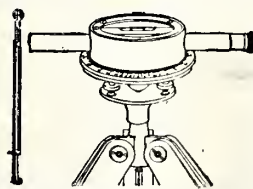


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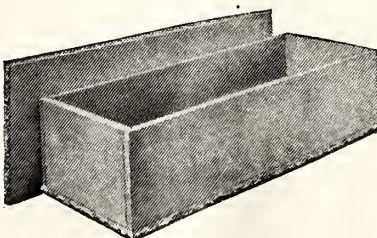
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GRAVE AND LOT MARKERS

CENTRAL PARK SOIL

(Continued from p. 347)

mould is needed no one kind is suitable to apply in all places.

The character of the underlying material, or subsoil, should be understood in order to make the present soil conditions of the park intelligible. During the processes of regrading and surface soil management which obtained until recent years a great variety of filling material has been used. Ofttimes this was of the most non-descript order, consisting of rubbish, dump matter, tin cans, broken crockery, pieces of wood, broken stones, street sweepings, broken bricks from fire ruins, coal ashes and cinders, the soil removed when excavating cellars, water washed sand, etc. The soils added, furthermore, have usually been applied in layers one above another. Had all the materials been suitable this would have worked no harm, but in many cases these adjacent bands of soil have been so extremely different in texture and quality as to interfere seriously with the capillary movement of the moisture within the soil and to militate against the most successful growth of plants, shrubs and trees.

The open areas have generally been left in sod so long that there is some difficulty experienced in keeping them smooth and in retaining desirable grasses and eliminating undesirable ones. The first difficulty might be alleviated somewhat at least by rolling the ground when moist but not muddy. The second difficulty can best be solved, it is believed, by a judicious introduction of some tilled crop for a brief period, such as potatoes or corn, the former being less objectionable possibly to the

public because less obstructive to the view. Then when the soil has been well manured with stable manure, for which arrangements have been so well provided, thoroughly subbed and put in good tilth by the processes of cultivation, it will be in good condition for reseeded, with reasonable assurance of re-establishing for a considerable period a lawn of great attractiveness."

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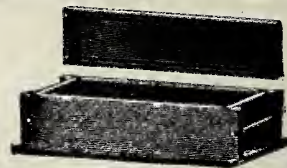
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OF NEW YORK STATE

A new edition of this complete handbook of New York Cemetery Law. Includes many new cases from other states and several important amendments to New York laws down to 1906. The cases from other states and suggestions from New York laws make it invaluable to cemetery officials everywhere.

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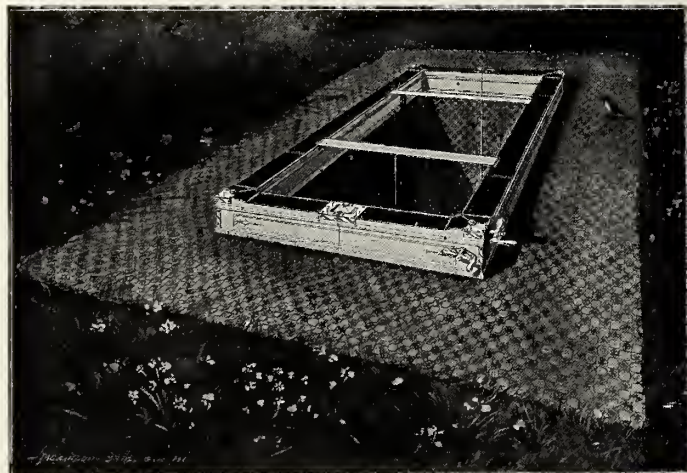
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324 Dearborn St., Chicago



John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Device 3,500 times without an accident. Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.
Gentlemen—In justice to the perfection and safety of the mechanism of your Casket Lowering Device as well as its neat appearance when in use, I wish to state that in the cemeteries under my charge we have nine of your Devices in use and used them at least 3,500 times for lowering caskets of all sizes and weights without a single accident or mishap.
John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

Buy the best—There is none just like it

A Lowering Device is not only important in lowering a casket, but is essential in softening the appearance and beautifying the grave, in keeping with modern funeral furnishings. Forty sold to cemetery officials in city of Detroit, Mich.; 300 sold in Mich.

The above photo shows Device and Lining over the grave. The Border and Linings are fastened together, thereby covering the walls of the grave and the plank. When the casket is placed on the webbing and you are ready to lower the same, loosen the brake until the desired speed is obtained, and then step back. It lowers the Casket safely and noiselessly without anyone touching the Device. The casket can be raised as well as lowered. A child's 3 feet 3 inches, as well as an adult 6 feet 3 inches case or grave vault can be lowered.

Our Patent Casket Guides are also shown. These keep the Casket from catching on the rough box and for directing the Casket squarely into the grave when on sloping ground.

This Device is absolutely safe, easy to handle and elegantly finished. Also manufacturers of Little Giant Telescoping Device.

The entire weight of device 75 pounds.

E. R. Butterworth, Seattle, Wash., Ex-President of the National Funeral Directors Association, sends the following:

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10, 1906.

Gentlemen—I desire to say that I do not see where it would be possible to improve on your Lowering Device. We are using three at this time (all your make) and out of three thousand interments made where your device was used I have yet to have the first accident.

Most respectfully, E. R. Butterworth & Son.

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The O.K. Buckhout Chem. Co., London, Eng. Los Angeles Coffin Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Eckardt Casket Co. Toronto, Ont.

PARK NEWS

(Continued from page 354.)

walk leading thereto has been provided. At Niagara Glen three new rustic shelters have been constructed in order to provide rest and protection to visitors to this wildly beautiful spot. These have been placed at special points of interest. At Fort Erie Park a large open shelter has also been built.

The thirteenth annual report of the board of public works of Little Falls, N. Y., contains reports of park and cemetery expenditures. The expenditures for parks for 1907 amounted to \$1,228 and for cemeteries, \$1,831.

* * *

Plans have been outlined by the Metropolitan Park Commission of Milwaukee for the creation of a comprehensive system of breathing spots and parkways covering the city. A tentative map which has been outlined in color by the commission shows some radical ideas which have been considered. One is the vacation of the block west of the city hall, from Oneida to Biddle, including the Pabst theater and a number of stores and a portion of the red light district, for a public park.

* * *

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad

has donated twenty-five carloads of dirt for surfacing the state park at Canon City, Colo., and the Civic Improvement League is having the soil spread prior to seeding. Last year the society set the ground to shade trees.

* * *

A generous portion of the John Henes Park, Menominee, Mich., lying along the shore where the bathing is the finest, is to be set apart for the unrestricted use of children and the commissioners are preparing to install swings, a merry-go-round and other play machinery.

* * *

Julius P. Maine, the philanthropist of Framingham, Mass., who annually gives a marble scramble for the children of that village, has subscribed \$1,000 for a public playground.

* * *

As a further incentive in promoting its work of yard beautifying the city improvement committee of Lexington, Ky., of which Mrs. J. R. Morton is chairman, has decided to offer a number of additional prizes for hardy plants and bulbs in certain districts. The city is divided into four districts in which first prizes of five dollars in gold and second and third prizes of hardy plants and bulbs will be given.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

Herbert N. Casson's agricultural story "The Romance of the Reaper," issued serially in "Everybody's Magazine," has been published in book form. It is really a history of the development of agriculture during the last eighty years, and vividly portrays the results which have been accomplished by labor-saving agricultural machinery. It also shows how a great industry has grown up in the United States, and how, by concentrating plants and resources and manufacturing on a large scale, Americans are able to make the best machines at a low cost and sell them in every country of the globe. It is published by Doubleday, Page & Co., and sells for \$1.00 net.

The program for the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Seed Trade Association, to be held at the Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit, June 23 to 25, shows an interesting series of discussions and papers.

The first annual report of the Missouri State Board of Horticulture includes the report of the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, and many valuable papers on horticultural matters; 328 pages; illustrated. Geo. T. Tippin, Springfield, Mo., secretary.



Seven Entrance Gates, as above illustrated, together with more than twelve thousand lineal feet of Ornamental Fence, manufactured and erected by us for Washington Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

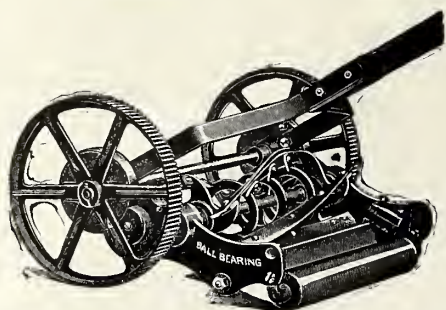
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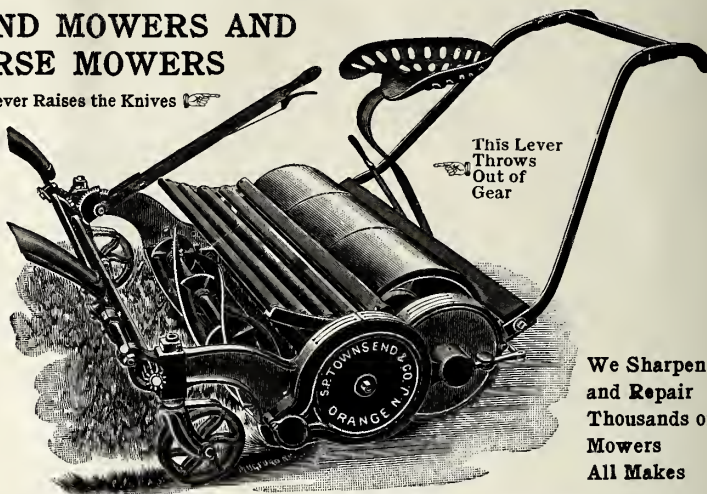
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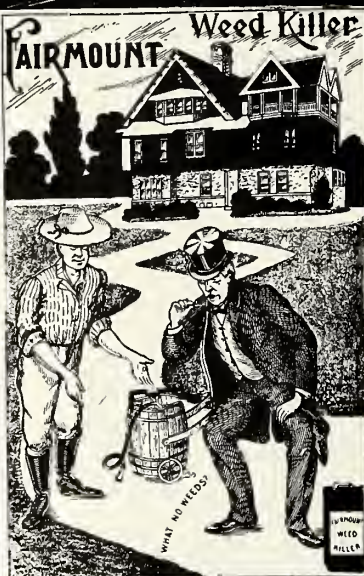
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Kill the weeds and grass that deface your walks and drives.

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Original Introducers of Weed Killing Chemicals. Beware of cheap Imitations. No Failures. Thirteen Years' Experience.

Will do the work at **SMALL COST** and do it **EFFECTUALLY** and **THOROUGHLY**. Does not spoil the appearance of the walks or drives. Kills the weeds and grass, keeps gravel or broken stone clean.

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Main Office : 44 E. 23d St., New York

CEMETERY NOTES

(Continued from page 353)

The state supreme court of Pennsylvania has sustained Judge Ferris, of Wilkesbarre, in deciding that coal companies have the right to mine coal under a cemetery. The appeal to the higher court was made by the trustees of St. Vincent's Cemetery at Plymouth, who sought to restrain the Kingston Coal Company from mining under the cemetery. Judge Mestrezat, who wrote the opinion, says counsel for the coal company assured the court that the pillars supporting the surface of the cemetery would not be mined and that there was no danger of a cave-in of the surface which would precipitate the coffins into the mine. One thousand bodies are interred in the cemetery. The judge declares that the title to the coal under St. Vincent's Cemetery is in the Kingston Coal Company, and the question raised by the congregation, therefore, not sufficiently substantiated to interfere with the corporation.

* * *

Because, she says, the Crown Hill Cemetery, of Indianapolis, without her knowledge, disinterred four bodies from her burial lot in the cemetery and placed them in another lot, and because she could not find the bodies for several months, Mrs. Mary J. Cheek has sued the Crown Hill Cemetery Corporation for \$10,000 damages.

* * *

Lot owners in the New Camden Cemetery, at Camden, N. J., have been asked by the trustees to place lots, headstones, etc., in order. Superintendent Stein is making a number of improvements to the grounds and driveways. Old Camden Cemetery is also to be improved and placed in better condition.

* * *

An ordinance by Alderman Kuehn is being considered by the city council of San Antonio, Tex., providing that no additional cemeteries be established in the city limits.

* * *

Mrs. Russell Sage is supposed to be the anonymous donor of \$10,000 to Mount Ida Cemetery, Troy, N. Y., on condition that the city expend \$1,500 a year on the grounds.

WATER-LILIES AND HOW TO GROW THEM

By HENRI HUS and HENRY S. CONARD

A book that will help in converting unserviceable ponds and pools into effective water gardens. All about the water lilies and other aquatics for indoor or for outdoor cultivation. It has a chapter on the proper making of ponds.

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Choice Herbaceous Perennials, as Phloxes, Veronicas, Spiraeas, Iris, Paeonies and Roses. Write for catalogue. C. W. Schneider, Rumson Road Nursery, Little Silver, N. J.

Insecticides

BLACK ANT EXTERMINATOR—A non-poisonous powder; ½-pound, 60 cents; one pound, \$1.00, postage prepaid. Geo. H. Randall, 40 Bradbury Ave., Wellington, Mass.

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Edw. S. Schmid, Importer and Exporter of Fancy Poultry of all kinds. White and black swans, mandrakes, wood ducks, pea fowls, white and pearl guinea fowls, pheasants, squirrels, etc. Send for catalogue, 712-12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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WANTED POSITION—As superintendent of cemetery. An American who can furnish unquestionable references as to character, disposition, experience and ability to handle men, and to carry on all the different branches of a modern cemetery successfully and economically. Address A B C, care Park and Cemetery.

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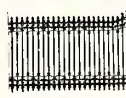
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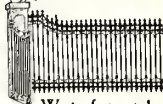


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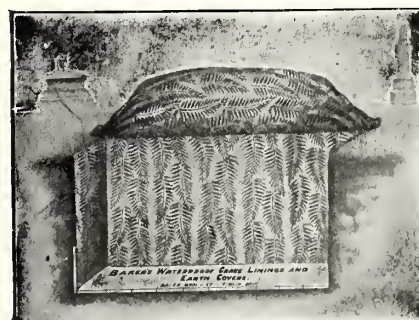
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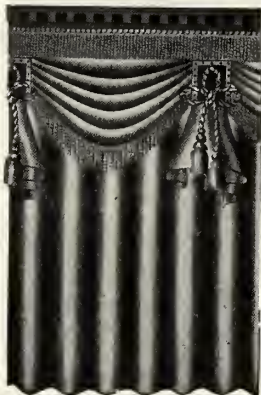
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Durfee Grave Lining will fit any grave, is a handsome design and has been engraved at a large expense. Our circular shows four other patterns.

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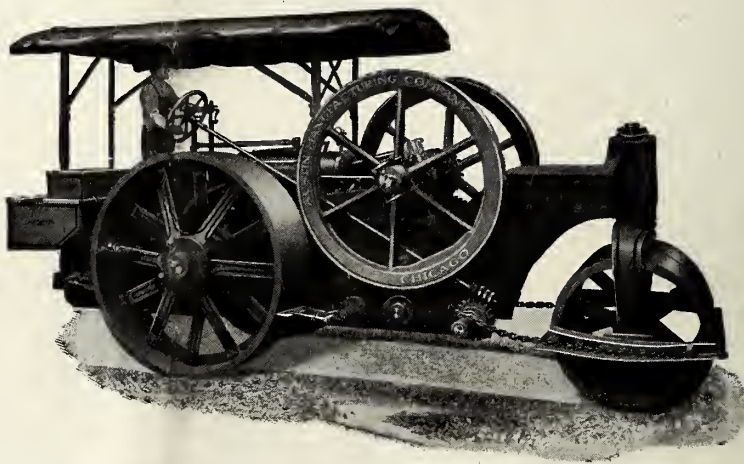
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Vol. XVIII. No. 5.

JULY, 1908

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(See page 364.)

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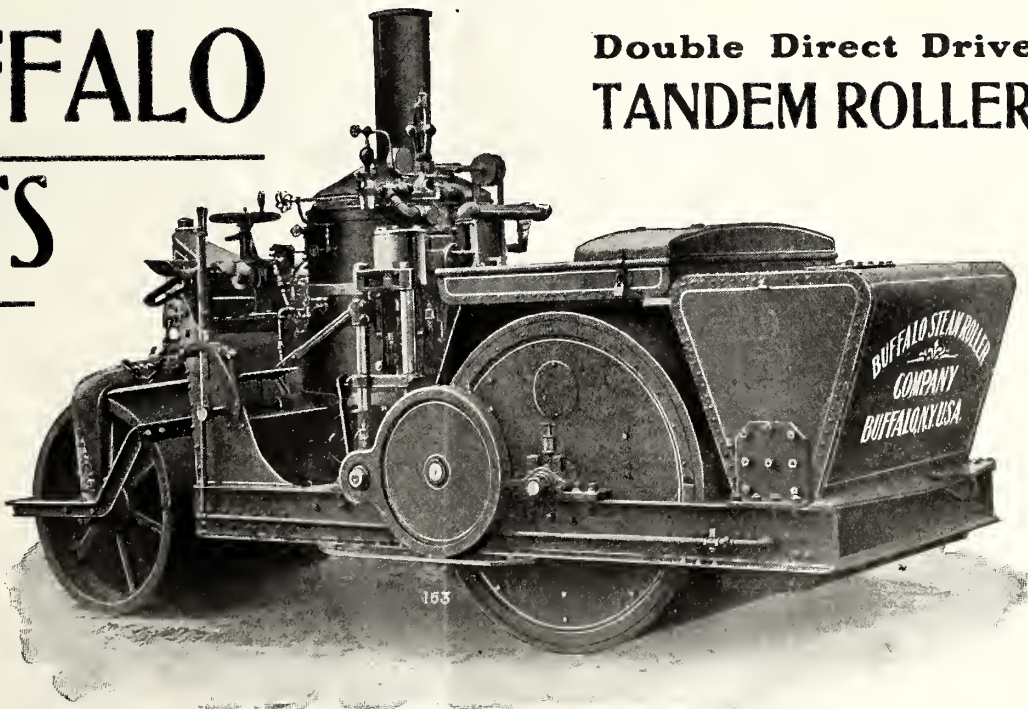
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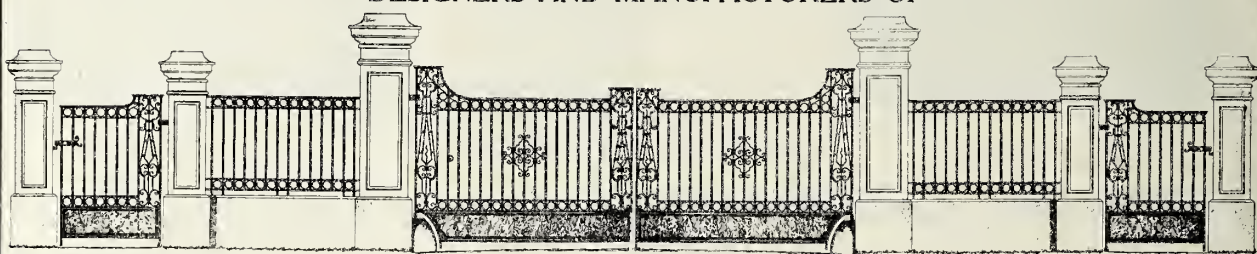
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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVIII

Chicago, July, 1908

No. 5

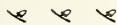
The Coming Conventions

No more attractive way of emphasizing a summer vacation can be suggested to those interested than attendance upon one or more of the usual summer conventions, held ordinarily in August. At the meetings of the Cemetery and Park Superintendents, which take place respectively at Kansas City and Minneapolis, both on August 11, 12 and 13, and of which much has been published in these columns, a vast amount of information may be gathered concerning practical outdoor improvement. Add to this the pleasures of association with enthusiasts in their occupation, coupled with the delightful excursions detailed on the programs, and there is something to think of with profit until summer comes again. The importance of these conventions in a business way has been urged upon cemetery and park authorities year after year, and its reiteration can never be out of place. The necessary expenses are as nothing compared with the good an official representative derives from this annual experience.



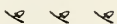
The Appalachian Forest Legislation

The adjournment of Congress once more postponed final action by that body on the Appalachian and White Mountain Forest Reserves. The bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for establishing national forests in the Southern Appalachians and the White Mountains passed the Senate practically in the form in which the friends of the measure desired it, but when it went to the House it was held up; a number of propositions modifying certain sections, and providing for investigation by a joint commission were presented, but the dominant faction in the House contrived to pass the matter over to the next session. It is quite necessary to earnestly continue the campaign, so that as little further delay as possible may result from the peculiar tactics that attend legislation in our House of Representatives.



The Billboard in Chicago

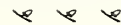
An ordinance which is expected to force billboards from its residence districts was recently approved by the Chicago Council building committee. It requires billboard companies to secure consent of two-thirds of the property owners, on both sides of the street, before erecting a billboard in any block in the residence district. Any block in which a majority of the lots are occupied by residences is to be considered, for the purpose of the ordinance, a residence neighborhood. Strong protests were made by the representatives of the billboard companies when the ordinance was first considered by the building committee, but no further objections were made at the time of its approval, energy being reserved for action later; but it is believed that this ordinance will eventually drive the billboard from residence districts.



The Proposed Lease of Grazing Lands

The proposition to take from the unreserved, unappropriated public domain, reserved for settlers, some 300,000,000 acres, place it in the forest service and lease

it for fencing and grazing to the cattle people, is stirring up strong opposition in the West, as well it might; and from what we gather the interest of the public is a neglected feature in the proposition. The cattle barons instead of being curbed in their lawless methods are, apparently, offered privileges which will place them in virtual ownership of the lands for so long as it is profitable to them. The government should place under reservation all its lands suitable for settlement and home making, and deal liberally with the bona-fide settler, but the special interests have been pandered to long enough, and after the experience of the last few years in its efforts to right wrong, it should be very wary of being exploited by those of its subjects who, in combination, almost control it. Far reaching publicity should be given to the terms of this leasing scheme, so that the public at large may have the opportunity of checking any infringement of their absolute rights in the matter, and their representatives should be warned to safeguard those rights.



Littering the Parks

With the advent of warm weather and the picnic season, there come annually, and from all quarters, complaints of the ruthless carelessness on the part of those using the parks for pleasure purposes in strewing the grounds with the debris of the lunch basket. It matters little whether rubbish receptacles are provided or not; as a rule, no effort is made to use them, and tolerance of such slovenliness on the part of the public has ceased to be a virtue. The director of the Zoological Park, New York, has appealed through the press for a new order of things, and promises vigorous action to enforce wholesome habits on visitors. Aside from the propriety of decency, it is a question of economy in park management, and a necessity arises to compel respect for park rules. It is a curious fact that the delinquents most complained of are the foreign peoples, in whose native countries the parks and public breathing spots are kept scrupulously clean, but who appear to believe that there is no restraint on license in America. This question is an important one in the interests of our parks, and while the greatest of pleasure should be afforded to the public which owns them, no efforts must be spared to have hygienic rules vigorously observed, and, if necessary, penalties should be assessed to compel the breaking up of what the New York "Tribune" calls "a nasty habit."



All Rights Must Be Respected

The Pittsburg "Leader," in a recent article against the snobbery of a certain residence section about Friendship Park, which protests against the placing of benches in that pleasure ground for the comfort of the poor, severely condemns this attitude and calls attention to the fact that such parks are paid for by the people as a whole, and that the working population has an absolute right to be accommodated. It urges the Director of Public Works to give such a reply to the protest that no such appeal will ever be made to him again. It is a happy thing that the press does take vigorous hold of such incidents. The lack of common sense, common justice and common decency is unfortunately too often displayed by those whose more fortunate position in life blinds them to the conditions of others, and makes them of less value in the body politic than those they practically despise.



PLANNING and DEVELOPING a CITY PARK SYSTEM

(Continued)

*(From report by Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects,
Brookline, Mass., to the Park Board of Portland, Ore.)*

II—Acquiring Land and Planning Improvements

Only recently has it begun to be realized what enormous advantages are to be gained by locating parks and parkways so as to take advantage of beautiful natural scenery. The most expensive large parks, Central Park, New York, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn, were located without taking advantage of the magnificent natural landscapes of the rivers and bays which distinguish New York and Brooklyn. There are many similar cases. Formerly people built with the backs of their houses upon the rivers and lakes, thus not only excluding the public from continuous access to them but ruining their beauty. Where land along the banks of rivers or along the shores of a lake can, in a city, be fairly well spared from commercial uses, public squares, parks and parkways should be located upon them. Extremely steep and rough hills and bluffs have been occupied for dwellings and other buildings as at Pittsburg, San Francisco, and many other cities, that should have been taken for picturesque recreation grounds, with drives above, commanding magnificent views, as at Riverside and Morningside Parks in New York.

In addition to taking advantage of beautiful natural scenery, parks and parkways may often be located so as to secure very important sanitary advantages through the improvement of ill-drained areas, particularly low-lying lands on lake shores or along rivers subject to floods. Marked economy in municipal development may also be effected by laying out parkways and parks, while land is cheap, so as to embrace streams that carry at times more water than can be taken care of by drain pipes of ordinary size. Thus brooks or little rivers which would otherwise become nuisances that would some day have to be put in large underground conduits

at enormous expense, may be made the occasion for delightful local pleasure grounds or attractive parkways. Such improvements add greatly to the value of adjoining properties, which would otherwise have been depreciated by the erection on the low lands of the cheapest class of dwellings or by ugly factories, stables and other commercial establishments. Leverett Park, in the Boston Park system, is an instance in point. A cat-tail marsh, many acres in extent, where, no doubt, only the poorest class of houses, stables and the like would otherwise have been built, was made into a beautiful lake.

A city having many or extensive opportunities for parks and parkways should promptly avail itself of them even at serious financial sacrifice. Such a city may wisely mortgage its future wealth much more heavily by the issue of long-term bonds for the acquirement and preservation of beautiful natural scenery than a city relatively devoid of such opportunities, provided there is a reasonable probability of attracting to itself thereby well-to-do and wealthy families, because such improvements tend to draw to the city wealth, the taxation of which may more than repay the city for the outlay. The same is true as to sections of a city having natural advantages for residences.

It is particularly urgent that a city having beautiful local scenery adapted for parks and parkways should secure the land betimes lest these natural advantages be destroyed or irreparably injured by the owners. Many of the older cities would now pay very high prices for land covered with the primeval forest which the early inhabitants destroyed and which might once have been obtained for a few dollars an acre. Efforts are now being made in many cities to secure even narrow and unsatisfactory boulevards which might have cost nothing for land besides being wider and

handsomer if those who originally determined the width of the principal streets had drawn the side lines twice as far apart. Even now, opportunities for widening, at very moderate cost, trunk thoroughfares outside the closely built area of most cities are being carelessly allowed to pass by. Unless parks properly distributed, located and bounded to best preserve beautiful local scenery and to accomplish the essential purposes they are designed for are secured while the land is comparatively unoccupied by expensive improvements, they rarely can be secured at all. To take an extreme case one has only to consider how utterly impossible it would now be for the city of New York to secure on Manhattan Island another such park as Central Park. But even if a sufficient area of land for a park should remain vacant near the heart of a city it is almost certain to rise to a value that is prohibitory and this alone is a sufficient reason for taking parks betimes. There is still a large vacant area west of the Boston Park called The Fens but whereas the land occupied by The Fens cost, twenty-six years ago, only 10 cents a square foot, or about \$4,300.00 an acre, this vacant land adjoining it would doubtless cost now considerably more than \$2.00 a square foot on an average, or over \$86,000 an acre.

There is a very commendable disinclination on the part of legislatures to pass laws authorizing long term municipal loans and in favor of keeping a comparatively low limit on the total amount which cities are allowed to borrow. But the case of loans for purchase of land, especially land for a park system is very decidedly different from that of loans for most other municipal improvements. It is unwise for cities, as for business men and corporations, to borrow more than a safe fraction of their marketable assets or so much that the interest and the annual sinking fund pay-

ments will be possibly greater than the sure income applicable to these purposes during periods of industrial depression. Still more fundamental is the principle that money should not be borrowed unless it can be profitably employed. In the case of money borrowed for the acquisition of park land it should be borne in mind that the land is an asset that will be worth more in almost every instance, by the time the loan becomes payable, than the amount of the loan. Moreover, as a general rule, the special increase in the assessor's valuations of adjoining private lands and in the improvements subsequently erected upon them, will yield increased taxes sufficient to meet the interest and the annual contributions to the sinking fund of the park-land loan. Of course there should be limitations, but experience indicates that the limits for park-land loans may safely be set very much higher than for other municipal loans. Examination of the facts by experts would be required, doubtless, to fully satisfy those in authority; but it requires very little knowledge of municipal finances to satisfy one of the general rule that parks are a better asset, when the loan by which they have been acquired becomes payable, than school buildings, fire engine houses, city halls, street improvements and most other things for which cities borrow money, and all of which deteriorate and some of which become almost valueless, even if they are not destroyed to make room for better structures.

The experience of the larger cities has been that by far the most satisfactory and profitable results have been obtained by improving their parks as rapidly as such difficult and complex work can wisely be effected, usually in from three to five years after the acquisition of the land, depending upon various circumstances, but mainly upon the prospect of a consequent rapid rise in the values of adjoining lands. In general, it is safe to say that some parks and parkways or some portions of them should be rapidly improved, at least to such degree as is necessary to perfect their landscape and to render them at once available for the public to use with reasonable convenience and satisfaction and without undue injury to the verdure of the parks. Such rapid improvement cannot, as a rule, be accomplished by means of such appropriations as can be spared from annual taxes. In certain cases money can be raised in large amounts by

special assessments on adjoining properties. Such special assessments are levied only when the land can be shown to have derived special benefits, and only to a less amount in each case than the estimated increase in valuation. Such special assessments may generally be levied first when the land for a park or parkway is taken or soon after the taking and again when the improvements have advanced far enough to affect favorably the valuation of adjoining and neighboring properties. In the case of land only part of which is taken, the benefit and damage should be considered at the same time and the award or assessment should be for the balance between the two only. Minor improvements and even the land purchases for additions or for squares, play grounds, small parks and short or inexpensive parkways may be paid for out of annual taxation, especially during prosperous times.

Like many public institutions, railroads and industrial plants, the improvement of parks is done from time to time by occasional relatively large expenditures such as would be paid for by borrowing money or by especially large appropriations for specific purposes and also more or less continuously out of ordinary annual appropriations. A new park situated where it can be used conveniently by the public should be considerably improved according to a comprehensive plan at the outset, and presumably by means of borrowed money. There may be a lull and for, perhaps, ten or twenty years further improvements may be limited to what can be done annually by means of small appropriations and mainly by occasional moderate increase of the regular maintenance force. Practically the improvement takes place more rapidly during times of commercial prosperity or else during times of extreme industrial depression when it may be advisable to use the credit of the city to provide work for the poorest class of laborers who suffer most from lack of employment. The loans for improvement of parks and still more decidedly those for the purchase of land should be authorized during good times and expended during hard times. Since the burden is evenly distributed over so long a period as to cover several good times and their intervening hard times it can make but little difference when the burden begins or when additional burdens are assumed, while it makes tremendously for economy to purchase lands during hard

times when land owners often are more eager to obtain cash than to hold on for a possible future profit and it is far more advantageous to employ common labor for park improvement during hard times either to prevent or to diminish the sufferings of the poor and to get the work done at minimum wages.

Park systems, like other large, complex and costly creations of human intelligence, should be carefully designed by trained designers.

Like a large public building, every large park is composed of various parts and numerous details and it is just as important to employ an expert designer to devise a general plan for such parks as it is to employ an architect to design a correspondingly important public building. For reasons rather difficult to explain there are in every city many more persons who consider themselves competent to direct the expenditure of public money on parks without plans prepared by experts than are persons who would be willing to direct the expenditure of similar amounts on a large city hall, and yet, as a matter of fact, the ability to design landscape is very much rarer than the ability to design monumental public buildings.

The designing of a park should begin with the selection of the site, in doing which many important considerations of a technical nature should receive far more attention than they generally get from those usually entrusted with this duty.

The determination of the boundaries of a park is often very intimately related to radical questions of design. The boundaries adopted for a park are often the boundaries used by the previous private owners and in the west almost all such boundaries are the straight lines of the original government land surveys or of subdivisions based upon them and which are generally purely arbitrary rectangular boundaries bearing no harmonious relation with the topography except in the few cases where the land is flat. Such arbitrary rectangular boundaries are often hideous misfits with respect to the local topography, particularly if, as is often the case, the site has been selected for a park because of its strongly marked topography. Such arbitrary boundaries are also sometimes badly out of accord with certain requirements of a good design for the improvement of the particular ground in question. The artist painter usually selects a size and shape for his picture with regard to

the subject he has in mind. But having done this he has a free field for his imagination to work upon. The design of a park, on the other hand, must usually be based on more or less controlling topographical considerations. For instance, if the local scenery led to the location of a park in a ravine, the boundaries should include both sides of the ravine and land enough on the top for a boundary street; if it is a small lake, the boundaries should include a sufficient border of land around the lake for the framing plantations and boundary street; if it is a view commanding a hill the boundaries should be far enough below the summit to prevent obstruction of the view by trees which may grow or houses which may be erected on adjoining properties, and so on. Such obvious requirements are frequently disregarded in selecting the lands and in determining the boundaries of parks and parkways.

It is as necessary for good effect for a park to be surrounded by streets as for a public building of monumental design to be on ground so surrounded.

A border plantation is usually an essential feature of a park. It frames and completes the park landscapes and excludes incongruous and ugly things outside the park from the beautiful things in it.

Within their framing border plantations, parks vary so much in what they include that generalization is hardly possible, but in most cases a properly designed park will have various parts developed for different purposes and in different styles.

There will often be a large section of a park devoted to a great meadow, another section devoted to a lake, another devoted to rough woodland scenery, another devoted to a conservatory with gardenesque treatment of its surroundings, another section may be devoted to a zoological garden, another to a botanical garden, another section may be devoted to popular amusements requiring more or less apparatus, fences, shelters and artificial constructions. The beauties which should characterize each section should be constantly kept in mind. It is to be presumed that those sections in which the landscape is the main consideration should be as nearly natural as possible. It seems sufficiently obvious, therefore, that park woods should not be planted as regularly as orchards, that park lakes should not be shaped to a succession of straight lines and that park mead-

ows should not be graded to perfect planes, surrounded by formal terraces and bordered by rows of trees; but many equally inappropriate and artificializing things are done upon parks without any real necessity owing to a common confusion of ideas and to a defective artistic appreciation or to positive bad taste.

Even without the cultivated taste of an artist, the use of a trained intelligence in a conscientious effort to design and explain a comprehensive plan will do much to make clear what should and what should not be done in each of the main subdivisions of a park. The absence of such a general plan or a failure to comprehend and follow it will result in the hodge-podge of incongruities too often seen in parks. The portions which should be natural are often artificialized unnecessarily by gardening operations or by the introduction of buildings, fountains and all sorts of artificial ornaments, while the portions which might, in harmony with the uses to which they are put, be improved and decorated in a formal style are too informal. On the other hand, in the portion of a park actually devoted to extensive and conspicuous formal beds of tender plants and flowers, the drives and walks, lawns, shrubberies and tree plantations will often be strikingly informal. A general plan may provide places where the beauties of formal beds of tender plants and other gardening features may be enjoyed individually and collectively and places where those which are incongruous with each other may be separated by a systematic arrangement of plantations, which, while forming contrasting or harmonious backgrounds, separations, enclosures, screens and the like, yet will themselves form part of a complete whole.

The failure to have and to follow a well studied, comprehensive general plan has resulted in making many parks little better than a miscellaneous jumble of conflicting and incongruous incidents. There is an analogy between parks and buildings which illustrate the need of combining variety into a harmonious whole. It is well recognized that the exterior of a house should be designed as a harmonious whole. It is also obvious that the exterior walls of a house enclose various rooms devoted to various purposes and that the materials, colors and decorations of these rooms would be quite out of harmony if each room showed these things on the outside walls of the house. So, too,

in park designing there may be a long stretch of tree masses of irregular shape and varying tints of green corresponding to a house wall, and designed to harmonize with the meadow or lake which it frames, while the opposite face of the same mass of trees may be planted to harmonize with some entirely different section of the park, such as a formal garden or a mall upon which buildings or statues are to face, or it may be faced with the special horticultural varieties of trees and shrubs which are developed by the nurserymen and prized by the gardener for their artificiality of form, odd-shaped leaves, peculiar color of foliage, conspicuous flowers, or their decorative effect in masses. A clipped evergreen hedge thirty feet high might be an ugly enclosure of an informal lake, yet it might be a most effective and suitable background for a collection of palms or to shelter an aviary from cold winds.

Unfortunately it seems to happen very often that a park is first improved mainly with a view to providing the beauties of landscape and afterwards has sprinkled over it every sort of thing which people are believed to admire. The usual result is analogous to the effect of the interior of a curiosity shop as compared with the library of the home of a family of good taste. The shop is a haphazard collection of objects many of which may be very beautiful but which do not unite with others to form a beautiful and harmonious whole, while in the home library each object is carefully selected and placed both with regard to the purpose of the room and with regard to the effect of each object seen in connection with its surroundings.

The designer of a park should assign proper places for sundry things for a variety of purposes and must meet many limitations and practical requirements always with the beauty of the whole as well as of the parts in mind as the prime consideration.

For instance, if a meadow is to be provided as a prominent landscape feature because of its usefulness for strolling and for field sports, it must constantly be borne in mind that the beauty of a meadow consists in its breadth and simplicity, in its smooth, continuous green sward and in its naturalness. Many things are done to a park meadow in direct contravention of these obvious characteristics. Its breadth is broken by conspicuous drives and walks, its simplicity is

(Continued on page X)

PARK WORK IN SAN FRANCISCO

During the past half year many important improvements have been made in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. All the hundreds of refugee camps were removed months ago and the work of restoration has gone forward vigorously, so that now the general condition of this great park is much better than ever before.

Much transplanting has been done, many new rose beds made, new grading and terracing done, and many of the wilder and hitherto uncultivated parts greatly improved and beautified. Marked improvements are noticeable everywhere. By reason of the recent completion of the second giant Dutch windmill, the water supply is now abundant.

With the exception of the great "Panorama" building, which crowns the crest of Strawberry Hill, all the other structures in the park that were more or less

King has also been removed from an obscure location on the south side of the park to a very prominent site on the principal boulevard near the Museum, where it is handsomely set off by planting, as may be seen in our illustration.

Recently the new giant Dutch windmill in the southwest section of Golden Gate Park was put in commission and the park commissioners claim that the summer water supply will now be ample for the park's 1,200 acres. In the presence of the park commissioners, many prominent officials and leading citizens, Mayor Taylor formally started its immense machinery. With a 15-mile-an-hour wind, the mill will raise about 75,000 gallons an hour. The pumps and other mechanism showed to excellent advantage. It is claimed that this is the largest wind-mill of the kind in the world, not excepting the many similar



PARK MEN TO MINNEAPOLIS

The American Association of Park Superintendents has made preparations for the greatest meeting in its history at Minneapolis, August 11, 12 and 13, and no progressive park superintendent or executive can afford to neglect this opportunity to see one of the greatest park systems in the country in the making. Field study in practical park building and management, and discussions by the foremost experts in the country will make this an education in park work that no other experience can give. The complete program was given in our last issue; read it again, think it over and come.

Headquarters, West Hotel
Dates, August 11, 12 and 13



A WELL PLACED MONUMENT IN GOLDEN GATE PARK.

damaged by the great disaster of April, 1906, have been completely restored. These include the Egyptian Museum, the great Music Temple, the Children's stone playhouse, and other buildings. All the statues and other works of art that were also damaged have been placed in good condition.

As the famous "Panorama," formerly illustrated in these pages, was reduced to an almost total wreck, its restoration will require a large sum, and the park commissioners do not feel warranted at present in beginning this work.

Several important statue additions have been made to the park during the past year—the statue of Padre Junipero Serra, of Robert Burns, two huge Egyptian sphinxes, a very large sun dial, and a handsome stone entrance on the north side are among the most important.

The historic statue of Rev. T. Starr

ones in Holland. It cost \$22,000, \$20,000 of which was donated by S. G. Murphy, a local banker, and former park commissioner. Much of the necessary material was also donated by leading San Franciscans.

The four fans are each 114 feet long—12 feet longer than the fans of the original mill standing at the northwest corner of the park, that was built some years ago. There are six upright Dow pumps, capable of forcing 75,000 gallons per hour through the pipes with a 15-mile breeze, and a greater capacity with a stronger wind. The average wind during the summer months is 13½ miles an hour, which insures a good flow for all the park's requirements. The water is stored in large reservoirs in elevated sections of the park.

The presence of the fleet in the harbor was the occasion of a great display of carpet bedding on the slope in front of the conservatory and in other parts

of the park.

In another conspicuous place three big war ships have been vividly worked out with various flowers and plants. One of the most remarkable effects is the imitation of great search lights, in which the radiating streams of light are represented by the fiery golden-hued California poppy. Among the other plants used were violets, daisies, tulips, hyacinths, phlox, begonias and box plant.



GIANT WINDMILL FOR WATER POWER, GOLDEN GATE PARK.

NEW PARKS, IMPROVEMENTS and EXTENSIONS

A fountain and band stand will be erected in Neutaconkanut park at Providence, R. I., with a fund of \$1,500.

The township of Kalamazoo, Mich., has offered the city of Kalamazoo a ten acre park on the outskirts of the city.

The committee on parks of the city council of San Antonio, Tex., has recommended the acquisition of a new park site.

Engineer Leisen of the water board, of Wilmington, Del., has prepared plans for the improvement of Cold Spring park.

The New York legislature has passed a bill making a state park of Fire Island, the New York City quarantine station. John H. Vail, of Islip, is president of the commission in charge of the park, and Elliot J. Smith, of Islip, secretary.

The South Park Board, of Chicago, has purchased a site for a new park at Grand Crossing.

Jens Jensen, superintendent of the West Park System of Chicago, has made plans for the development of a park system for Racine, Wis.

Park Commissioner Wilson, of Toronto, Canada, estimates that there will be about \$80,000 for the purchase of park sites this year.

A new entrance is being built for Laura Bradley Park, Peoria, Ill., and a road constructed; at Glen Oak Park the elk pens are to be moved and this tract terraced.

The Chamber of Commerce of Fort Morgan, Col., wants the city to purchase a 65-acre tract for a park.

Mrs. Russell Sage has bought the grounds of the old driving park at Sag Harbor, L. I., for \$10,000 and will convert it into a public park.

A fund of \$10,000 received from the gas company of Joliet, Ill., is to be available for the improvement of Higginbotham Park on condition that \$30,000 be raised by popular subscription; \$20,000 of this sum has already been subscribed.

The park committee of the city council of Providence, R. I., has recommended the purchase of the Chapin estate for a park at a cost of \$18,785.

Nathan D. Bill has offered to the city of Springfield, Mass., a six-acre tract for a public playground.

Sir Sanford Fleming has offered to present to the city of Halifax, N. S., an 80-acre tract for a park on condition that the city erect on it a commemorative tower 100 feet high to cost \$20,000.

The jury of view to assess damages

for the great parkway in Philadelphia from city hall to Fairmount Park, has awarded damages of \$745,000 to some 102 property owners and tenants.

Mrs. Charles Orr and Miss Dase Parsons, sisters, have donated a tract of land to Lowellville, O., for park purposes. It is a picturesque site in what is known as Pine Hollow.

Park Superintendent Barclay, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., is making extensive improvements in Riverside Park this season, including the planting of 50,000 trees, shrubs and plants.

The city council's survey committee of Philadelphia, has approved an ordinance to place on the city park plan banks of Frankford and Tacony creeks in three wards, aggregating about 275 acres.

A new park at Pratt City, Ala., is being improved.

It is proposed to irrigate a 275-acre tract owned by Salt Lake City, Utah, and lease it to farmers for several years, and then turn it into a public park.

Mayor Brown, of Lincoln, Neb., has offered to place seats on the Capitol grounds in that city and improve it as a public park if the state will consent.

Frank W. Atkins has offered to the city of Lynn, Mass., a 2½-acre tract for a public playground.

A bond issue of \$500,000 for beach front park purposes has been authorized at Atlantic City, N. J.

The Scranton Gas and Water Co., Scranton, Pa., will donate and equip a public park for that city.

Park Superintendent E. C. Balzer, of Spokane, Wash., will equip five acres of the new Audubon Park this summer. Mr. Balzer feeds the animals at the Zoo in Manito Park stale bread mixed with their meat, which he believes helps to keep them free from scurvy.

W. L. Sawyer, superintendent of parks, Nashville, Tenn., is to place a number of squirrels in Capitol Park.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill giving Brockton the right to issue \$50,000 in bonds for park purposes.

The site of the old High Street School in Pawtucket, R. I., will be converted into a public playground.

The park commission of Bay City, Mich., will soon begin the work of transforming nine acres of the river front into a public park. The work will involve the razing of two blocks of buildings.

Mayor Harper of Los Angeles, Cal.,

has asked the city council to appropriate \$10,000 per year for road building and tree planting in Griffith Park. Griffith Park contains over 3,000 acres and is claimed to be the largest municipal park in the country.

The Board of Public Works of Cadillac, Mich., has been instructed to clean up and improve the city park.

The Minneapolis park board has acquired a lot at Franklin avenue and Lake of the Isles for park purposes.

Mrs. Russell Sage has donated to Central Park, New York, what is said to be the finest plantation of rhododendrons in the country, which have been planted for nearly a mile along the East Drive. The area covered was resoiled, and the endeavor has been made to have the planting as "natural" as possible. An irregular background has been made of tall Rhododendron maximum from the Pocono Mountains, some 11,000 being placed. These furnish not only a background but a shelter for the rarer hybrids which are planted in masses in the foreground or in bays formed by the larger plants. Some 6,000 of the hybrids are planted. Another recent addition to the Central Park flora is that of a notable collection of thorns from the Arnold Arboretum, where Professor C. S. Sargent has been studying and hybridizing these attractive flowering shrubs and small trees. The collection comprises some 2,000 plants in numerous species and varieties.

Five acres have been purchased for an addition for Leschi Park, Seattle, Wash.

A movement is now in progress to have the state of Illinois purchase Starved Rock, near Ottawa, and enough of the surrounding land to form a large park under state control.

A new entrance is being built for Mill Creek Park, Youngstown, O., and a new road will be built leading from it to complete the main system of drives.

The Duluth Playground Association of Duluth, Minn., will establish a playground in Lincoln Park.

The improvements of small parks and the little plots at street intersections throughout Philadelphia is being prosecuted by the Bureau of City Property. Bidders have been asked to submit prices for the improvement of seven of these small parks and the City Forester is working on the plans of an additional six.



PARK NEWS.

J. J. Levison, aboriculturist for the Park Department, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., announces that the tussock moth is being slowly but surely conquered. Brooklyn has many tree pests, and the worst of these is the tussock moth. The next in destructiveness is the elm leaf beetle. Then there are the army worms, the tent caterpillars, the Cecropia and Cynthia moths and the bag worms. Mr. Levison, last fall made a systematic attack on the tussock moth within a particular area. Wire brushes were used to scrape the trees and every sign of the eggs was removed. As a result, within this area there are hardly any of the caterpillars this spring, simply a few isolated cases where an egg or so escaped the vigilance of the hunters. About May 20 the eggs began to hatch in the other infected sections, and Mr. Levison put several gangs of sprayers at work. Arsenate of lead is the most valuable spray for the tussock, Cecropia and Cynthia moths and the department sprayers are now working in the Hill section of Brooklyn. The elm leaf beetle is being attacked with kerosene emulsion just as soon as it passes into the pupa stage. Professor Edmund B. Southwick, entomologist for the park system of Manhattan, reports that the tussock moth is no longer a real danger to the trees of the city. Bushels of the eggs have been removed from the trees during the winter and early spring months and now the department is watching for sporadic signs of the pest in order to entirely eliminate it from the city.

* * *

Olmsted Brothers, Brookline, Mass., have prepared an interesting report on the management of Lowell Park, a 202-acre tract recently presented to Dixon, Ill., by Miss Carlotta Lowell of New York City in memory of her father. The report of the landscape architects recommends maintaining the tract as a nearly natural forest reservation, and says on this point: "Practically nothing that is ordinarily considered gardening or landscape gardening should be done. There should be no formal flower beds, no garden flowers and no garden shrubs, except in an enclosed yard next the superintendent's residence. No buildings, fences or other structures should

be whitewashed or conspicuously colored. They should blend with the woods—not contrast with them.

The undergrowth should not be removed except on limited areas and for necessary purposes, such as fire guards, picnic groves, etc.

There should be no cobblestone or other conspicuously artificial looking paving for gutters, brooks or open drains. There should be no river bank wall or stone pitched river bank.

There should be no so-called ornamental 'rustic work.'

There should be no cast iron or cement ornaments of any sort.

There should be no statues or monuments or formal fountains.

There should be no wild animals in confinement nor exotic animals allowed at large.

There should be no race track or speedway for horses."

* * *

The City Club and the Metropolitan Parks' Association of New York City have sent a joint protest to the Park Commissioners against private individuals, clubs, etc., using park property for personal use. A list of such places is given. In Pelham Bay Park there are ten buildings used as private dwellings inclosed by walls or fences. One tenant raises chickens, one pastures cows, and one maintains kennels. There are five buildings used as transient hotels or boarding houses, and six clubs, and six hotels and three clubs the title of which does not vest in the city, only a nominal ground rent being charged. In each case the list gives the name of the lessee, the privilege involved, the date of the expiration of the lease, the rental, if any, and a column of remarks. The Tona-wanda Club, the Metropolitan Yacht Club, the White Cross Fish Club, Haffen's Talapoosa Club, the Morris Yacht Club, and the Stuyvesant Yacht Club are among the places mentioned.

* * *

Charles Mulford Robinson, whose reports on park and city improvement for a number of cities have been noted in these pages, was called to Cedar Rapids, Ia., last month to make a report on the improvement possibilities of that city. Citizens of Dubuque, Ia., have this spring taken several steps toward realizing the park improvements recom-

mended by Mr. Robinson in his report for that city last fall; a committee of business men has acquired three acres in the vicinity of the Julian Dubuque monument, and the Woman's Club has purchased a lot in Corriell's Addition to be held for future park uses. Jamestown, N. Y., also recently voted by a majority of two to one to issue \$20,000 in bonds for park purposes to carry out the recommendations made by Mr. Robinson in his study of that city last summer. His latest work is an elaborate report for the town of Ridgewood, N. J., a suburb of New York.

* * *

Though the New York Legislature of 1906 passed a special act empowering the city of New York to expend \$2,500,000 for the purchase and establishment of a seaside park and sanitarium, and arrangements were made for the city to take title by condemnation proceedings of a large tract of land on the westerly end of the Rockaway peninsula, the matter is still lying in abeyance. On December 6 last the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted a resolution which forbade the further issuance of corporate stock of the city of New York because of the then condition of the city's finances. This resolution side-tracked every improvement at that time authorized including the seaside park at Rockaway. No effort has been made since to lift the embargo which that resolution created.

* * *

The matter of determining whether the district court judges or the mayor has the appointing power of park commissioners for Omaha, Neb., will be settled through the supreme court by quo warranto proceedings to be brought in a friendly suit against John Latenser, appointed by the judges, and John F. Neble, Mayor Dahlman's appointee. At the recent organization of the board, E. P. Berryman was elected president, Mrs. C. D. C. Jewett secretary, and W. R. Adams superintendent of parks. J. Y. Craig, the retiring president, who is superintendent of Forest Lawn Cemetery, is ineligible for reappointment, by reason of his having taken up his residence at the cemetery, 75 feet beyond the city limits. The Board at its last meeting passed strong resolutions commending Mr. Craig's faithful service. . .

* * *

Some time ago the citizens of McKinney, Tex., voted a bond issue of (Continued on page XI)



HOW SMALL IMPROVEMENTS BRING BIG RETURNS

The illustrations on this page show graphically what large returns in civic beauty come from even small improve-

ments, and how the example of a small piece of work like one of these may lead to the improvement of a whole town. The transformation of the station and grounds at Lake City, Minn., was accomplished by the Improvement Club and the illustrations herewith from the Minnesota Horticulturist tell the story better than words. The sequel to it is told by Mrs. Anna B. Underwood in an interesting review of the work of the club.



LAKE CITY, MINN., STATION GROUNDS AFTER IMPROVEMENT

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The station grounds had long been pointed to with pride as one of the beauty spots of the city, and the reputation of having the prettiest railroad park for a place of its size was quite gratifying—and for a long time the

people were content, although as soon as the station was left and the visitors' steps turned toward town the contrast

ago set aside for a park. The Improvement Club began to hint about bettering conditions and to devise means to bring it about. The members raised \$1,500 for the improvement of this block, secured the appointment of the first park board to care for it, and later the equipment of a playground.

The other two illustrations show the remarkable transformation which the park commission of Spokane, Wash., made in less than three weeks.

The area is small, but the changed appearance it gives the neighborhood is remarkable, showing the possibilities of parking small areas about the city and adding to the attractiveness of the streets. The area improved is 90x60x15 feet, and is at the junction of Riverside and Sprague avenues, in front of the San Marco Apartment House. The



LAKE CITY, MINN., STATION GROUNDS AFTER IMPROVEMENT.

was surprising, particularly so when the center of the city was reached and the eyes rested upon a vacant block long

work was done by the park commission on condition that the people of the neighborhood maintain it.



Before. After
SPOKANE APARTMENT, BUILDING IMPROVED WITH A LITTLE PARKING

TAG DAY FOR

The Philadelphia Playgrounds Association hit upon a novel and ingenious method of raising funds for playgrounds, and the municipal "Tag Day" inaugurated there, has become an institution. Other cities have taken it up with equal success and others are to follow. The Philadelphia association was seeking a means of arousing popular interest when somebody suggested a municipal game of tag. The idea made an instant hit. Eight hundred thousand tags were printed and distributed throughout the city. An army of youngsters was let loose to sell these—"Tag, You're It. Do Something for the Poor Children. Buy a Tag." Was the form of salutation, and the response was so hearty that fifteen thousand dollars was realized in the day devoted to the game. Rich men paid as much as \$10 per tag, daughters of the fashionable elite sold tags in the public squares and the poor contributed liberally of their pennies.

Washington, D. C., took up the idea and June 13 was "Tag Day" at the capital. The plan was elaborated; not only were individuals tagged, but committees of ladies in a dozen automobiles scoured the city, tagging residences, stores and delivery wagons. "The response was as hearty as in Philadelphia, and over \$7,000 was raised. Commissioner H. B. F. Macfarland aptly epitomized the spirit of the day thus: "If you're tagged you're it; if you're not you're nit."

At New Bedford, Mass., "Tag Day" was a huge success, and the children's playground committee and the Country Week Society cleared over \$2,500. Between 700 and 800 children and young women were the taggers, and the city was aflutter with the little red tags. About 50,000 tags were used during the day, so that the average amount given was 5 cents.

The second annual play festival of the Playground Association of Chicago held in Ogden Park June 20, was a picturesque and remarkable all-day exhibition in which 1,500 men, women and children participated. A great crowd attended and enthusiasm was unlimited.

The morning exercises opened with circle games by 100 kindergarten children and 50 kindergarten teachers demonstrated these games. This was followed by the Sicilian dance by eight pretty little Italian girls from the Chicago Commons, folk games by 60 boys and girls from the Moseley school, drills and dances of children of different nationalities connected with the Hedges school, and games by 50 girls from the "Little Neighbors' Club." In the after-



PHILADELPHIA PLAYGROUND TAG.

noon there was fancy gymnastic dancing and drills by young girls. T. A. Gross, superintendent of the park playgrounds, and his assistants put 200 small boys and girls through their paces in assembling and marches, the demonstration of apparatus exercises and games. Sixteen young women of Pilsen Sokol, or Bohemian Gymnastic Society, under the leadership of Prof. Anton Haller, performed calisthenics and fancy steps. Thirty-six girls from the Sokol Tabor sang, and danced, and gave ring exercises, and were much applauded for their efforts. The "Children of the Republic," a society organized by the Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a flag drill under the guidance of Mrs. E. E. Smith.

SAINT GAUDENS' HANNA STATUE

The second of the works from the hand of the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens to be unveiled since his death was the Marcus A. Hanna memorial dedicated with interesting public exercises in Wade Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

While it will doubtless not be accorded a place as one of the greatest of Saint-Gaudens' works, as a type of the simple, seated portrait figure, it shows what may be accomplished as a work of art from sculpturally common-place and unheroic material.

Sitting erect and firm in his chair, draped with his coat, the Senator is shown in his working mood as the greater number of his friends will remember him.

The composition of chair, drapery and figure is well closed all around, avoid-

PLAYGROUNDS

Perhaps the crowning event of the afternoon was given by 150 children under the leadership of Miss Frances Ross, instructor at Hamilton Park. The youngsters were from the various south park gymnasiums. It was marching and general drill work and dancing of the Highland Fling and was carried through without a flaw.

Jewish women connected with the Henry Booth house, dressed in Russian costumes, showed what the Russian dances were like.

Eighty-five boys and girls from the Libby school gave wand and dumbbell drills, women from the University of Chicago settlement played field hockey, and 200 young athletes from the south park playgrounds raced.

The Norwegian mountain dance by forty women of the women's gymnasium of Ogden Park opened the evening program. Bohemian turners under Prof. J. F. Pokorny showed their exercises, thirty women from the Hamilton Park women's gymnasium gave the Irish Patinetta dance, and a group of Bohemian girls from the Gads Hill center gave their national dance in graceful fashion.

Other numbers on the evening program were: Chicago Turnbezirk in wand drills, club swinging, and apparatus work; Hamilton Park gymnasium women in the Dutch dance; Lithuanian women in their national dances; Swedish dances by couples connected with the Philocores Society; Finnish men and women in their national dances; and other exercises by boys and girls who got their training at the park gymnasiums.

ing any ungainly holes and black shadows. The pedestal is of Stony Creek, Connecticut, granite, a favorite stone with sculptors on account of its admirable harmony with bronze, and is decorated with appropriate carvings and lettering, which with the well-known Saint-Gaudens skill in low relief, have been managed so as to re-enforce and harmonize with the mass and planes of the pedestal.

Henry Bacon, of New York, was the architect associated in the designing of the pedestal, and after Saint-Gaudens' death superintended its final erection, which was done by Joseph Carabelli, of Cleveland. The bronze was cast by the Henry-Bonnard Co., of New York. The total cost of the work was about \$68,000.

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

SUGGESTIONS for IDENTIFYING the CONIFERS

Perhaps, to the ordinary observer there seems no group of plants in which there exists as much of a sameness or similarity of character as among the conifers. The nurseryman knows these plants as one knows the members of his family—from having been constantly in touch with them since their career began in the seed bed or in the cutting bench. He recognizes various species by certain characteristics, which he has never stopped to formulate into a language. "I know them, because I know them," he says, but why, he cannot tell. But the landscape gardener or the lover of plants cannot grow up with them, and hence should have some scientific way to tell the species of the specimens which he has bought. Not only should he know the characteristics of the tree when it reaches maturity, but equally as important is the necessity of knowing it as it comes from the nursery row. Conifers possess as widely differing characters as most of our deciduous trees and shrubs. They are plants most of which do not fruit until after they have attained nearly to mature forms, and because of this fact, I have seen botanists waiting for specimens to mature, before giving them a species name.

During travels in both American and foreign nurseries I have made it a special point to investigate the system of nomenclature which is applied to this group of plants. It is very much confused, as the majority of growers admit. The nurseryman is not wholly at fault, because botanical authorities have varied from each other as years have passed, and hence a grower who bases his nomenclature upon one of the older standard works will find that it differs from the more modern works. A nurseryman should keep abreast of the more recent changes in nomenclature and should so name his catalog list that the more common synonyms appear, and furthermore he should avoid giving of the same generic name to species which, because of their botanical character, belong in two widely differing genera.

This latter is seen in the evergreen groups especially. Here, the ordinary buyer who is not acquainted with gen-

eric characteristics is wholly at the mercy of the ignorance of the nurseryman, and many times receives an entirely different species or even genera from that which he ordered. I know of one nurseryman who received from a foreign grower some thousands of seedlings which he had ordered for Blue Spruces, and they were no more or less than the common *Abies* con-

angular sterigmata projecting from the twigs after the leaves have fallen, while in the latter case there remains nothing but a smooth oval leaf scar which is either level with or a little below the surface of the bark of the twigs. The leaves of the spruce are all decurrent while those of the firs are said to be excurrent. This one simple characteristic, if carefully observed, will never lead anyone to a mingling of the Spruce group with the Fir group. Of course we have other characteristics which distinctly mark these two genera; the most prominent one being the upright character of the cones in the Firs and the drooping character in the Spruces. This, however, as with other differences is not valuable to the nurseryman; his specimens are sold, and thousands of others are growing in their places when the first come to a fruiting age. This one characteristic—in a secondary classification of the twigs—which requires no skill to observe is the one great difference which will separate once and for always these two groups of plants.

Many superficial botanists say that the leaves of the Spruces are quadrangular in cross section, while those of the firs are more flattened and dorsiventral; this may apply to a few species in any one locality, but for the great groups of Spruces and Firs it is very inadequate as a means of separation. We will find species in either genera which overlap the other, and no sharp line can be drawn between them upon this basis.

In the second photograph will be seen a variation often quite common among the Thuyas (*Arborvitae*), the Junipers (*Cedars and Junipers*), and the *Retinospora* (more properly called the *Chamaecyparis*) (*Japanese Cypress*). These two forms are commonly known as the mature and the juvenile forms of foliage, and occur upon the same branches of a specimen at any age. Many have thought it to be a physiological process resulting from food supply; but the accepted explanation is that this is simply a reverting back to the original type of the plant from which the species originated. The specimen on the right is the mature form:



color. The names, *Picea Canadensis*; *Abies Canadensis*, and *Tsuga Canadensis* are used to a great extent interchangeably and synonymously by many growers. The generic names *Abies* and *Picea* are applied to the Spruce group and to the Fir group irrespective of the characters which mark the plants as belonging distinctly in one or the other, and not in both.

Now, as seen in the accompanying photograph, the one great difference between these two distinct genera lies in the fact that the leaves in *Picea* (Spruces) are deciduous above the base (Fig. 1), and those of *Abies* (Firs) are deciduous at the base (Fig. II.) Thus in the first case we see these quad-

that on the left is the juvenile form; both were taken from a mature specimen of our ordinary *Juniperus Virginiana* (Red Cedar).

Another very interesting illustration of this leaf variation is to be seen in the *Chamaecyparis squarrosa*. I have seen on a single specimen of this plant three widely differing types of foliage, namely, the juvenile form of leaves, the *Pisifera* type of leaves, and the regular true *Squarrosa* type. Thus in some cases we should not be governed as to the naming of a species from a single sample of foliage, if we do not know that such is the type which is true to that species and predominates.

No popular lines of distinction can be drawn among these genera of the opposite leaved group of *Conifers*; and when we consider the juvenile forms

of the many different species and varieties which are cultivated in the nurseries, we can readily see how some confusion might arise in the proper naming of nursery stock. Of course at maturity the fruit is a satisfactory clue to the genera. The *Juniper* bears a berry; the *Thuja* has a cone with flat scales; and the *Chamaecyparis* bears a cone with peltate scales. One need never confuse the juvenile forms of these genera with the mature forms of the *Communis* type of *Juniper*, for the reason that in the latter the leaves are hinged at the base, while in the former, they are not.

It can therefore be readily seen that there is a very marked difference between the two great groups known as *Spruces* and *Firs*; as there also exists a sharp line between the juvenile forms

of the species in the opposite leaved group and the *Communis* type. For the benefit of the landscape gardener's profession, the nurserymen should have a committee on nomenclature, if such does not already exist, whose duty it should be to decide just how closely they shall adhere to the present general rules of nomenclature, and to set some arbitrary standard of nomenclature in nursery stock to which all first class nurserymen shall adhere. Then in place of the present great number of synonyms and antiquated specific names, we would have a consistent, up-to-date system which would be intelligible at first sight to the client, and would certainly result in less uncertainty in the material obtained, and a more profitable business for the nurserymen. A. D. TAYLOR.

Cornell University.

IN DEFENSE OF

What is known as carpet bedding, that is, the method of arranging plants in a bed to work out some conventional design, has experienced alternate periods of popularity and neglect for many decades. In times of favor it was practiced in large and small gardens, both public and private. In the desire to excel, many absurd things were done in the manner of designs. And it was just this riot and revel of absurdities that regularly caused the oversurfeted public to withdraw its favor and allow the work of carpet bedding to fall into a much merited neglect. After a period of quiet it would gradually come again into favor. This has been its history for almost a hundred years but through the violent extremes the work has always been practiced by many, in a sane and tasteful way.

Just what constitutes good taste in this work is, and has been, a much discussed question, but the unfortunate part of the discussion is that it has been productive of but poor results and that none would tend towards a majority opinion either for, or against, the subject. Opinions are apparently influenced by the point of view, geographical position and even the condition of one's digestive apparatus. As an example, Americans in Europe go into ecstasies over carpet bedding. The degree of elation is dependent on the location of the example. If it is on the estate of Lord Folderol it is viewed through willing eyes and pronounced marvelous; ditto, if the scene is equally aristocratic and the nationality Italian, French, Dutch, etc.



CARPET BEDDING IN BOSTON PUBLIC GARDEN.

A dinkey little bed outside an English, French, or German road house, viewed through the bottom of a glass will be readily thought admirable, and it sometimes seems that each successive look increases the excellence of the work. The foreign glasses have unusual optical qualities when used in this way.

Now these same Americans on their return home, should they happen to see any examples of carpet bedding, good or bad, in private or public garden, would immediately have three or four varieties of nervous convulsions and might even resort to calling in the police.

This is not fiction, but fact. Just why this style of gardening should be judged more leniently in Europe than it is in America is a problem not difficult to solve.

CARPET BEDDING

They show some beautiful examples of this work abroad, yet nothing finer than what is done here, but the geographical position is what determines the degree of approval.

That some hair raising sins have been committed in the name of carpet bedding there is no chance to deny, but this should not be sufficient reason to condemn the work in toto for the indiscretions of a few. When a supposedly sane man makes a locomotive in plants with the engineer and fireman performing their duties and the smoke pouring out of the stack, it is time to have this sane man judged as to the quality and quantity of the cerebral wheels. But on the other hand, should one border a bed with the usual plants used for this purpose, making a prettily colored border surely there is nothing to offend. Should one be even led to trace the name of some home or location in the same plants, surrounding it with a scroll that would be appropriate; or even to go further and build up some conventional design, there should be no cause of condemnation. Yet people are criticised for such work.

Carpet bedding fits, and appropriately in such modest attempts and is legitimate gardening expressed in an uncommon way.

The severest criticism has come from those who, in their own gardens have practiced this style of bedding on one or more of its forms. They may not have used the very small plants, but effects were produced by bordering and massing with colored foliage and flow-

(Continued on page X11)



GREENWOOD, KNOXVILLE'S NEW MODERN CEMETERY

Lying at the base of a high wooded ridge in the mountainous region of Tennessee is beautiful Greenwood, the new modern cemetery of Knoxville. Necessity demanded just such a cemetery to keep pace with Knoxville's rapid growth in population and modern improvements, and Greenwood was first platted on a small scale, comprising only about twenty-eight acres. A few burials had been made when one of its directors, Dr. R. N. Kesterson, attended one of the annual conventions of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents at Chicago and became a member and a subscriber to *PARK AND CEMETERY AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING*.

After consulting with leading cemetery men he found it necessary to add more ground to make Greenwood Cemetery equal to the modern cemeteries of the North and East as the directors desire it to be. So as fast as they could, adjoining land was secured until the boundary now comprises about one hundred and forty acres. The additional purchase of ground necessitated a complete change of the original plans; so in February, 1905, the board employed Mr. Sid J. Hare of Kansas City, Mo., a land-



LAWN AND BACKGROUND OF HILLS.
Greenwood Cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn.

scape architect with much practical experience in cemetery work, to replat the ground, and plan for the planting. Old country roads were vacated and relocated at the boundaries of the new purchase. The entrance formerly on the highest point on the road was changed to a lower point so that the entire ground could be united in one great park. Winding roads, following the topography of the ground, so as

to secure easy grades, connected the many sections.

Lakes, bog gardens, rock gardens, sunken flower gardens, shrub gardens, beautiful triangles, ornamental planting, shelter houses, office, chapel and receiving tomb and a unique entrance were planned. The contract for the entrance and pergola has just been let. It is to be designed by Chas. L. Lawhon after suggestions by Mr.



THE SUN DIAL AND ITS SETTING, GREENWOOD CEMETERY, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Hare and will cost \$6,000. It will include a double gateway connected by the pergola and fourteen posts of gray Tennessee marble.

Native pines, old and beautiful, cork bark elms and gums, flowering dogwoods, magnolias and holly were left where nature had planted them and additional ornamental trees and shrubs were added. These have in three short years transformed this ground from a graveyard to a model burial park.

The roads are built of the beautiful pink Tennessee marble. A sundial on a pedestal of light gray marble, beautifully polished, standing as a monument to the resources of Tennessee, was also designed by Mr. Lawhon.

Rising to the south of the burial section is a beautiful mountain slope reaching an elevation of twelve hundred feet above sea level and making a view point from which one can look over a country grand and beautiful. On clear days one can see into Kentucky, a corner of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. A road to this summit with five per cent grade has been planned and a combined shelter house and water reservoir will be located there.

From this point, looking down on the cemetery proper, may be seen the full realization of the landscape architect's plan.

The directors of Greenwood have also planned that this sacred resting place shall forever be kept beautiful and have provided a perpetual care fund, to which one-fourth of the



AT THE JUNCTION OF THE DRIVES.
Greenwood Cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn.

amount received from lot sales is set aside.

The directors are lot owners, who intend making Greenwood Cemetery a beautiful place for the living to visit as well as for the dead to rest.

A Ladies' Flower Association has been formed among the families of lot owners and in June conducted an interesting flower day ceremony, the first ever seen in Knoxville. The ceremony was well attended from the city and suburbs, and consisted of a simple, impressive musical program and an address, after which the graves were strewn with flowers. The program in full which may be suggestive to others was as follows:

Song...One Sweetly Solemn Thought
Scripture Reading...Rev. R. A. Stewart
Prayer.....Rev. Frank Y. Jackson

Selection Quartette
Address.....Dr. J. J. Taylor
Solo.....Sometime We'll Understand
Song.....Home of the Soul
Mrs. H. C. Godwin.

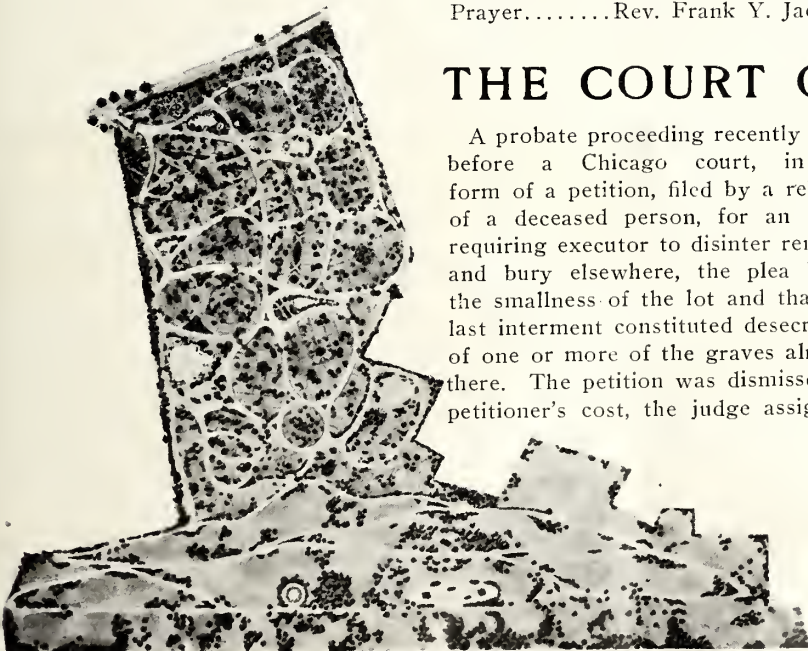
Benediction.

The Ladies' Flower Day Association is to plant an old-time colonial garden and was recently honored by the gift of a collection of valuable plants from Mrs. Roosevelt's old-fashioned garden at the white house. The association, through its president, Mrs. Dr. R. N. Kesterson, wrote to Mrs. Roosevelt telling of the association's plans of establishing an old time colonial garden and requested as a special favor one or two plants from her garden. The ladies of the association were pleasantly surprised when they received a fine collection of plants.

THE COURT ON DOUBLE BURIAL

A probate proceeding recently came before a Chicago court, in the form of a petition, filed by a relative of a deceased person, for an order requiring executor to disinter remains and bury elsewhere, the plea being the smallness of the lot and that the last interment constituted desecration of one or more of the graves already there. The petition was dismissed at petitioner's cost, the judge assigning

want of jurisdiction of the subject-matter. The court spoke of it as a unique proceeding, and that while double burial was not unusual in England, it would be considered unusual in this country, but that he could not say it would be desecration. There was not sufficient evidence produced to prove double burial, and in any case it was not necessary to pass upon the point of desecration. So, unfortunately, nothing in regard to desecration was settled at this hearing, and there is very little law to be found on the subject in the sense brought out by the petition. Counsel for the petition argued that deceased had no right of burial in this lot as title stood in name of deceased husband, but the court ruled positively against him on this point.



PLAN OF GREENWOOD CEMETERY, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Sid J. Hare, Kansas City, Mo., Landscape Arch.

TO CEMETERY OFFICIALS—GREETING:

"The approach of the Twenty-second ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS, which is to be held in Kansas City, Mo., August 11, 12 and 13, 1908, is a reminder to all cemeteries to consider the advisability of being represented.

In these days of progress in all lines of business, cemetery methods and practices are also rapidly and radically advancing; at these conventions representatives of cemeteries from all parts of the country come together in friendly intercourse, papers and discussions on all subjects are presented and opportunity afforded to examine under the most favorable conditions cemetery methods and development.

No cemetery can afford to miss such an opportunity, as its representative will meet with most capable men in cemetery work, both among superintendents and other officers.

True, there is expense connected with a trip to Kansas City, but it is only a trifle compared with the value of the benefits to be acquired, benefits not only to those attending, but through them directly reflected back on to the places under their charge, and which can be secured in no other way.

Kansas City is a progressive city, an admirable place to study cemetery and park work; as will be seen in this issue of PARK AND CEMETERY a very attractive and instructive program has been prepared, one of absorbing interest to everyone engaged in cemetery work.

Is not the organization worthy of your support? Will you not come to this convention or send your representative with the intention to join if you are not already a member?

This appeal is sent out with the earnest desire to extend to cemetery officials a kindly reminder to the benefits which have come to hundreds of cemeteries throughout this country, and with the hope that such who have not yet attended any of the conventions and are not members will come to this meeting or send a representative, and join this most worthy Association."

FRED. R. DIERING, President.

FRANK EURICH, Secretary.

Following is the program:

Tuesday, August 11th.

Opening session at Coates House at 10 o'clock; invocation; roll call; address of welcome, Hon. T. T. Crittenden, Jr., mayor of Kansas City, Mo.; response, E. G. Carter, superintendent Oakwoods, Chicago; president's address, F. R. Diering, president, superintendent Woodlawn, N.Y.; secretary-treasurer's report; communications; miscellaneous business.

Afternoon session at Coates House 2 o'clock. Paper, "Grading of Sections, Roadbuilding and Lawnmaking," O. C. Simonds, superintendent Graceland, Chicago. Discussion. Paper, "A. A. C. S. Literature—History, Aims, Purposes and Results." Reception of new members; appointment of committees.

4 o'clock: View of Kansas City from roof of Long Building.

8 o'clock: Session at Casino.

Public Lantern Slide Exhibition—200 slides showing modern cemetery equipment, and best results in cemetery and park work

Wednesday, August 12th.

9 o'clock: Ride over Kansas City boulevard system, Penn Valley Park, Roanoke Park, The Paseo, Cliff Drive, North Terrace Park, Elmwood Cemetery, Mount Washington Cemetery.

1 o'clock: Lunch at Mount Washington Cemetery.

2:30 o'clock: Session in chapel, Mount Washington Cemetery. Paper, "The Cemetery," Geo. E. Kessler, landscape architect, Kansas City, Mo.

A.A.C.S. Notes



for the 1908 Convention

Discussion. Paper, "Oiled Roads," W. H. Dunn, superintendent parks, Kansas City, Mo. Discussion.

5 o'clock: Return by electric cars to Coates House.

8 o'clock: Executive session at Coates House. Free and confidential discussion of several subjects of vital importance to cemetery superintendents.

Thursday, August 13th.

9 o'clock: Trip by special cars to Forest Hill Cemetery and Swope Park.

10 o'clock: Session at Forest Hill Cemetery. Paper, "Proper Cemetery Advertising," John R. Gaudin, Birmingham, Ala. Discussion.

1 o'clock: Western barbecue lunch at Swope Park.

2:30 o'clock: Joint Session with Missouri Valley Horticultural Society at Swope Park. Paper, "Evergreens and Grasses in Cemetery Planting," H. Wilson Ross, superintendent Newton Cemetery, Newton, Mass. Paper, "Forestry for our Western Lands," Prof. C. H. Dutcher, Warrensburg, Mo., member Missouri Valley Horticultural Society. Reports of committees; election of officers, miscellaneous business; adjournment.

From the Committee

"The A. A. C. S. will meet at the Coates House, Kansas City, Mo., August 11th, 12th, and 13th. Rooms \$1.00 to \$2.50 per day—European. Have you engaged your room?

"Missouri has heard politics for the past month. The 'Wet Band' and the 'Dry Band' have filled the air of every town and hamlet with 'dry music' and some that should have been soaked.

"The Missouri, our 'Wet Missouri', has been very wet, so full of wet did it get that it slopped over in the low grounds and the factory district got wet feet and some basements were very damp; but Kansas City is doing business just the same, and in August we will give you a welcome, neither too wet nor too dry.

"There will be no need of comment on the program of the Kansas City convention. Every member who knows a good program will appreciate this one. Two lunches and one ride over the beautiful park system of Kansas City are side issues. The 200 lantern slides; the paper by Mr. Geo. E. Kessler, landscape architect of the Kansas City park system; the executive session where things that have bothered cemetery officials and superintendent will be told of and plans for overcoming them and preventing trouble will be discussed. These things with papers by good men of our association with a few from outside men of distinction, will make a program that we believe will not be

too dry. We look for and expect the largest, best, jolliest and the most beneficial convention we have ever had. We want everyone who comes to remember the Kansas City convention as one that will be referred to as "It" by all who come, for in Missouri we try to 'show you.'

"A few have sent good slides and some good photos were sent from

the actual results of years of work, all of which you get in one evening.

"If you were invited to stand on the walls of Jerusalem and look down over the valley where lies the Garden of Gethsemane you would not see such a beautiful view as you will see from the top of the Long building, towering fourteen stories above the street and that street one hundred and eighty feet above

with an informal discussion of practical cemetery matters, and vocal and instrumental music and refreshments combined to make the evening most enjoyable. W. N. Rudd, Chicago, led in the discussion of that always timely topic, "Perpetual Care." He said that while some cemeteries had accumulated vast sums of money for their care, having apparently worked out satis-



CHAPEL AND SHELTER, SPRING HILL CEMETERY, DANVILLE, ILL.

which slides have been made. The committee returns thanks to those who have responded and we still expect more slides showing the good work in cemeteries. Some pictures of cemeteries dating back to 1846 will be among those shown; the graveyard with grass higher than tombstones; the stoneyard and the neglected graves; the plant-as-you-please plant, and the gridiron sections and road systems will all be compared with the modern ideas of lawns, landscape planting and plans, restrictions in stone work, and figures will be given to show that the modern up-to-date cemetery as planned by a landscape architect is cheaper in the end than the old way. This one evening with the lantern slides will be a lesson of a life time and give

the river. For miles in all directions you can see the Garden of Eden of America. Don't take our word for it but come and see."

Your Committee,

ROOT, HYRE, COOK, HARE.

* * *

Superintendent J. Y. Craig, of Forest Lawn Cemetery, Omaha, Neb., extends a cordial invitation to other superintendents to visit Forest Lawn on their way to or from Kansas City, and they can be assured of a visit that is well worth while. This cemetery is modern in every respect, and there is much construction work recently accomplished and under way that superintendents will be glad to see.

factory systems, he regarded the matter as one that must, for some time at least, be governed largely by local conditions. It was therefore difficult to attempt to formulate any system or method for general adoption. Mr. Rudd did not approve of specific contracts such as agreeing, for instance, to keep one dozen General Grant geraniums on a certain grave annually forever. The trustees of trust funds, he said, should be given a reasonable latitude in which to carry out the wishes of the makers of the trust according to changes in conditions that were certain to arise.

President Chick introduced Chas. P. Scott, superintendent of "Springdale," Peoria, Ill., who had been asked to tell how they managed cemeteries in Kansas, he having up to a year ago been located at Topeka. Mr. Scott read an interesting paper and dwelt with much emphasis on the importance of securing publicity for the cemetery through the local press. In no better way can the attention of the people be reached and their interest aroused. Keep the editors of your daily and weekly papers informed as to the improvements in progress and attractive features of cemeteries and so enlist the attention and co-operation of the people.

Officers for the ensuing year, all of whom were re-elected, are as follows: President, John B. Chick, LeRoy; vice-president, Arthur J. Graves, Bloomington; secretary and treasurer, John E. Miller, Mattoon

ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION MEETS

The fifth annual convention of the Illinois Association of Cemeteries at Danville, Ill., June 30 and July 1, 1908, was by far the best in point of attendance this association has had and encourages the belief that the efforts put forth by the present and past officers are beginning to show results.

The opening session was held at the Plaza Hotel, where Corporation Counsel Jones represented the mayor in extending to visitors a cordial welcome to the city. President John B. Chick responded. Secretary Miller gave an interesting resume of the National Convention of the A. A. C. S. held at Providence and Newport, R. I., last

year, and presented his annual report which showed gains in membership and a comfortable balance in the treasury.

The evening session was held at the residence of Theo. E. Anderson, secretary and superintendent of Spring Hill Cemetery, Danville, Ill. A pleasant electric car ride of three miles or more was enjoyed en route and afforded an opportunity of seeing the city's most popular residence avenue. Among the homes passed was that of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, whose recent Presidential aspirations have brought him prominently into the limelight.

Social features were interspersed

On the morning of the second day conveyances were provided for a drive through the city and over the grounds of the National Soldiers' Home in the suburbs. These grounds comprise several hundred acres and numerous substantial brick buildings afford quarters for approximately two thousand defenders who wore the blue. The landscape gardening is largely confined to carpet bedding with its fleeting show of color and rows of the formal *Catalpa Bungei*. *Honeysuckle Lonicera Halleana*, was in evidence on nearly all the buildings with good effect. The country roadsides abound in native materials that could be used to good advantage in planting these grounds, and with but little expense, under competent direction.

The objective point of the morning drive was Spring Hill cemetery where the final business session was held after an inspection of the grounds. There are sixty-five acres of gently undulating land on which there are groves of native trees and several lakes fed by springs. Mr. Anderson has made marked improvements during his brief incumbency of the office of superintendent and secretary and now that the people have been given an opportunity of seeing the beauties of the lawn plan in a few sections they will soon want the entire cemetery under that system. The lot copings in the older sections are telling their own story of uselessness and decay and will soon give way to an unbroken lawn. Mr. Anderson joined the Asso-

ciation of American Cemetery Superintendents in 1904, and it must be said to the credit of the Spring Hill Cemetery Association that they always pay his expenses to the annual conventions of that organization and they have abundant reason to regard it as money well expended.

The Shelter or Rest House and the chapel seen in the illustration are located near the entrance. The former structure is octagonal in plan, about 32 feet in diameter, and has a floor of brick with a stone curb. Eight wooden columns resting on stone pillars support a tiled roof; metallic settees are used. The structure is one that is greatly appreciated by the visitors to the cemetery. The cost of this improvement was \$500.

The first business session was held here. Arthur J. Graves spoke of some of the annoyances arising from undertakers refusing to work in harmony with cemetery rules. He had recently addressed the Illinois Funeral Directors' Association at one of its meetings on a similar subject.

Rockford was chosen as the place of next annual meeting, and Edward G. Carter, Chicago, was appointed chairman of the executive committee, the other members being the president and secretary, as provided by the constitution.

The thanks of the association were expressed to Mr. Chick and Mr. Miller for their labors in behalf of the association and to Mr. Anderson for his hospitalities.

graves was also deprecated. Sandusky will be the next place of meeting.

After the morning business meeting the special chair cars took the party to "Toledo Beach," a delightful summer resort, and following the shore dinner a business session was held in the dining hall.

Boating and bathing were indulged in until 4:30 p. m., when the special cars took the party to the Casino, where supper was served, and after that was a very enjoyable theater party.

NEW ENGLAND MEETING

The New England Cemetery Association had a very enjoyable outing at Portland, Me., June 12. They left Boston by boat the evening of June 11, and returned the next night.

In Portland they were the guests of Superintendent Frank M. Floyd, of Evergreen cemetery, and had a banquet at Riverton Park. The tables were prettily decorated and an appetizing menu was served. At the tables were James Warren, Jr., of Providence, R. I., president, and Mrs. Warren, H. A. Derry, secretary of Everett, Mass., and Mrs. Derry, James A. Pinkerton, South Portland; Frank L. Lotherington, Westfield, Mass.; F. G. Bartlett, Holyoke, Mass.; William G. Hargraves, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; James M. Morton, Boston, Mass.; William Lord, Lawrence, Mass.; Chas. A. Siles, Malden, Mass.; Timothy McCarthy, Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas White, Fairhaven, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Messer, Stoneham, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Standley and daughter, Beverly, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Keith, Putnam, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Leavitt, Melrose, Mass.; H. W. Ross, Newton, Mass.; Frank P. Coleman, Dover, N. H.; E. C. Smith, Manchester, N. H.; N. H. Mattson, Newton, Mass.; J. H. Erskine, Manchester, N. H.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Floyd, Gordon P. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, Hon. and Mrs. Edward B. Winslow, of Portland.

Informal after dinner talks were made and a notable feature was the presentation of a handsome cane to Mr. Floyd, a gift of the association. The cane was of ebony with gold handle and bore the inscription: "Presented to Frank M. Floyd by New England Cemetery Association June 12, 1908."

President Warren made a very happy presentation speech to which Mr. Floyd responded in a grateful and feeling manner. After the banquet the association went to Evergreen cemetery to inspect the grounds.

OHIO ASSOCIATION AT TOLEDO

The Ohio Association of Cemetery Superintendents and Officials held a well-attended and interesting meeting at Toledo June 23 and 24.

The meeting opened with a business session including reports of officers and the receiving of several new members.

At the close of the session the party took a special car for Woodlawn Cemetery, where lunch was served under an immense tent placed by Mr. John Perrin, Woodlawn's genial superintendent.

After lunch they took the cars for Calvary and Forest Cemeteries, then to Walbridge Park to inspect "Zoo."

The business session at 8 p. m. was in the assembly room of the Southern Hotel, which was charmingly decorated with cut flowers by Mr. Henry Bresser. At this session resolutions were passed condemning the Sunday

funeral, and a paper on the Ancient and Modern Burial, by I. N. Smith, of Greenville was read.

The various kinds of steel and cement burial vaults were discussed and it seemed the sense of the convention that there are very few on the market that are waterproof.

On the second day officers were elected as follows: For president, Henry Bresser, Toledo; vice-president, Edward Sloan, Ironton; secretary, G. C. Anderson, Sidney.

The morning session was devoted to a paper on Educating Our Patrons in Burial and Cemetery Subjects, read by R. B. Woodward, and a general discussion of it.

Mr. Woodward advocated the use of cement or slate vaults to prevent the unsightly and grewsome sunken grave, which occurs soon after the rough box decays.

The planting of flowers on the

CEMETERY NOTES

A representative of the Bureau of Accounting from the state auditor's office of Ohio in examining the municipal accounts of Urbana, O., reports that expenditures of Supt. Henry A. Church, of Oak Dale Cemetery, for attending conventions of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, are illegal. In commenting on the fact that this was the only sum which was illegally spent, the Urbana Times-Citizen says: "This is a showing that is surpassed by no other city in the state, and comes pretty near being a perfect record when it is understood that the money which the inspector claims was spent illegally was used by Supt. Henry A. Church, of Oak Dale, to defray his expenses to meetings of cemetery superintendents, the people receiving the benefit from such trips in the magnificent condition of Oak Dale cemetery."

* * *

Forest Lawn Cemetery Book

To the Editor: PARK AND CEMETERY must be a good advertising medium. I haven't seen the June number as yet, but understand mention was made in it of the booklet just issued by The Forest Lawn Cemetery Association, of which I am secretary, as I am being flooded with requests for copies. Wish you had said the publication cost us 25 cents each and that we will be glad to send it anywhere upon receipt of remittance to cover the expense.

H. S. MANN,

Secretary Forest Lawn Cemetery,
Omaha, Neb.

* * *

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS

Mount Joy Cemetery, Middletown, Pa., has purchased two additional acres.

It is reported that the United States Government will open a new National Cemetery on Deer Island near Boston.

The Brookside Cemetery Association, Muncie, Ind., has added ten acres.

Park View Cemetery has been laid out near Alexandria, Ind., and improvements are under way.

The Universal Cemetery, Bowlesburg, Ill., is considering the purchase of two adjoining acres.

A new cemetery of 15 acres has been laid out near Crabtree, Pa.

The cemetery at Ishpeming, Mich., is to build a new iron entrance gate and lay out a new section. Rev. J. Keul, pastor of St. John's church, is in charge of the work.

The Haddam Neck Cemetery Association, Haddam, Conn., has been incorporated by F. A. Brainard, Benjamin A. Williams, and others.

Greenwood Cemetery, Dallas, Tex., has recently passed a rule forbidding any but employes of the grounds from working on the lots.

The Elmhurst Cemetery Company, of Joliet, Ill., has been incorporated at \$150,000 by Joseph N. Schuster, Joseph Campbell and C. W. Jordan.

Lake View Cemetery, Calumet, Mich., will add 20 acres of adjoining land. Fred Olson has been re-appointed superintendent.

Springfield Cemetery, Springfield, Mass., is having plans prepared for a crematory to be erected on the grounds.

The Rock Creek Cemetery Association, of Petersburg, Ill., has been incorporated by Samuel Schnapp, Ernest M. Primm and others.

E. Estabrook, superintendent of the Bennington Park Lawn Cemetery, Bennington, Vt., writes that there are more than two miles of roads built in that new cemetery and material on hand for a receiving vault and mortuary chapel which is to contain 24 catacombs. One section of 142 lots is already laid out and ten acres more are partly laid out.

Oak Lawn Cemetery Association, Oakland, Cal., has been incorporated to operate a 320-acre cemetery, by Al-

fred Mudge, John E. Bowes, and J. J. Rose.

The mayor of Fresno, Cal., has appointed a committee to provide for the systematic improvement and management of the cemeteries. Dr. Chester Rowell, George Cosgrave and Frank Helm are members of the committee.

The Lebanon Cemetery Association, Lebanon, Ohio, is considering the erection of an arched entrance gate and would like to hear from firms who do this class of work.

Manager Geo. W. Heber, of the Brookville Cemetery, Brookville, Pa., is making extensive improvements this summer in grading, paving drives, and installing a new water works system; the sexton's residence has also been remodeled; the total cost of the improvements will be about \$2,700. They are soon to issue an elaborate book of views.

Woodlawn Cemetery, Nashua, N. H., has added five acres. William Snow is superintendent.

Riverside Cemetery, Fargo, N. D., has prepared plans and will soon let the contract for the erection of a receiving vault and chapel to be of pressed brick and stone.

The annual report of Tacoma Cemetery, Tacoma, Wash., gives a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures for the years ending May 31, 1902, 1907 and 1908. The receipts for 1908 amounted to \$39,455 and the expenditures \$20,537. The "Irreducible Fund" gained over \$15,000 during the year and now amounts to \$85,992. Thirty per cent of the sale of all lots and single graves goes into this fund. A new greenhouse was completed during the year at a cost of \$3,727, and there was, as a consequence, a 50 per cent increase in the greenhouse receipts, which amounted to \$1,214. There were 555 interments for the year. Chas. Manley is president of the association, R. A. Ketner, secretary and Geo. A. Hill, superintendent.



NEW GREENHOUSES, TACOMA CEMETERY, TACOMA, WASH.

TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

PUBLICATIONS INDEXED AND ABBREVIATIONS USED.

American Florist (A. F.), \$1.00 year; 5c copy.
 Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Canadian Municipal Journal (C. M. J.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 City Hall, The (C. H.), \$2.00 year; 20c copy.
 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Country Gentleman (C. G.), \$1.50 year; 20c copy.
 Century Magazine (Cent.), \$3.00 year; 35c copy.
 Charities and The Commons (Char.), \$2.00 year; 10c copy.
 Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; 25c copy.
 Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Embalmers' Monthly (E. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; 10c copy.
 Florists Exchange (F.E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; 5c copy.
 Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.

Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 15c.
 Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; 50c copy.
 Independent, The (Ind.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), M. D. G., \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

Billboard, Indictment Against, by Clinton Rogers Woodruff. Chaut. 52:46-52. June, '08.
 Billboard Advertising, Why it is Doomed, by J. H. McFarland. Chaut. Illust., 51:19-52. June, '08.
 Billboard Campaign, What Can Be Done, by Harlan P. Kelsey. Chaut. 52:53-81. June, '08.
 Call to the Country, The, by E. Russell. Illust. Outing, 52:259-69. June, '08.
 Conference Number of Forestry and Irrigation; complete report of the White House conference on Preservation of Natural Resources. June, '08.
 Chautauquan, The, Annual Civic Number, June, 1908.
 City Government by Commission, The Galveston Plan, The Des Moines Plan. Chaut., 52:108-141. June, '08.
 City Planning in America, by Clinton Rogers Woodruff. Atlantic Monthly, 101:721-7. June, '08.
 Coleraine, Minn., and Greenway of Yale. World To-Day, 14:83-6. Jan., '08.
 Municipal Art Society of New York Exhibition, 1907. International Studio, 34: sup. 137-40. June, '08.
 Roadside Gardening, by Thos. McAdam, Illust. G. M., 7:322-4. July, '08.

San Francisco's New Billboard Ordinance. P. M., 18:90-3. June, 1908.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

Aquatic Gardens, List of Plants for, by H. W. Clark. Science, 27:505-7. Mch. 27, '08.
 Art vs. Artificial in Landscape Architecture, by A. Fearing. Illust. C. L. A., 13:479-82. Mch., '08.
 Blending the House and the Landscape, by H. H. Saylor. Illust. C. L. A., 13:487-90. Mch., '08.
 Escaped from Old Gardens, Atlantic Monthly, 101:859-61. June, '08.
 Flowering Shrubs, Right Use of. Living Age, 257:373-7. May 9, '08.
 Garden Annuals, by S. Hawley. C. L. A., 14:216. June, '08.
 Landscape Gardening in a City Yard, by Thos. McAdam. Illust. C. L. A., 13:483-6. Mch., '08.
 Mannheim Gardening Exposition, Prof. Laüger's Gardens at, by L. Duebner. International Studio, 33:297-303. Feb., '08.
 Treating the Grounds About the House, by H. A. Caparn. Illust. Arch. Rec., 23:432-43. June, '08.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

Churchyard Trees. Living Age, 255:697-9. Dec. 14, '07.
 Dust Prevention, Government Experiments for; report by L. W. Page, Director, Office of Public Roads. G. R. M., 9:199-262. June, '08.
 Greenhouse Soils, Chemical Study of,

by H. D. Haskins. Hort., 7:758-60. June 6, '08.

Macadam Construction, by W. W. Crosby, Engineer Maryland Geol. Survey. G. R. M., 9:186-8. June, '08.
 Misuse of Fertilizers in the Greenhouse, by G. E. Stone. Hort., 7:751. June 6, '08.

Motor Traffic as it Affects Municipalities, by A. E. Jackson. G. R. M., 9:188-92. June, '08.

Who's Who in the Village Cemetery; story; Ladies' Home Journal, 25:14. Mch., '08.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

Alpine Vegetation of Long's Peak, Col., by W. S. Cooper. Illust. Botanical Gazette, 45:319-37. May, '08.
 American Peony Society, Annual Meeting of. Illust. A. F., 30:1127-8. June 27, '08; F. R., 22:3-4. June 25, '08; F. E., 25:864. June 27, '08.
 American Seed Trade Association, Annual Meeting of. A. F., 30:1144-5. June 27, '08.
 Arnold Arboretum, Notes from, by Alfred Rehder. Hort., 7:749. June 6, '08.
 Bobbink & Atkins Nursery. An Hour with a Camera at. Illust. G. C. A., 7:102-5. July, '08.
 Fern Hybrids. Science, 27:542-3. Apr. 3, '08.
 Insecticides, Proposed Law Affecting. A. F., 30:1132. June 27, '08.
 Mud-Binding Grasses. Sci. Am. Supplement, 65:279-80. May 2, '08.
 National Forests in the Appalachians, by T. E. Will, Review of Reviews, 37:450-5. Apr., '08.
 Nilsson's and Burbank's Methods in Plant Breeding. Sci. Am. Sup., 65:322-3. May 23, '08.
 Nurserymen's Convention, Report of N. N. 16:227-33. July, '08.
 Nurserymen's Catalogs and Goods. Harper's Monthly, 116:633-6. Mch., '08.
 Privet, The Best and Worst Shrub in America, by Wilhelm Miller. Illust. C. L. A., 13:391-4. Feb., '08.
 Roses, Bits About (Cont.). G. C. A., 7:87-90. July, '08.
 Roses, Hardy from May to November, by L. Barron. Illust. C. L. A., 13:491-4. Mch., '08.
 Sap, Ascent of, in Plants, by O. N. Witt. Sci. Am. Supplement, 65:144. Feb. 29, '08.
 Seed Breeding, Theoretical and Practical. A. F., 30:1125-7. June 27, '08.
 Soil Preferences of Certain Alpine and Sub-Alpine Plants, by M. L. Fernald. Science, 27:140-3. Jan. 24, '08.
 Spiraeas, The Outlawed and their Kin, by W. E. Pendleton. Illust. G. M., 7:335-7. July, '08.



Tarvia

The Dust Layer

State Highway, Wayland, Mass., made dustless with "Tarvia A"

DO AWAY WITH THE DUST NUISANCE

The way to suppress dust is to have no dust to suppress—to prevent its creation by making the macadam capable of resisting traffic without pulverizing. Macadam was invented before automobiles and was fairly durable and dustless under ordinary traffic. To-day the traffic conditions are so much harder that the macadam rapidly disintegrates into dust. Its crying need is an additional binder—something to prevent dust and add to its life. Tarvia does both because it is poured over the macadam and allowed to solidify there, forming an elastic, durable, water-proof matrix. The fine particles of stone are so imbedded in this cement-like binder that even automobile tires fail to tear them loose. In appearance a road so treated resembles asphalt, but as the surface is slightly absorbent it is more dustless. One treatment, applied like oil, lasts an entire season and costs (for the cold application) about \$300.00 a mile. The top dressing of fine stone can be omitted altogether, as Tarvia performs its functions of shedding water and cushioning the number two stone well enough. It is cheaper, therefore, to maintain a macadam road with dust-preventing Tarvia than with dust-producing stone screenings.

For parks and boulevards, where the very finest roads are demanded, and for newly constructed streets, we recommend the older style of Tarvia which requires heating before application. It makes an ideal, smooth, well bonded road, but of course its cost is a little more. For ordinary macadam roads and village streets the cold application will be found perfectly adequate.

Booklets on Application

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LANDSCAPE GARDENING



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Trees that are Loved for their Flowers, by P. J. Berckmans. Illust. G. M., 7:330-2. July, '08.
Vanishing Forests of America, by R. Phillips. Illust. Harper's Weekly, 52:10-2. Mch. 28, '08.
White Fringe, The, by John Dunbar. Illust. A. F., 30:1052. June 13, '08.
White House Conference on Preservation of Natural Resources, complete report; F. I., June, '08.

PERSONAL

J. N. Naylor has been elected treasurer and superintendent of Green Lawn Cemetery, Tiffin, Ohio.

William H. Howarth was re-elected chairman of the park commission of Lawrence, Mass., and Watkins Roberts was elected secretary and superintendent.

H. B. Filer, formerly of Newark, N. J., has been appointed to fill the new position of City Forester at Buffalo, N. Y., authorized by the last legislature. Mr. Filer assumed his new duties last month.

P. Hamilton Goodsell, for ten years manager of the nursery business of Fred'k W. Kelsey, and lately secretary of the American Nursery Co., has opened offices at 200 Broadway, New York City, for an independent nursery business of his own.

Mr. Charles M. Loring, of Minneapolis, made a roundabout return trip from his winter's sojourn in Riverside, Cal., stopping at the Yosemite Valley, San Jose, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Washington, and Rochester, before reaching Minneapolis.

William H. Colbree has been appointed superintendent for the Park Cemetery Association, Bridgeport, Conn., to succeed F. C. Schleichert.

At the annual meeting of the Grove Cemetery Association, Waterbury, Conn., F. W. Tolles was elected secretary and superintendent.

Officers as follows were elected at the annual meeting of the Spring Grove Cemetery Association, Hartford, Conn.: President, Elmer C.



RESULTS THREE MONTHS AFTER PLANTING

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H. R. COTTA, Landscape Architect, Rockford, Ill.



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HOLYOKE, MASS.....One " " "	ALBANY, N. Y.....One " " "	TROY, N. Y.....One " " "
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH..One " " "	ROCHESTER, N. Y.....Five " " "	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN..Six " " "
SPRINGFIELD, MASS...Six " " "	CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.....One " " "	CONCORD, N. H.....One " " "
	BALTIMORE, MD.....One " " "	LAKE CITY, MINN.....One " " "



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Cleveland, Ohio**

Quiggle; treasurer, John G. Root; secretary and assistant treasurer, Arthur P. Goodman. Jacob Bassinger was appointed superintendent.

William S. Egerton, formerly superintendent of parks of Albany, N. Y., who was removed by Commissioner Greenlach, as announced in this column last month, was arraigned before Justice Fitts in the Supreme Court on eight indictments charging him with appropriating to his own use funds belonging to the city. His counsel entered a plea of not guilty and he was released on bond. Philip Bender succeeds Mr. Egerton as park superintendent.

Truman Lanham, superintendent of parking, Washington, D. C., has been transferred to the position of superintendent of trees and parking, with a raise in salary from \$1,400 to \$1,800 a year.

John A. Lambert, park superintendent of Chattanooga, Tenn., who was removed from office as announced last month has been re-instated after making a formal apology to the park board.

The board of aldermen of Atlanta, Ga., has established the position of Superintendent of Parks at a salary of \$2,000 a year. Dan Carey, private secretary to the mayor and a former newspaper man, is said to be slated for the position, though no appointment or official information has been given out.

The Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission is receiving applications for the position of superintendent, to succeed James Wilson, who recently went to Toronto, as noticed in these pages. The board has received some thirty applications, but has not yet made a choice. Engineer Jackson is performing the duties of superintendent temporarily.

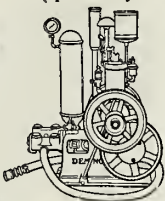
August J. Frey, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., has been made supervisor of playgrounds at Duluth, Minn.

The question of the appointment of a superintendent of public parks, whose duty it shall be, under the control of the park commissioners, to not only care for the parks, but also to look after the grounds about public buildings and schoolhouses, is being considered by city officials of Fitchburg, Mass.

After an active career in cemetery management of twenty-five years, Henry F. Torrey, formerly president of Arlington Cemetery, Jersey City, N. J., has severed his official connection with cemeteries and is now de-

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Sprinklers Built Especially for Use in Parks and Cemeteries.

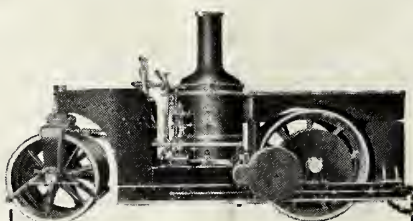
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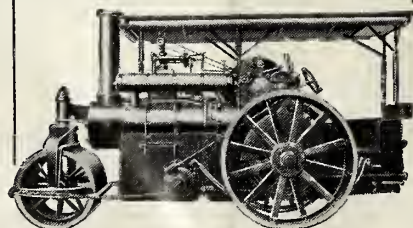
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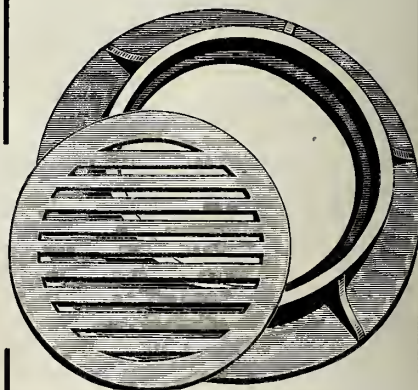
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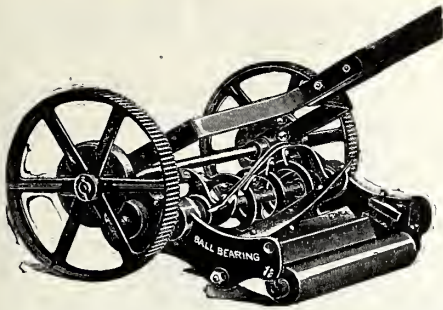
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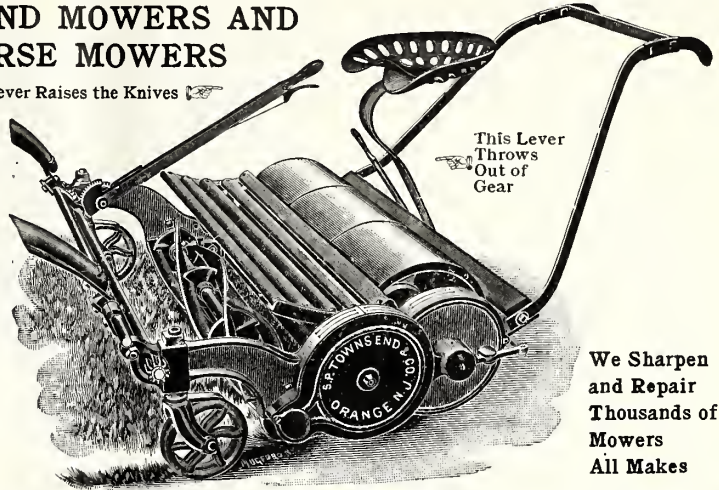
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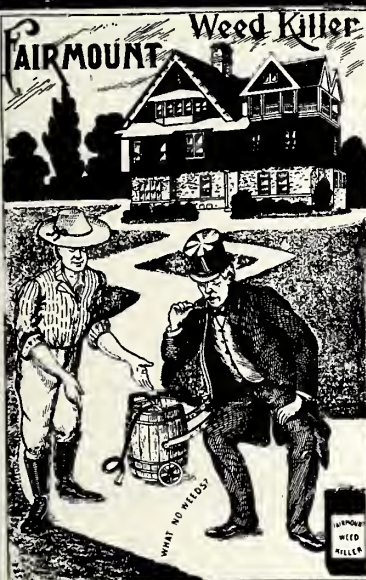
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THE OLD METHOD of hoeing out weeds and grass is too costly.
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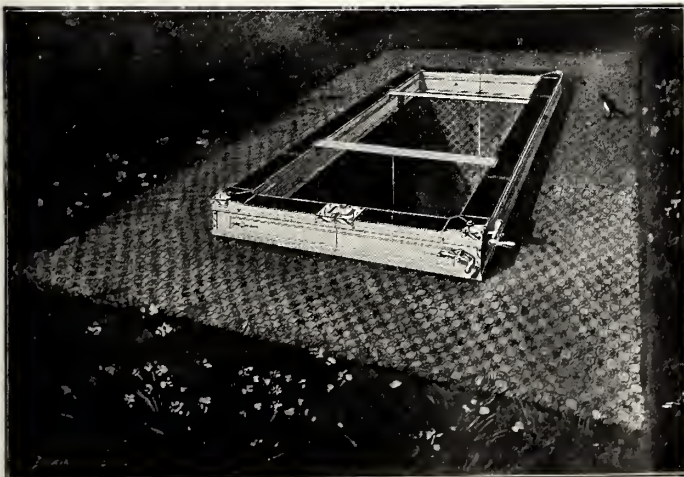
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Also makers of the celebrated Fairmount San Jose Scale Killer.



Buy the best—There is none just like it

A Lowering Device is not only important in lowering a casket, but is essential in softening the appearance and beautifying the grave, in keeping with modern funeral furnishings. Forty sold to cemetery officials in city of Detroit, Mich.; 300 sold in Mich.

The above photo shows Device and Lining over the grave. The Border and Linings are fastened together, thereby covering the walls of the grave and the plank. When the casket is placed on the webbing and you are ready to lower the same, loosen the brake until the desired speed is obtained, and then step back. It lowers the Casket safely and noiselessly without anyone touching the Device. The casket can be raised as well as lowered. A child's 3 feet 3 inches, as well as an adult 6 feet 3 inches case or grave vault can be lowered.

Our Patent Casket Guides are also shown. These keep the Casket from catching on the rough box and for directing the Casket squarely into the grave when on sloping ground.

This Device is absolutely safe, easy to handle and elegantly finished. Also manufacturers of Little Giant Telescoping Device.

The entire weight of device 75 pounds.

E. R. Butterworth, Seattle, Wash., Ex-President of the National Funeral Directors Association, sends the following:

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10, 1906.
Gentlemen—I desire to say that I do not see where it would be possible to improve on your Lowering Device. We are using three at this time (all your make) and out of three thousand interments made where your device was used I have yet to have the first accident.
Most respectfully, E. R. Butterworth & Son.

John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Device 3,500 times without an accident. Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.
Gentlemen—In justice to the perfection and safety of the mechanism of your Casket Lowering Device as well as its neat appearance when in use, I wish to state that in the cemeteries under my charge we have nine of your Devices in use and used them at least 3,500 times for lowering caskets of all sizes and weights without a single accident or mishap.
John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

Eastern Offices—BRANCH OFFICES—Western Offices
Cincinnati Coffin Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Cal. Casket Co., San Francisco, Cal.
John Marshall Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N.Y. The O.K. Buckhout Chem. Co., London, Eng. Oregon Casket Co., Portland, Ore.
Eckardt Casket Co. Toronto, Ont. Los Angeles Coffin Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

voting his time as consulting engineer to solving problems in cemetery management. Mr. Torrey's address is 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

OBITUARY

H. J. Diering, for thirty-seven years superintendent of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, died at his home April 15, 1908, in his 80th year. Mr. Diering retired to private life in 1901, when he was succeeded by his son, Fred. R. Diering, the present president of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents. Mr. Diering, Sr., became a member of the association in 1889, and for many years was quite regular in attending the annual conventions.

CITY PARK SYSTEMS

(Continued from p. 359)

ruined by flower beds, its greensward is injured by excessive tramping or by short-cut paths being allowed to be worn in it and its naturalness is destroyed by grading it to a flatness not characteristic of the surrounding topography, or by harsh obvious artificial turf terraces, or by planting regular rows of trees along its borders.

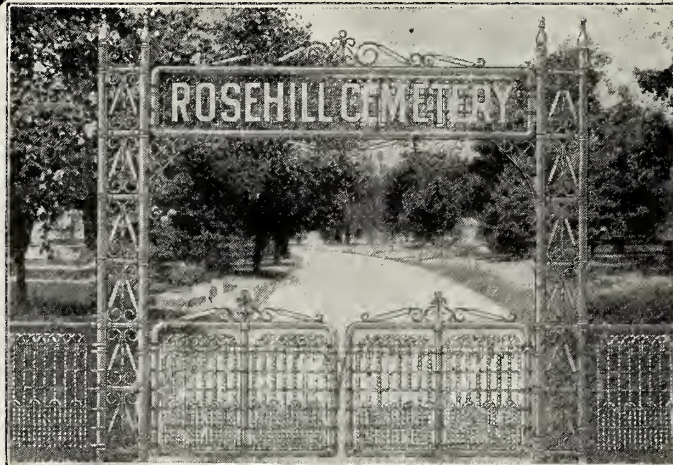
If a congregating or picnicing grove is to be grown or kept, its trees are apt to be planted or allowed to remain so close together, or the branches are permitted to hang so low that turf cannot be successfully maintained owing to the dense shade and to the multiplicity of tree roots upon or near the surface of the ground.

If a wild wood is to be preserved or created the bushy undergrowth must be retained or planted else the wood can scarcely look natural, yet how almost invariably the beautiful wild undergrowth is destroyed at the earliest opportunity by those in charge of parks.

If there is to be a sheet of water in a park intended to be in a naturalistic style, no pains should be spared to make the water area natural looking in location, outline, shores and bordering plantations.

It is to be regretted that the necessity for general plans in parks is not appreciated by most people as is the necessity for a general plan for city hall or court house. Yet a park is apt to include more naturally incongruous purposes and objects than a city hall. It almost never happens that a whole park exists, like an artist's painting, solely to be looked at, yet by far the greater portion of every park exists primarily for landscape beauty. If large portions can be used for recrea-

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Artistic in design—
Beautiful in appearance—
Honest in materials—
Most durable in service—
Features of Cyclone Fence which distinguish them from the ordinary.

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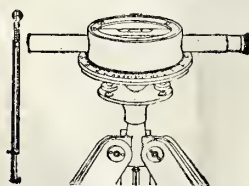


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tive purposes other than enjoyment through the eyes, the park will be worth more to the public, but it would be ruinous to let the public use all portions to the destruction of beauty. It is one of the purposes of a general plan to indicate certain portions of a park that can be used and as far as possible the way in which each such portion is intended to be used. It is necessary, however, to supplement the general plan by certain reasonable rules and regulations and for the superintendent to resort to various expedients to accomplish the ideas and purposes of the general plan and of the rules and regulations. If a park has been improved according to a well considered general plan and if the park is misused to such a degree as to destroy much of the beauty for which the park was created, it is likely that the park commissioners and their employees have not had sufficient experience as to how the use of parks is properly guided and controlled, or else it is due to indifference or inefficiency or to a mistaken policy of spending too much of the available money for less important purposes.

(To be concluded.)

PARK NEWS

(Continued from page 362.)

\$10,000 for the purchase and equipment of a public park. Mayor Doggett has received advices from Austin that Assistant Attorney General Studer has refused to approve them, giving as his reason that cities incorporated under the general law have no such authority. The attorney general also is of the opinion that there is no authority for granting such power even by special Legislative charter.

* * *

The park board of Minneapolis and most of the public bodies and prominent citizens have expressed themselves as favoring the removal of the old city hall and the condemnation of the old Center block, between Washington, Hennepin and Nicollet avenues and the old city hall, and the development of the two tracts into a beautiful civic gateway and park facing the railway station.

FROM THE PARK REPORTS

The report of Superintendent Fred Nussbaumer, in the 17th annual report of the Park Board of St. Paul, tells of the building of the Lake Shore Drive, the new bandstand and the grading of the entrance at Como Park, and of considerable grading on the Lake Shore Drive in Phalen Park.

Reinforced Cemetery Stake and Lot Marker of the Age



Made of Portland Cement under heavy pressure, reinforced with crimped steel rod. Cannot be broken off, lasts forever. Easy to set as wood stakes. Made 2x2 inches and 12 inches long. Other sizes on application. Write at once for prices and particulars. Address

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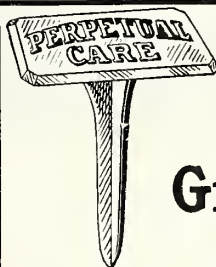
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Made 3 inch, 3½ inch, 4 inch and 5 inch diameters, 8, 10 and 12 inch lengths, and all kinds of top marks. Nearly white in color and practically everlasting. For circulars and prices, Address

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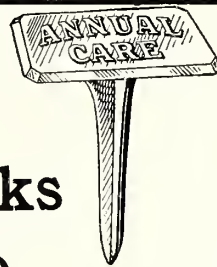
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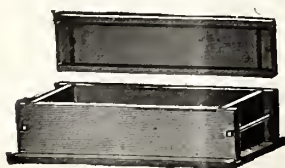


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This is the season to sell work.

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The report of the Park Commissioners of Saginaw, Mich., is a handsomely illustrated book of 100 pages, giving a plan of each of the parks, many views, and the report of Superintendent Daniel H. Ellis for 1907, with a summary of the work and expenditures for 1905, 1906 and 1907. The frontispiece is a suggestion for an entrance to Hoyt Park from Holland avenue. A striking feature of the park's approach is an old-world windmill.

CARPET BEDDING

(Continued from page 366)

ers that were practically carpet bedding.

For a great number of years the late Superintendent of Public Grounds, Boston, did considerable of this work, being forced to it by the general demand. Notable displays were made during the Grand Army Encampment on two occasions, and again when the Christian Endeavor and school teachers visited Boston. The display was on a large scale, requiring about fifty beds for the Grand Army, representing the army corps badges in the proper colors. That the work was appreciated cannot be doubted; that the work was done tastefully and correctly is also true; that while thousands said pleasant things about it, there were dozens that deplored the lack of good taste and were not free to express themselves.

LUKE J. DOOGUE.

REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED

"What Forestry Has Done," by Treadwell Cleaveland, Jr., Circular 140 of the Forest Service.

Massachusetts Civic League Report on Legislation for 1908; Edward T. Hartman, Secretary, 3 Joy St., Boston.

Ashland Cemetery, Ashland, O.; Handsomely illustrated portfolio of views, rules, information, etc.

LAWN GRASS SEED

BECKERT'S EVERGREEN MIXTURE—Florists and Landscape Gardeners desiring a lawn seed that will give them perfect results should use this mixture. Price per bushel of 22 lbs., \$3.00.

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Cemetery Laws

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A new edition of this complete handbook of New York Cemetery Law. Includes many new cases from other states and several important amendments to New York laws down to 1906. The cases from other states and suggestions from New York laws make it invaluable to cemetery officials everywhere.

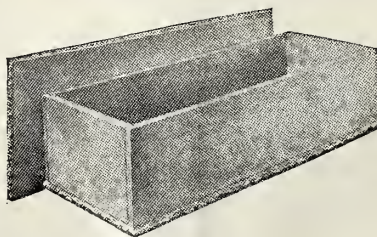
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GRAVE AND LOT MARKERS

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10 cents a line each insertion: 6 words to a line; minimum price 50 cents. Copy must reach us by the 8th of the month.

HARDY STOCK

Bay State Nurseries, North Abington, Mass., offers a general line of Hardy, Healthy, New England Grown Nursery Stock at reasonable rates. Send for catalogue.

Choice Herbaceous Perennials, as Phloxes, Veronicas, Spiraeas, Iris, Paeonies and Roses. Write for catalogue. C. W. Schneider, Rumson Road Nursery, Little Silver, N. J.

Insecticides

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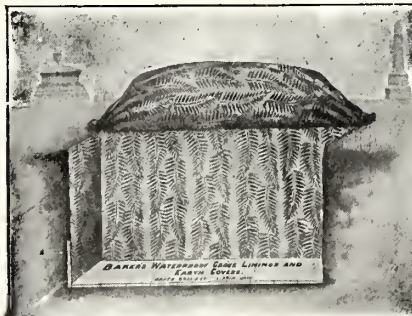
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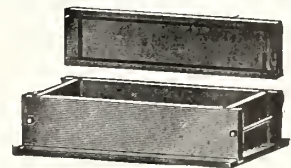
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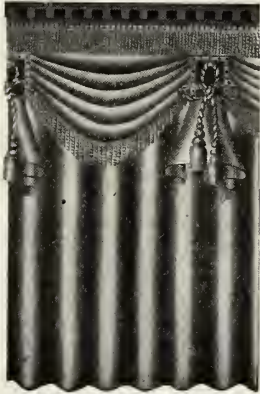
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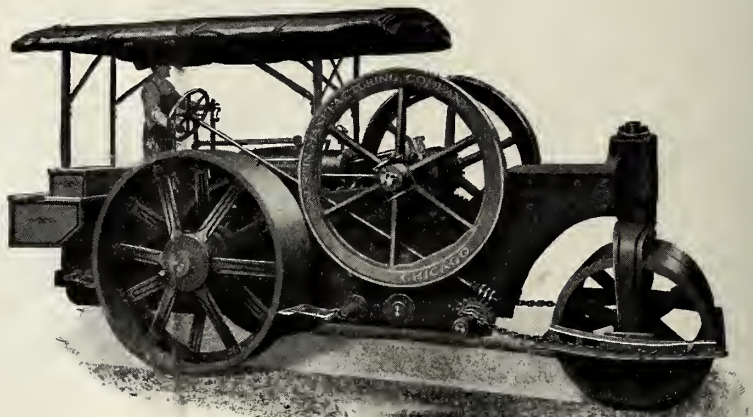
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(See page 377)

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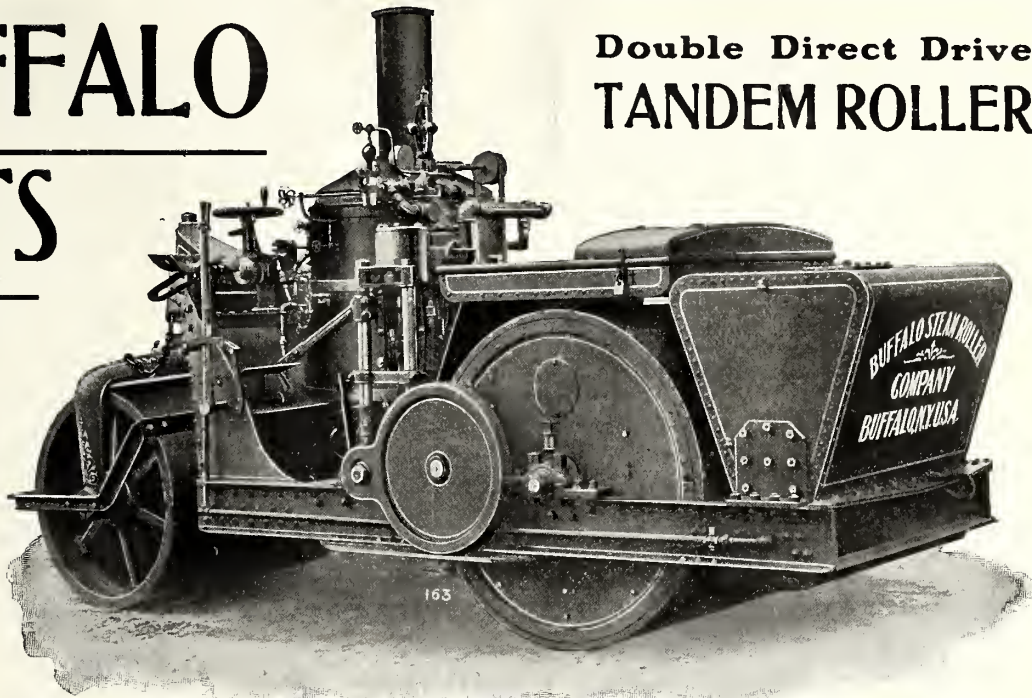
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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVIII Chicago, August, 1908

No. 6

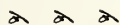
The Cost of New Parks

Many years ago when progressive writers and thinkers began to urge the acquisition of land for future park purposes, the narrow-minded citizenship, in the majority, derided the proposition and in a general way checked it. The same is almost true today, although the advantages of the parks, their acknowledged necessity for the health and welfare of the people, and the fact that they actually increase values, have in great measure nullified the stereotyped arguments of the radical opponents of progressive park making. Within reason, and we are far from the limits of reasonableness yet, there are, perhaps, no larger profit-paying expenditures on a city's books than its park expenses, and this from both the ethical and commercial points of view. And the creation of small parks in the congested districts of our cities is the effort to satisfy a crying need, and will be far more than amply justified in the higher plane of citizenship which will mark the coming generation.



Spring and Fall Flower Shows

The forthcoming National Flower Show to be held in Chicago in the Fall brings to mind the question, why should flower shows always be postponed until late in the year, and why are spring flower exhibitions neglected opportunities? In Europe Spring flower shows are quite common, and often most elaborate in their settings and in the material brought together, as, for instance, the Paris exhibition, held in May last, which was a magnificent affair. There is surely no other country on the globe better able than ours to furnish the material for Spring flower displays in all the important centers, and the season is a most inspiring one, well calculated to create more or less enthusiasm among flower lovers, with the possibility of quicker results from an educational standpoint. While, perhaps, it is true that we are a flower loving people, yet a large part of the common education in this line comes through florists' catalogues, and it would be of great practical advantage to numbers of people in the cause of outdoor improvement if such opportunities as spring flower shows were available, and from a business standpoint advantages can be seen. Certainly our parks, at least, might take this matter up and add another valuable function to their great usefulness.



Wild Flowers for Parks and Cemeteries

To the intelligent observer of both our park and cemetery planting it is evident that the most is not made of wild flowering plants and shrubs. Some one has recently noted that in a European flower catalogue, a number of our American common wild flowers were listed at strong prices which tends to show that the beauty of our native flowers is becoming appreciated abroad. There is no question as to our being abundantly provided with valuable wild flowers and plants and practically in all sections of the country; and there are probably very few localities where special varieties are not to be obtained. Then there is no end to the variety; mountain and valley, swamp and plain, offer a bounteous supply of planting material, whether for floral effect or border planting, and most of it benefits by cultivation. It would vastly add to all plant-

ing schemes in parks and cemeteries, to include an ample display of the local flora, for the wild flowers have a fascination for young and old, and our wild shrubs are sufficiently defined in habit, form and color, to create in combination exquisite effects. More use should be made of this material so abundant and ready to hand.



The Remuneration of Playground Instructors

A printed suggestion contained in the fourth annual report of the Playground Committee of St. Paul, Minn., is that concerning the pay of the play directors and instructors at the several grounds. The report is a very gratifying one, unquestionably fortifying the conclusion that public playgrounds fill a decided need in a city's welfare, but it also emphasizes the fact that a proper remuneration must be paid to competent teachers and directors in order to secure all the good to be obtained. It does not pay to have experienced persons resigning on account of inadequate compensation. We think it will be found that the playground addition to our public school system will eventually prove one of the best stimulants to mental growth, and consequently to capacity for education, ever considered, but it will call for gifted instructors and supervisors and these will be hard to find under poor pay conditions. A liberal policy must prevail to secure success in this promising line of work.



Character in Cemetery Memorials

If it could only be appreciated how a cemetery memorial suggests the character of the memorialized, or those providing it, what a change would come about in cemetery monuments! Our late ex-president, Grover Cleveland, who gained larger public esteem for his sterling qualities as time passed along, in his will desired for his grave only a simple monument and brief inscription. After all the monument is but a poor expression either of the grief of the living, or the renown of the dead, and if it were not so, what a funny place a cemetery would be! But simplicity does not mean cheapness either in quality or art, and if it is desirable to expend large sums in cemetery memorials, true art may be relied upon to idealize character and grief in simplicity and truth, and thus add to the beauty of the grave lot and its surroundings.



The War on Pernicious Insects

The apparent rapid spread or development of destructive insect pests on our trees and shrubs, while alarming, is not necessarily beyond the expectation of successful combat. In the past comparatively little attention was given to this question, while today it is accorded a leading place in horticulture, and constant warfare is being made to minimize the damage done and to destroy the cause. Whether drastic laws are necessary to compel every individual to take care of the trees and shrubs under his control is a mooted question, but in the proposed agricultural instruction destined to become a part of our common school education, destructive insects, and the agencies to destroy them, should be made an important feature. Our young people, with such instruction to guide them, might become a very effective insect police, materially aiding in the general warfare upon such pests.



PLANNING and DEVELOPING a CITY PARK SYSTEM

(Concluded)

*(From report by Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects,
Brookline, Mass., to the Park Board of Portland, Ore.)*

III.—Organization and Management

The proper determination and improvement of a complete park system for a city is one of the most difficult and responsible duties that ever comes to a city government. Not only is the total expenditure necessarily a very great one, but a large part of the expenditure is liable to be as absolutely wasted, if the true objects fail to be accomplished, as if the money was thrown in the fire.

Experience proves that the most successful government of important park systems is by a small board of unpaid park commissioners. There should be not less than three nor more than five members, who should be appointed for long, over-lapped terms and should usually be repeatedly appointed. Park commissioners should be appointed by some authority as little concerned with local politics as possible and yet sufficiently widely and well acquainted with the best educated class of citizens to be able to select those best fitted for the duties of park commissioners. The board should be financially independent of the city government but should work harmoniously with other city departments. The board should not meet normally oftener than once a month, else the ablest and most desirable men, who are therefore the busiest men, may decline to serve, but most matters, except matters of taste, can be referred to committees of one or two members who can, at their convenience, examine into subjects too complicated to be decided off-hand at board meetings, and after due conference with the principal employees of the board can report to the board. The board should hear reports from its principal employees and pass upon questions of greater importance than should be decided by an employee, mainly questions of general policy. In general, the board should leave planning to competent experts and the execution of plans, including the selection of subordinates, to an efficiently and specially trained su-

perintendent, so far as his capacity, theoretical knowledge and practical experience makes it safe to do so. The commissioners should, of course, keep sufficiently familiar with the work to intelligently pass upon all questions brought before them at their meetings, but they should not individually direct work nor give orders. Fortunately it is a healthful and more or less recreative task for park commissioners to inspect parks.

The president of a park commission should be an able administrator, preferably a man who is in active control of many and large commercial undertakings. He should have traveled enough to have gained a general knowledge of the characteristics that combine to make the parks of other cities beautiful. During the times when important land deals are under consideration, the president of the board should be a man who has been successful in that line incidentally to the establishment or extension of some large commercial undertaking. A resourceful man, with strength of character, persistence, sound judgment, and above all, tact, can often save a city a large percentage in cost of land for parks.

But whether or not the president of the board is both an able business man and a good judge of park beauty, it is of the utmost importance that the rest of the board be men of refined taste and competent to safely decide the innumerable questions that concern the appearance of the parks and of every part of them and of every object proposed to be put upon them. If they are not fit for that, they are practically useless. As a rule, men of cultivated taste are most apt to be found among those who have always been rich or well-to-do and among professional men more than business men and especially among liberally educated men. Although it has not been customary to have women on park boards, it would seem that as there are probably more of them in a given city

who have had the time and inclination to cultivate an appreciation of the beautiful in nature and art, it might be advantageous to enlarge the choice of the appointing authority by including in the park board one or two women of cultivated taste. If a park board has an able business man at its head, the other members should not hamper him in securing efficient administration of the business, but they should control him and all under him in regard to all matters of appearance. It is for this reason that park systems should not be managed by a single commissioner. A single commissioner may be very proper in the case of the police department, the fire department and others where efficiency is the main consideration and beauty incidental, but park beauty should always be the controlling consideration, and the two or four members of the board who were selected primarily because they were believed to be good judges of beauty in park matters are certainly much more likely to judge safely all matters of appearance than is one man who has been selected for his business ability.

Since it is found desirable that park commissioners should serve without pay, it is important that the duties of the position should be kept as light as is consistent with the successful accomplishment of the business and esthetic control of the work, and that the members of the board should be so eminent and at the same time so genially agreeable to each other that it will be a positive pleasure for them to meet together. This pleasure and the intellectual satisfaction of controlling the accomplishment of things that will be beautiful and even monumental and that will be admired by both the most intelligent and the most numerous classes of the community, form the reward which enables the city to enlist the services of able men without salaries.

As in every other important class of human endeavor, the best results will

usually be attained by men who thoroughly appreciate the purposes to be accomplished and who have by natural aptitude and by long special training the required ability to accomplish these purposes. Unfortunately the number of men who know how to make and maintain beautiful parks is very small. Park commissioners are therefore apt to employ men who seem to know something of at least the practical parts of the work, and they often flounder around in all the vitally important matters of design, using their own taste and knowledge as far as they have time and inclination to do so and leaving the rest to their practical men. Even those park commissioners who know and appreciate beautiful landscape when they see it are rarely able to select and adopt a particular type of landscape to the particular land with which they are dealing. Perhaps they can appreciate good acting or good music, but they would be unable to write the play or compose the music. Yet they will order a wood cleaned of underbrush, feel gratified by the effort of the gardener in the way of so-called rock work, rustic bridges, formal flower beds in informal surroundings, and by walks leading hither and yon without any purpose that one can discover, and by all the injuries which even good gardeners (because they are mostly mechanics and not artists) will inflict on a park landscape already naturally beautiful or which needs only native trees and wild bushes in proper places to make it so. Many of the civil engineers employed on park work do more even to injure naturally beautiful scenery, because their operations in grading for road building and bridges are apt to be larger, and more conspicuous, and so expensive that once done, it is practically impossible to change them and because most of their training has been in smashing beautiful landscape with railroads, streets, dams and bridges and other constructions, all of which might be the same, or at moderate additional cost, be made beautiful in form and location, even if without ornament. But the civil engineer who should be caught by his employers spending money for beauty, as, for instance, by curving a road around a hill instead of cutting through it or by having vines and wild flowers planted on rough railroad slopes, would be reprimanded if not discharged. Civil engineers are not to be blamed for this. Their education and experience has compelled them to it. Nor are gardeners to be blamed for being mechanics instead of artists. If a park commission cannot find artistic gardeners and artistic civil engineers, the next best thing is to "catch them young"—those

who have innate artistic feeling—and help them to become such.

It has been demonstrated by experience in many cities that the park system more than any other of the undertakings of a city should be managed independently of the common council or legislative body of the city government.

The reason for this is, of course, that the majority of the members of the city government is composed of practical politicians or of men who have about the same education, the same impulses and ideas and about the same taste. It should be clearly understood that, as in the cases of gardeners and civil engineers already touched upon, no blame is meant to be cast upon practical politicians. It is simply a fact that when they control the management of parks, the results attained from the point of view of art are poor, sometimes very bad indeed.

Parks, like public libraries and art museums, must meet the public needs in the main, else they will lose their power for educating the people to better things, but they should be managed by wise and public-spirited men who have high ideals and who will strive to gradually and considerately improve the public taste. The people can be led toward higher ideals, but they must in the main be led unconsciously and by force of example rather than by scolding. It is in this direction that the managers of parks, libraries and art museums can do much good or, on the contrary, can work much evil in matters of taste.

Parks should not be brought into politics not only for the important business reasons that apply in all departments of municipal administration, but for the more important reason that the essential requirement of parks is that they should be naturally and artistically beautiful and because politicians as a class give small consideration to matters of art and beauty of natural scenery and are careless whenever they conflict with their business interests. The schools may not be beautiful, but yet may serve all practical purposes; bridges may be and usually are hideous, but we can use them and hope for better things some day, but if parks are not beautiful, they are very nearly useless.

Politicians, as a class, work as hard for power and pecuniary success as any other class of business men, but like most business men, especially retailers, they do not waste much time or money in trying to inspire the masses with high ideals or in improving and refining their taste. Politicians do not make good park commissioners, not alone because they are not good judges of landscape beauty, but because they are strongly biased in

the direction of deciding every question in the way that will gain them and their party friends and votes, and because they will inevitably sacrifice what seems to them such trivial things as matters of appearance to oblige people who generally have some personal or selfish or party end in view. The number of cases that arise in park administration in which a politician will decide contrary to the requirements of good taste are far more numerous than anyone who has not had long experience of park matters could imagine, or believe if told.

A political park commissioner will be apt to favor the determination of the number of and the selection of sites for parks that will gain him or his party the most votes, or that will please pecuniarily interested persons or corporations. He will usually prefer to decide all such questions without expert advice, knowing that without such guidance he can surely decide according to his own interest and that of his party, while with it he may be hampered in securing what he wants done. He will favor the employment of experts if they must be employed, who will be subservient and "easy to get along with," and he will prefer a superintendent who will purchase supplies from the "right" dealer. He will want to grant licenses for all sorts of amusement concerns regardless of the park landscape, provided only they are likely to be popular and are run by the "right" men; and so on. As they know the public admire gaudy effects, they cover the park lawns with the most brilliantly colored foliage plants and park buildings with novel and conspicuous details painted with showy and contrasting colors. Naturally, with park commissioners of this type of mind, the higher beauties of nature and of art in the parks stand very little show to be preserved or created.

Parks should be kept out of politics, not only by not having politicians appointed as park commissioners, but, remembering that "money is power," by taking the power of making the annual park appropriations from the city government by means of a law giving the park commission a certain minimum and maximum percentage of the total of the assessor's valuation of the taxable property in the city, and providing the long-term loans for land purchases and short-term loans for improvement, each based on a percentage of the total of assessors' valuations of taxable property in the city and requiring compulsory issue by the city government in some cases, after they have been approved by a referendum in some cases. Additional voluntary appropriations by the city government may also be permitted by law.



WALL FOUNTAIN, CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE.
Florence Wyle, Sc.



DRINKING FOUNTAIN, BEVERLY FARMS, MASS.



KIMBALL MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, ROANOKE, VA.

PARK DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Public drinking fountains may be both useful and beautiful, and need not be the less useful for being the more beautiful. As has been noted before in this pages, European cities are more appreciative of the beautiful in their public works than we in America, and this picture of the children's fountain in the Royal Park at Brussels, shows how very daintily attractive a little drinking fountain may be made. Whoever may be the sculptor of the graceful little surmounting figure, he has certainly caught the spirit of his work. It is a temptation not only to drink there, but to linger and look.

Sculptured fountains of such beauty as this are rare in this country, though granite fountains of substantial and not unattractive architecture are frequently seen.

A recent example of this class is the fountain at Roanoke, Va., erected in memory of F. J. Kimball.

It was designed more especially for animals, and is inscribed with the very appropriate line from Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*: "He prayeth best who loveth best, all things both great and small."

It is of North Carolina granite and was designed by George Nattress & Son, architects of Philadelphia. J. H. Marsteller, of Roanoke, was the contractor for the work, which cost \$3,000.

The marble fountain by Miss Florence Wyle, is an original and charming conception for a wall fountain, and is to be erected permanently at the Chicago Art Institute, where Miss Wyle is a pupil in the sculpture classes. It was shown in the recent exhibit of Chicago artists. Miss Wyle did the finishing touches on the marble herself and the preliminary work was done by J. W. Wyckoff, a student of the sculpture classes, who is practical cutter of long experience.

The Bacon Memorial fountain, shown here, perpetuates the name of the pioneer jewelry manufacturer of Plainville, Mass. It is cut from a single piece of granite and is inscribed: "Joseph Turpin Bacon." Below is the name of the donors, the Ladies' Chapel Aid Society, and the date. A bronze green gas lamp will be placed on top of the fountain and will be lighted during the early hours of the evening.

The dedication was one of the season's great events in Plainville.

The other fountain is a plain polished granite basin for horses with an urn rising from the center and bearings spouts in the form of dogs' heads.

It stands in the center of a little square at the intersection of streets at Beverly Farms, Mass., with open area for horses on all sides.

TO MICHIGAN'S FIRST GOVERNOR

With appropriate ceremonies, witnessed by several thousand people, Michigan's monument to her first governor, Stevens Thompson Mason, was recently unveiled in Capitol Park, Detroit. Miss Emily Mason, aged 93, a sister of the honored governor, drew the unveiling cord.

The memorial, shown on the cover of this issue as it appeared during the unveiling exercises, is a graceful, well-modeled portrait of the governor as he appeared in his younger days, the tight-fitting statesman's costume of the time lending itself better to the uses of sculpture than the modern clothes. The statue was modeled by Albert

ND PUBLIC MEMORIALS

Weinert, of New York, and H. Van Buren Magonigle, of New York, was the architect of the pedestal, which takes the form of a low exedra of Barre granite with bronze lamp standards at either end.

The work was erected with a state appropriation of \$10,000 and the bronze metal was donated by the United States Government. Lloyd Bros., Toledo, O., were the contractors for the granite work.

REMINGTON'S COWBOY STATUE

When Frederick Remington, first famed as a painter of western scenes, took to sculpture it was to be expected that he would produce something picturesque, and his remarkable group of cowboys shooting up the town at the St. Louis World's Fair will be remembered as a "tour de force" in sculpture. His mounted cowboy unveiled with real cowboy ceremonies by real cowboys in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, in June, is another of the same school. It would be difficult to imagine a more picturesque figure or a more picturesque and appropriate setting than has been given this wonderfully realistic group shown in our illustration.

The statue stands on a pedestal of rough stone, resembling the edge of a cliff, on an embankment overlooking the East Drive. The horse has been running at full speed, and has already reached the brink of a precipice before his rider sees it, and the steed has stopped on the very edge. It forcefully depicts mad action brought almost to a dead rest.

An added touch of realism is given by the ideal spot in which it stands. The place was selected by Mr. Remington some months ago, and is so natural that at a distance one might think that a real rider were dashing wildly to death.

The statue is sixteen feet high and eighteen feet long and was cast by the "Cire Perdue" process at the Roman Bronze Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It was a gift to the city by the Fairmount Park Art Association, and the unveiling exercises which drew a large crowd included a parade of mounted Indians and cowboys from a Wild West Show that was in Philadelphia at the time.



THE CHILDREN'S FOUNTAIN.
Royal Park at Brussels.



COWBOY MONUMENT, PHILADELPHIA.
Frederick Remington, Sc.



BACON MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, PLAINVILLE, MASS.

DUST SUPPRESSION AND MACADAM ROAD MAKING

The thousands of experiments for the suppression of dust on macadam roads which have been made all over the country during the past five years have now developed a vast amount of data on the subject. All kinds of promising compounds which make the dust sticky or heavy have been tried.

Sometimes they have been of a character that would permit of their being dissolved in water and used from an ordinary sprinkling cart, giving to the water a soapy or sticky character to delay evaporation.

Several of these liquids have demonstrated their ability to keep the road

stained by it, and the automobilists and carriage owners complain of damage to their vehicles.

Moreover, the oily dust which does arise from an oil treated road is especially dirty and obnoxious, and property owners on oil treated roads have made complaint against the treatment.

It has been generally recognized during the last year or two that all these methods are mere palliatives and do not strike at the source of the trouble, namely, the weakness of the natural macadam binder. Under old style traffic a macadam road wore out very slowly; but automobiles will destroy the finest sur-

disruption by frost.

It has been found that tarvia could be used to make the mosaic waterproof. This tar compound is applied to the road in a liquid condition and hardens among the fine interstices of the roadway somewhat like cement in concrete. The makers claim it to be absolutely waterproof and a road so treated will readily shed water. If the road happens to be imperfectly drained so as to leave puddles after a rain, the water in the puddles, it is claimed, will not be absorbed by the road at all and will only disappear by the natural process of evaporation.

A single treatment with tarvia will give good results for a year, and will frequently show good effect much longer. Sprinkling is unnecessary, and an occasional cleaning is the only cure required. A treatment with tarvia for such roads costs about \$300 per mile and calls for no apparatus except an ordinary sprinkling cart with a special adjustable nozzle.

It is pretty well established that the tarviated surface preserves the road so well as to more than save its cost in the renewal of the stone. Automobile traffic, instead of breaking it up, actually makes it smoother.

It may be objected that the road made of exposed number-two stone must be rougher than one with the usual top coat of fine screenings. This is correct, and this style of tarvia treatment would hardly be appropriate for city parks and boulevards, for instance. For village streets, however, and county thoroughfares, where the cost of maintenance is an important consideration, this process of road building can be used to great advantage. The difference is principally a matter of appearance, the slight roughness of the surface not being great enough to affect the comfort of those who ride over it.

The possibility of securing dustless roads at less than the cost of dusty ones makes it certain that this method of road construction will come rapidly into vogue.

The illustration of the road in Oyster Bay, Long Island, shows the effect of tarvia on one of the principal streets of the village nine months after the application of the material. This village was one of the first to experiment with this style of road building, and its use in the vicinity is being rapidly extended as a consequence of the satisfactory outcome of the first experiment.



STREET IN OYSTER BAY, L. I., N. Y., TREATED WITH TARVIA B.

dustless for a short period. None of them aim to, or have succeeded in preventing dust formation.

Sea water has also been used in sea coast cities to some advantage, resulting in a considerable saving in sprinkling expense.

Considerable areas have also been treated with oil of various grades and gravities, produced from either petroleum or asphalt. Their effect upon the road has been considerably longer, and a good treatment with oil will keep the road dustless for weeks, inasmuch as it will not evaporate, but will disappear only by absorption into the roadway. The objection to the use of oil, however, has been the fact that it is obnoxious to pedestrians. Skirts and shoes are

facing in a year, stripping the top dressing down to the number two stone. The water then finds ready access and does great damage.

Many counties facing the problem of automobile wear, preferred to give up all attempt at maintaining a top dressing of fine screened stone, and have admitted traffic directly upon the coarser stone, which constitutes the second layer. It was recognized that if this mosaic of number-two stone could only be made waterproof it would give tremendous durability, inasmuch as the abrasion on this surface as compared with a surface of fine screenings, was practically nil. The mosaic in fact, on an old road is practically non-dust-producing but is very susceptible to erosion by water and

NEW PARKS, IMPROVEMENTS and EXTENSIONS

The Civic League and public spirited citizens of St. Louis have started a movement to park the water front there that has aroused much local interest.

The contract has been let to the Ladd-Sanger Co. for the building of the elaborate Italian garden and buildings in Cheesman Park, Denver, from designs by George E. Kessler of Kansas City, Mo.

The Outdoor Art League has secured the consent of the government to the parking of the grounds about the post office at Louisville, Ky.

The South Park Commission of Chicago has purchased two sites for small parks, one at Hegewisch and one at Irondale.

Park Superintendent Morley of Los Angeles, Cal., has estimated that \$500,000 will be required for the parks of that city next year.

The Park Commission of Alton, Ill., will lease the tract known as penitentiary plat and improve it as a playground.

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco has passed a resolution dedicating thirty acres of the jail grounds for a public park.

The West Park Commission of Chicago has purchased a block of ground at Fourteenth and Jefferson streets for a small park.

City Engineer Hughes of Tulsa, Okla., has prepared plans for the development of a system of parks for that city, to include two tracts of 53 and 193 acres respectively and a river drive connecting them.

Hon. J. W. Kitchell of Pana, Ill., has presented that town with a forty acre tract to be improved as a park, and Mayor H. N. Schuyler of that town would like to secure the services of a landscape architect to lay out and improve it.

A voluntary park association of Dubuque, Ia., has raised \$20,000 for the purchase of a picturesque tract of land known as Eagle Point for a public park, according to the recommendation of Charles Mulford Robinson of Rochester, N. Y., who made a report for that city on park and civic improvement last year.

Matthew H. Burns of Millville, Mass., will present to that town on acre of land and improve it as a playground.

The Greeley Farm, Nashua, N. H., is to be made into a public park.

Warren H. Manning of Boston, who designed the system of parks for Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been employed by the county to improve the court house grounds in that town.

Smith Oakley has been appointed superintendent of the new Fire Island State Park at the quarantine station of New York City, which was noted in this department last month. Charles N. Lowrie, the landscape architect, has prepared plans for the improvement of the tract to include walks, pavilions, public baths, etc.

Several plans are being considered in Chicago for the building of an elevated boulevard to connect the North and South Park systems over the Chicago river.

A new park will soon be opened opposite the Pawtucket School, Lowell, Mass.

The park board of Seattle, Wash., has asked the city to purchase from the Seattle Electric Co. all of Madrona Park and a part of Leschi Park, including about eleven acres in both tracts, to be added to the city's park system.

W. A. Finkelnburg of Winona, Minn., is in charge of the improving of the city park at Red Wing, Minn.

Thos. B. McClelland of Kansas City, Mo., has offered to Joplin, Mo., a 160 acre tract for a park. The city officials are in doubt as to whether they have the authority to improve it, as it lies outside the city limits.

Appraisers have been appointed to determine the value of the old center block and city hall site in Minneapolis, which it is proposed to convert into a gateway park in front of the station.

The Metropolitan Park Association of Rhode Island will purchase the woodland tract known as Quinsnickett at Lincoln as a part of the Metropolitan holdings.

A sixteen acre addition to East Rock Park, New Haven, Conn., has been purchased.

Olmsted Bros., Brookline, Mass., have prepared a report on park improvements for Holyoke, Mass., that includes extensive plans for the beautifying of the Connecticut river.

Deadwood, S. D., has voted \$25,000 for a public park and several sites are under consideration.

Michael Burke of Boston will present to the town of Marlboro, Mass., a five acre tract and will improve it as a model playground.

The Allis-Chalmers Co., of Milwaukee, has bought a tract adjoining its club house and will improve it as a park.

The City Park of 20 acres at Teague, Tex., is being improved.

The House of Delegates of St. Louis

has voted a bond issue of \$100,000 to purchase a park site at Pendleton and Cottage avenues.

The city of Chicago has purchased a tract of six acres at 79th and the lake for a playground.

Ely, Minn., has purchased a plot of ground adjoining the school house for a city park.

Mrs. Fannie Shriver of Harper, Kan., has donated to that town land for a public park.

Mrs. S. Griswold has donated to Whitehall, Ill., land for a public park.

Houston, Tex., has recently opened a new tract, San Jacinto Park.

Seven public playgrounds have been opened in Indianapolis. Dr. Chas. J. Bushnell is director in charge.

President George F. Baer of the Reading Railway has presented to Reading, Pa., a 32 acre tract for a public park.

A bowling green, on which the ancient game of bowling is to be played, is being improved in Colt Park, Hartford, Conn.

Some of the parks of Cincinnati are open to the public for sleeping purposes during the hot weather.

The park board of Buffalo has authorized the expenditure of \$20,000 for new park barns, to be paid out of the \$2,000,000 which the city is empowered to raise for park and water-front improvements.

Public spirited citizens of Waverly, Wash., have donated six acres of bottom land in the center of town for a park.

Dr. Francis P. Casey has offered to Auburn, N. Y., seventeen acres of woodland for a park.

The Improvement Club of Sunnyside, Wash., has arranged for the purchase of one acre on the main street for a park.

The Highland Park Society, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., which has improved Highland Park, in that town, has donated the tract to the city.

Myers Memorial Park, donated to Gloversville, N. Y., by Max Myers of Albany, is to be improved by Townsend & Fleming, landscape architects, of Buffalo.

The city council of Des Moines, Ia., has authorized the legal department to secure possession of the river banks preparatory to parking them.

The park board of Pensacola, Fla., will erect an electric fountain to be furnished by the J. L. Mott Iron Works of New York, in the Plaza.

PARK NEWS.

Some idea of the cost of the projected parkway from the city hall to Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, may be had from the fact that already property owners have been paid \$1,182,340 for properties west of Logan Square, and that land damages amounting to \$715,591 and tenants' damages of \$19,207 have been awarded by the road jury, making a total estimated cost to date of \$1,917,138, the money to come from the \$2,000,000 provided in an old loan for the purpose. Real estate dealers familiar with land damages claim that to complete the big road fully \$12,000,000, in addition to the \$1,000,000 in the new municipal loan, will be required, and the money already expended will bring the total cost to about \$15,000,000.

The Fairmount Park Board is seriously embarrassed for funds. There is no money to provide for the destruction of insects that attack the thousands of trees throughout Fairmount Park, and about sixty laborers, carpenters and mechanics have been laid off through lack of cash to pay their wages. Councils, it is claimed, is responsible largely for the necessity of laying off the men. When Councils increased the pay of park employees from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day, they failed to give the Commission any greater appropriation to meet this increase. In the annual budget the Commission also asked for \$10,000 for maintenance of river walls. This item was cut to \$2,000, and \$9,000 asked for to plant trees and shrubs was reduced to \$6,000. A small plot of ground at Johnson street and Lincoln Drive has been added to Fairmount. The Philadelphia Playground Association will establish a model playground at Starr Garden Center as an object lesson to the public.

* * *

As was recently noted in these pages, W. S. Egerton, formerly superintendent of parks at Albany, N. Y., was removed from office under charge of certain irregularities in his administration. Mr. Egerton is ex-president of the American Association of Park Superintendents, and one of the best known and most highly honored men in his profession in the country. His friends among the park men will be glad to hear this opinion of Mr. Egerton's case from Wm. P. Rudd, one of the leading attorneys of Albany, and will join in the wish that

the court proceedings now under way will clear Mr. Egerton of all suspicion: Mr. Rudd writes as follows: "There have been charges of irregularities made against Mr. Egerton, but from my examination of the facts it does not appear to me that they are anything but errors, and are entirely free from an improper motive. Mr. Egerton has been almost forty years connected with the park system of this city, and has been a man of the most upright character in all his relations, and it seems almost impossible that any irregularity which involved in the aggregate \$41.00 could be the result of an intent on Mr. Egerton's part to do an improper act. I wish that it might be possible for you, if you think it is proper, to make some statement in your publication which would indicate that the irregularities charged may after all only be what I really believe is the fact, the result of an error. Mr. Egerton is sustained by the respect and sympathy of a large body of our citizens today."

* * *

P. O. F. Menton of Santa Clara, Cal., brought suit against the trustees of that town to prevent the erection of a water tower in the public park, and Judge Richards of San Jose, who rendered the decision, held that town trustees have no right to erect the proposed tower, because to do this would be a diversion of the original use of the park. In delivering the opinion Judge Richards quoted largely from a decision rendered by Judge Lorigan of the Supreme Court of the State, who wrote the opinion of the famous *Spires vs. the City of Los Angeles* case, in which the Supreme Court held that the erection of any building which was to be used for any other purpose than for the recreation and enjoyment of the public was a diversion of its original use, and therefore unlawful. Even the erection of a library or art museum, should any portion of the building be used for purposes not directly connected with the work of these institutions, would be a wrongful use of the park. Any purpose wholly for the enjoyment of the people who have the right to the park is held to be lawful.

* * *

Park Commissioner Kennedy, of the Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., recently

decided to take heroic measures to check vandalism and rowdyism in Prospect Park, and the police have been enforcing the ordinances to the letter with the result that 128 arrests were made in the park in one day. Serious conditions in the park did not develop until the Williamsburg bridge was constructed and paved the way for a five cent fare trip from the east side of Manhattan to the park. Thousands of foreigners flock to the park on Sundays. They rarely appear on other days. They have heard much about American freedom and many of them believe that it gives them a license to do as they please with park property. Of the 128 prisoners caught one Sunday there were 100 Russian Jews, 13 Austrians, 4 Italians, 2 Roumanians, 2 Spaniards, 1 Turk, 1 Pole, 1 German, 1 Englishman and 3 who said they were Americans.

* * *

Theodore Wirth, superintendent of parks of Minneapolis, has recommended to the board that good drinking water in all parks should be provided for at any cost. He made a request for authority to proceed at once to drill the wells deeper, and to provide for an efficient system of drinking fountains. In his communication to the board he calls attention to the fact that Dr. P. M. Hall, commissioner of health, has closed wells in Loring Park, Logan Park and Murphy Square, and then he gives a list of all park wells in the city and their depth. This list shows that all wells, with the exception of those at Fairview, Murphy and Windom parks are less than fifty feet deep.

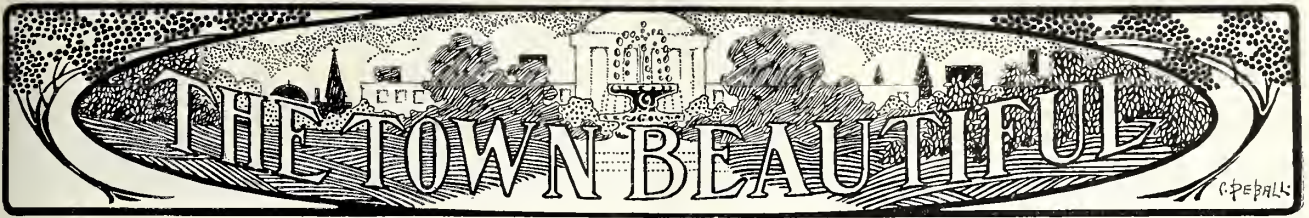
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Work in the city parks of Pittsburg authorized last spring under the emergency bond issue of \$220,000 to provide employment to the idle is progressing rapidly. Superintendent George W. Burk, of the bureau of parks, has nearly completed improvements in all the parks with the exception of Arsenal. About 800 men were on the emergency payroll. Little remains to be done in Highland, McKinley, Central and in Riverview parks, Northside, while at Schenley the improvement program will be wound up when two bridges now under construction in Panther Hollow are finished.

* * *

An important concession to automobilists has been made by the Metropolitan Park Commission of Boston in the opening to motor vehicles of the Revere Beach driveway on every day during the summer except the afternoons and evenings of Saturdays, Sundays and

(Continued on p. V/III)



PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL PARKS

It seems strange that progressive real estate men who lay out subdivisions do not oftener make use of the services of a landscape architect in providing for beauty and park like effects in combining home grounds in some such manner as shown in the accompanying suggestive sketch by Theodore Wirth, superintendent of parks at Minneapolis.

City blocks in suburban residence dis-

and maintenance. There are many blocks available yet within our city limits for small residential private parks like the plan which I herewith submit."

PLAYGROUND WORK

Mayor McClellan, of New York, honorary president of the play congress of the Playground Association of America, which is to meet in New York Septem-

but this is the first instance of compelling municipalities to vote upon the question which is coming to be recognized as of vital importance in the making of the new American.

The National Playground Association is planning to make an active campaign in urging mandatory legislation in all states.

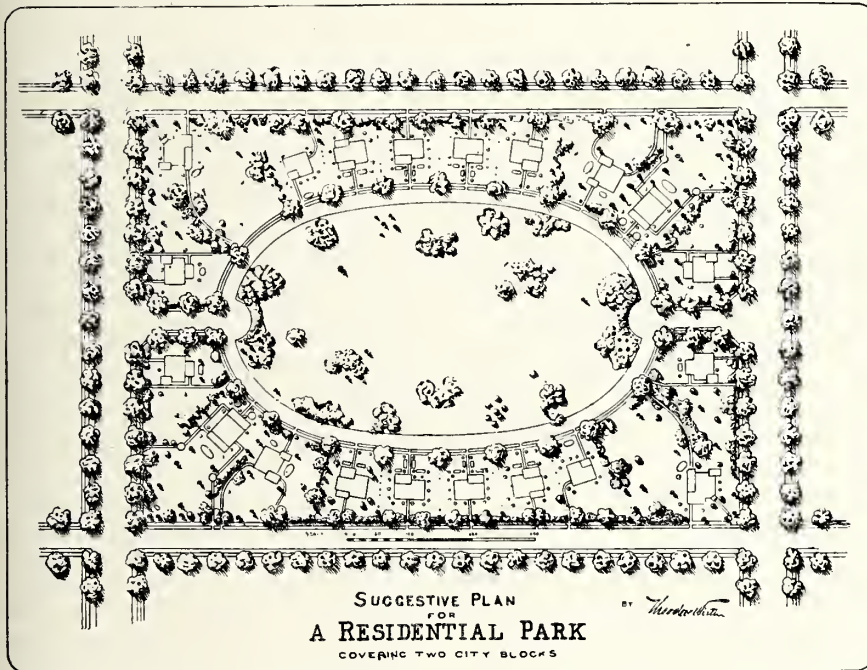
IMPROVEMENT NOTES

The Massachusetts Civic League, through its committee on village improvement, has established the Massachusetts Civic Conference. The object of this conference is to present in both concrete and theoretical forms the results of the best examples and the latest thought on civic matters. It is expected that all organizations in any way concerned in developing community interests will make the conference theirs for practical use; improvement societies, women's clubs, granges, library clubs, the church and the school may all consider it as theirs. The first session will be held in Boston on November 13 and 14. The morning of the 13th will be devoted to the work and methods of improvement associations. In the afternoon the value of industrial education as a social force will be considered. In the evening Professor Royce will discuss provincialism, or local patriotism. The morning of the 14th will be given to methods of utilizing the gang spirit among boys and young men. Edward T. Hartman, 3 Joy street, Boston, is secretary.

* * *

The Bay City Civic League of Bay City, Mich., is only fourteen months old, yet it has accomplished a great deal for that city. A children's garden has been established in connection with each school and prizes are given for the best gardens, both flower and vegetable. Much attention is also given to the cleaning of the back yards. The city has recently issued bonds to the amount of \$200,000 to purchase a park along the river front and a fine hotel has been constructed facing this park. Howard Evarts Weed, of Chicago, recently gave an improvement lecture which greatly stimulated the work of the Civic League. Mr. Weed also visited the capital city of Michigan; Lan-

(Continued on p. A)



tricts laid out on a plan like this, offer inducements to a better class of residents and would bring larger financial returns to the real estate owners who are far sighted enough to take advantage of the widespread desire for better home surroundings.

Mr. Wirth says in his latest annual report from which our illustration is obtained:

"In some of our better residential districts I believe the progressive real estate men could do considerable themselves to secure for their investments and patrons certain park improvements which would greatly raise the value of their property, and secure certain exclusive rights of possession and use which are not possible where" public money is used for their improvement

ber 8 to 12, has sent letters to the mayors and officers of the departments of parks, health, charities and education of all the cities of the United States, explaining the purposes of the meeting and inviting them to attend.

Massachusetts takes the lead of all states in legislation relating to public playgrounds. A bill recently passed by the legislature requires cities and towns of over 10,000 inhabitants, which do not already comply with the provisions of the act, to vote, at the next election, on the question of maintaining at least one public playground for the first 10,000 inhabitants, and at least one other playground for every additional 20,000 of population. Several states have permissive laws relating to public playgrounds, just as Massachusetts has had since 1893,



AMERICAN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS and their WORK

Who have been and who are the ablest landscape architects in America? This question was asked by Prof. F. A. Waugh of about fifty landscape architects, park men and teachers and the following summary of the answers appeared in a recent issue of the *Country Gentleman*:

A few of those who were asked declined to give any opinion; a few were rather non-committal; a majority, however, spoke their minds freely. Some confined their estimates to men not now living, while others gave confidential judgments of present-day workers, accompanied sometimes with discriminating criticism.

By almost unanimous consent Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., is given the primacy, a single eminent correspondent awarding first place to Calvert Vaux. Andrew Jackson Downing is plainly entitled to second place, though most correspondents agree that his work was accomplished through his writings, rather than through his gardening. Calvert Vaux is almost always mentioned in the same class.

These three, Olmsted, Downing and Vaux, are evidently regarded apart, largely because they are of a past generation. The fact that Charles Eliot's career is closed brings his name sometimes into the same list, where he is always mentioned with praise.

The difficulty of passing judgment on men now living and working is everywhere recognized, yet there is evidently a fair agreement of opinion as to some of these.

A majority of correspondents are inclined to place Warren Manning and the Olmsted Brothers at the top of the list. The difficulty of separating the work and the reputation of the Olmsted brothers from the work and reputation of the elder Olmsted is frequently recognized; and Mr. Manning is often mentioned as the pupil and successor of Olmsted senior. O. C. Simonds receives warm praise, especially from western men. Samuel Parsons is often mentioned, and Chas. A. Platt is usually named as the leading exponent of the Italian style.

Several park men are mentioned in the replies, but G. A. Parker of Hart-

ford is evidently most highly regarded as a man of taste and ability. Other workers who are favorably named several times are H. P. Kelsey, H. W. S. Cleveland, Percival Gallagher, Geo. Kessler, E. W. Bowditch, Frederick G. Todd and Chas. N. Lowrie. Thirty or forty other workers received occasional mention.

In the way of criticism, agreement was naturally less general. Olmsted senior is commended for his reports and for his parks; Downing for his writings; Vaux for his architectural details; Charles Eliot for his reports and for the social breadth of his work.

Warren Manning is commended for his natural style and his intimate knowledge of plants, though there is some objection to an alleged over-elaboration of his style in small places. John C. Olmsted is thought to be strong on organization and administration of parks and municipal projects generally. F. L. Olmsted, Jr., is credited with unusual artistic gifts. Chas. A. Platt is thought to be a master of design, in the Italian method, but weak in a knowledge of gardening. Simonds is praised for his naturalistic work, but is criticised for holding too closely to one method.

In response to the inquiry of a correspondent as to where the chief works of these men could be seen, the following is given in a later date of the *Country Gentleman*:

It is rather difficult to give a fair and comprehensive review of the work of leading landscape gardeners. The work of the different men is widely scattered, and furthermore much of it is practically anonymous. In many places no effort has been made to retain the names of the original designers. In fact in some places considerable care is exercised to keep these names from the public. A still more unfortunate fact is that many of the best designs have been imperfectly executed. In such cases they do not fairly represent the ideas of the landscape gardener. After taking all these difficulties and qualifications into account, however, a few of the works of these landscape gardeners may fairly be mentioned.

Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., has left

a number of famous works behind, and while no one of these probably expresses his ideas fully, all of them taken together may be said to represent him fairly. Central Park, New York, is doubtless the most famous of his designs. It is the one which first gave him his reputation. Still, this does not represent his work at the best; the design was only partly his; and the work has not been always carried out according to Olmsted's ideas.

In many ways the most representative thing which Olmsted ever did in America was the landscape design of the world's fair at Chicago. The landscape gardening problems of the world's fair were all from his hands, and his advice was largely followed in the general layout of the agricultural portions. This piece of work was artistically much more successful than Central park. But perhaps the best example of all of Olmsted's work is to be found at Mount Royal Park, Montreal. This is a fine natural park on mountain top and side where the artist's ideas have been pretty well carried out. Another very excellent example is to be found in Franklin Park, Boston, and in the riverway between Franklin Park and Commonwealth avenue.

Calvert Vaux is best known for his help on Central Park. Many of the most satisfactory arrangements there are said to be due to his suggestions. The architectural details in particular were worked out by him.

Charles Eliot's greatest project was undoubtedly the Metropolitan Park reservation in the neighborhood of Boston. While many of the final plans contain suggestions from the elder Olmsted, and even from other sources, the general scheme was pretty well worked out by Eliot. A number of private places were also designed by him, but none of these are now very well known. A fairly complete account of his work is to be found in the memorial entitled "Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect," by his father, the president of Harvard University.

The work of Warren Manning is to be found in a great many different places in the country. Many of his

works are as yet undeveloped and cannot therefore be considered as final expressions of his methods. He was the landscape architect of the Jamestown Exposition, which did him no small credit, in spite of the fact that it was not very well carried out. He has also been the landscape architect for the improvements at Harrisburg, Pa., in which his abilities have shown to great advantage. Recently he has been engaged on a large land-developing scheme at Ishpeming, Mich. He has also been engaged on public and private works at Ithaca, N. Y., and many other places.

The most famous work of O. C. Simonds is in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago. This may be considered peculiarly Mr. Simonds' work and very accurately representative of his ideas.

MAKING WAR ON THE MOTH PESTS

An energetic warfare is being waged against the moth pests in many cities, and the spread of this nuisance has made prompt action necessary to save the street and park trees.

The recent progress in wholesale spraying against the gipsy moth has been most striking. E. P. Felt, State Entomologist of New York, says in a recent issue of the Country Gentleman that the capacity of the ordinary spraying outfit has been immensely increased by replacing the usual six horse-power gasoline engine, weighing some 1800 pounds, by a ten horse-power engine made especially for automobiles and weighing only 400 pounds. Furthermore, a heavier and more powerful pump has been employed, the whole weighing no more than the usual spraying outfit. The machinery is mounted on a stout wagon, with a 400-gallon tank. A heavy inch and a half hose, some 400 to 800 feet long, with a smooth $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. nozzle, is used for work in the woodlands. A pressure of 200 to 250 pounds is maintained.

The hose is handled much as though a fire were in progress. Ten men, at intervals of six or eight feet, carry the end of the hose, the nozzle being in charge of a superior, with instructions to keep it moving all the time. The pressure is sufficient to throw the insecticide 40 to 50 feet, and the resistance of the air breaks it into a fine spray. The foliage is well covered if the nozzle is handled intelligently. This giant outfit usually requires four horses, and is capable of spraying 14 to 16 acres a day, much depending upon conditions. The cost of treatment in this manner is reduced to about \$10.20

The Olmsted Brothers have been engaged on many large public and private enterprises in the last few years. The new park system of Seattle is one of the most ambitious, and the plans, which have been made public, indicate a far-reaching study. They have done work also on park systems of Hartford, Conn., Baltimore, Md., Detroit, Mich., and many other places.

Charles A. Platt has been fortunate in some of his Italian gardens. One of the most famous of these is the Larz Anderson garden of Brookline, Mass., which is doubtless also one of the best. George A. Kessler is best known from his work on the world's fair ground at St. Louis. Harlan P. Kelsey has done some excellent work in civic planning at Greenville and Columbia, S. C.

per acre where the woodland is fairly clear of underbrush. An interesting modification of this apparatus has been employed for spraying strips along the roadside. It consists simply of a giant extension nozzle mounted on a universal joint so that the tip may be elevated 40 or 50 feet from the ground. This last named apparatus, with a favorable wind, can cover a strip 400 feet wide.

The white-marked Tussock moths have made their appearance in the Chicago and Milwaukee parks. In this region the young begin to hatch about the last of May and proceed to feed on the lower epidermis of the leaves, ultimately attacking all but the principal veins. In the initial stage this caterpillar has a coral red head, with a pair of waving black plumes. Four delicate yellow, or white, brush-like tufts protrude in a line down his back and the prospect is closed by two small, red elevations. The rest of his body is of yellow, streaked with coral gray.

In Rochester, N. Y., and certain other eastern cities the pest has been thinned by offering prizes to school children for the largest number of eggs collected during the winter season, but the usual method employed is to spray with arsenate of lead.

City Forester Filer, of Buffalo, has been spraying the trees in that city vigorously and has been authorized to hire 75 men to clean the trees of cocoons. Mr. Filer will also offer ten cents a quart to children who gather the tussock moth clusters and bring them to him.

Smoke and insects killed 400 trees in Forest Park the past year, according to the annual report of Park Commis-

sioner Scanlan of St. Louis. He strongly urges a special appropriation of \$5,000 for feeding and nourishing the remaining trees without further delay. The primary cases are smoke from the manufactories and tussock moths.

According to data gathered by the police department of Louisville, Ky., about 650 dead trees are standing on sidewalks. Statistics on dead trees were collected by the police department in response to a request from the park commission and the commission will notify property owners to cut them down.

FINE EUROPEAN HOLLY

The accompanying photograph shows a very fine specimen of the beautiful European Holly, *Ilex aquifolia*. The specimen shown in the photograph is but one of a large number planted in the park at Chester, England, and it is, in fact, the most perfect specimen of this species I have ever seen. Very symmetrical, exactly conical and growing to a height of from 25 to 30 feet, these trees form a collection which no trav-



FINE SPECIMEN OF EUROPEAN HOLLY IN AN ENGLISH PARK.

eler should miss seeing if he be interested in any phases of horticulture. I have seen individual specimens which were larger than these at Chester, but as a group showing into what the ideal care and treatment can make this species develop, I dare say these two are not equaled anywhere in the world. As a tree to give strong axial lines in heavy formal garden work or to emphasize focal points it may be strongly recommended.

A. D. TAYLOR.



CEMETERY LAW AS SEEN IN COURT DECISIONS

Title and Rights of Lot Owner

For persons to maintain an action for negligence of the superintendent of a cemetery in disturbing the body of their mother in the course of preparing a grave for the body of their father, which they had employed him to do, they must show such interest in the land as would authorize their maintaining trespass for an unlawful entry of it, which is not the case where it is shown that the cemetery is owned and managed by an archbishop, in the charge of a superintendent, and that, though the grave has been used for 40 years by plaintiffs' family for burial purposes, their right is evidenced only by a receipt, "For one family grave * * * G. 91 R. 12 East"; it not being shown whether what was sold was an easement to use a specific lot which would authorize the action, or a right to the use of a grave, which is a mere license, and insufficient to support an action of trespass.—*Feeley v. Andrews*, 77 N. E. 766., Mass. 1906.

Where testator's executors purchased a lot in a cemetery for the interment of testator and the members of his family, receiving a mere certificate of purchase from the cemetery association for the benefit of the estate, the legal title remaining in the association, no title to the lot passed to testator's wife under his will, bequeathing to her a one-sixth interest in his estate, which could pass on her death to her children by a former husband. Only his widow, his children by both marriages, and their descendants were entitled to sepulcher therein.—*Robertson v. Mt. Olivet Cemetery Co.*, 93 S. W. 574, Tenn. 1906.

In an action of ejectment for the recovery of a cemetery lot and for damages against persons who removed certain dead bodies from the graves in which they rested and reburied them in another lot, defendants were not entitled to urge as a defense to the action that the bodies of the deceased, having been interred, should not be disturbed.

Where one is permitted to bury his dead in a public cemetery, even though

this be by license or privilege, he acquires such a possession of the spot of ground in which the bodies are buried as will entitle him to maintain an action against persons who, without right, disturb it, and such right is not lost by the death of the licensee, but is transmitted to his heirs.

Iowa Code, Sec. 697, confers on cities the power to regulate and provide a place for the burial of the dead, and to exercise over all cemeteries established by their authority the powers conferred on township trustees with reference to cemeteries. Section 587 gives such trustees having the custody and control of a cemetery the power to inclose and improve the grounds, erect proper buildings, prescribe rules for improving lots or the erection of monuments, and to prohibit any improper use of the lots. The city of Keokuk provided by ordinance for the sale and conveyance of lots for places of burial, subject to such conditions and regulations as the city council should prescribe by ordinance or otherwise; that every lot should be used by the proprietor only for burial purposes, should be indivisible, and should not be conveyed by the owner out of his family after an interment unless to the city, or unless the bodies had been previously removed therefrom, and further, that the proprietors should not allow interment in their lots for remuneration. *Held*, that a deed, conveying a cemetery lot for use only as a place of burial, under and subject to the laws and ordinances of the city of Keokuk, gave the grantee a bare right of burial, and not such authority or subsisting interest in the real property as would support ejectment.—*Anderson v. Acheson*, 110 N. W. 335, Ia., 1907.

Where a grantor reserved out of property conveyed to a cemetery association a certain lot for burial purposes, such lot was not a part of his estate subject to partition among his heirs.—*Sharp v. Sharp*, 111 N. W. 767, Mich., 1907.

Cemetery Management

Where a trustee for the benefit of a cemetery association removed from the locality where the cemetery was locat-

ed, and did not devote any of his time or expense to it, but charged a commission of 2 per cent per annum on the capital of the trust fund, and had no interest in the maintenance of the cemetery, he should be removed from his position as trustee.—*Barkley Cemetery Ass'n v. McCune*, 95 S. W. 295, Mo. App., 1906.

Burns' Ann. St. 1901, Secs. 4708d, 4708e, 4708f, providing for enjoining the construction of a railroad on any ground held, used, or occupied as a cemetery, or held for cemetery purposes, protects not only that part of the cemetery where there are graves, but includes all reasonable additions, even though they are not occupied by graves. Such a suit may be instituted by those holding land for cemetery purposes, irrespective of whether they hold the absolute title or hold it in trust.—*McCann v. Trustees of Mt. Gilead Cemetery*, 77 N. E. 1090, Ind., 1906.

A cemetery corporation managed by white persons cannot prevent the owners of a lot from burying on the same, though the owners are negroes, and though they have refused to accept a price offered by the cemetery for the lot.—*Richmond Cemetery Co. v. Walker*, 97 S. W. 34, Ky., 1906.

Cemeteries and Nuisances

Iowa Code, Sec. 697, authorizing towns to provide places for the interment of the dead and to adopt regulations for their burial, confers discretionary powers on towns, but it does not authorize the creation and maintenance of a nuisance resulting from the establishment and maintenance of a cemetery.

A cemetery is not a nuisance per se, and the legislature, in authorizing towns to provide burial places for the dead, did not contemplate that they would be so located as to be nuisances..

A purchaser of land near an existing cemetery, though aware that the same is a nuisance, is not bound to submit to the nuisance created by an enlargement of the cemetery.

To warrant equity in enjoining the use of land for a cemetery on the

ground that it is a nuisance, the evidence must be clear and convincing, and establish the nuisance beyond question, and if the injury is doubtful, or contingent, equity will not interfere.

Evidence examined, and *held* to support a finding that the use of certain land for a cemetery constituted a nuisance, warranting equity to enjoin the same.

It will not be presumed that one purchasing land near an existing cemetery knew that the cemetery was a nuisance in fact, so as to prevent him from maintaining a suit to abate the same.—*Payne v. Town of Wayland*, 109 N. W. 203, Ia., 1906.

Cemeteries and Public Health

The general power conferred by New York laws 1895, p. 481, c. 723, Sec. 7, on religious corporations, to take and hold real property for cemetery purposes, is subject to the exercise of the police power, including the powers of town boards of health.

The Public Health Law, Laws 1893, p. 1502, c. 661, Sec. 21, providing that a local board of health shall make orders and regulations concerning matters in its judgment detrimental to public health, will not support an order of such a board that the use of certain lands for a cemetery would be detrimental to public health and was therefore prohibited unless such prohibition was necessary for preservation of the public health.

Evidence in a suit to restrain the use of land in a town for a cemetery, *held* not to authorize a finding that such use is, or within a long time will become, dangerous to public health, so as to warrant an order of the town board of health prohibiting the use.—*Morton v. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church Society of Salamanca*, 105 N. Y. S. 1100, N. Y. Sup., 1906.

When is Cemetery Established?

Certain persons obtained an option for the purchase of a tract of land of 90 acres. Three acres were to be purchased separately and the remainder by a later date stated. The three acres were purchased and paid for and devoted to cemetery purposes, the bodies from an existing cemetery being moved and reburied thereon. After this the borough passed an ordinance prohibiting the establishment of any new cemetery therein, or "the enlargement of the existing cemeteries or burying grounds within the borough, by adding thereto or using for the purposes of interment ground not now owned by the owners of such cemeteries or burying grounds." Prior to this the purchasers of the three acres had organized a cem-

etry association to which such land was afterward transferred, and which still later completed the purchase of the remaining 87 acres largely on credit and by payment in its stock. The greater part of the stock was issued to the promoters and the association being unable to sell its treasury stock was without funds. The 87 acres was not subdivided into lots nor prepared for cemetery purposes, nor were any burials made therein, and at the end of three or four years the land was sold in foreclosure proceedings to an individual purchaser. *Held*, that such land was not an established cemetery at the time of the ordinance, within the meaning of such ordinance, and that the purchaser was not entitled thereunder to use it for cemetery purposes.—*Carpenter v. Borough of Yeadon*, 151 F. 879, U. S. C. C., Pa., 1907.

Prohibiting Burials

If a cemetery has never been and will not become a nuisance, and is not dangerous to life nor detrimental to the public health, it is not within the constitutional powers of a municipality to prohibit its use.

An ordinance which arbitrarily prohibits the burial of bodies within an entire county, embracing large tracts of land unoccupied and remote from human habitation, where the public health and safety could not possibly be endangered, is unreasonable and void.—*Hume v. Laurel Hill Cemetery*, 142 F. 552, U. S. C. C., Cal., 1905.

Where, in an action to enjoin the defendant from using certain land for the interment of dead bodies, one of the vital issues is whether such land is a part of an established cemetery, and if it is determined that it is not, a resolution passed by the council of the city in which such grounds are situated, to the effect that such disputed ground is a part of the cemetery and not, therefore, taxable, will not affect the question as litigated and determined, and will afford no sufficient basis for a modification or vacation of an order for a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from the use of such ground for burial purposes.—*Lowe v. Prospect Hill Cemetery Ass'n*, 106 N. W. 429, Neb., 1905.

Taxation

Under Laws 1879, p. 397, c. 310, providing that no land actually used for cemetery purposes shall be sold for any tax or assessment, nor shall any tax or assessment be levied, collected or imposed so long as it shall continue to be used for cemetery purposes; no assessment for an improvement can be levied, though the improvement is authorized

by a special act. Laws 1900, p. 1178, c. 497.—*In re White Plains Presbyterian Church*, 98 N. Y. S. 63, N. Y. Sup., 1906.

Widow's Right to Disinter Husband Denied

Has a widow who has been denied the privilege of burying her dead husband the legal right, afterward, to disinter the body from the place where it was interred in a proper manner by the next of kin, for the purpose of reburial in a place more of her liking? This is the rather unusual question that was involved in a suit which originated in Jasper County, Mo., and upon which the Kansas City Court of Appeals handed down a decision on June 28th. The court says:

"We must hold that the widow had she been present, would have had the right, enforceable in a court of equity, to control the burial of her husband and to select the place of his interment, regardless of the wishes of his parents, at whose house he died. But she was away in a foreign country, was ignorant of his death, and, therefore, was unable to assert her right, or, what was more important, to perform her duty. It is immaterial whether or not her disability was caused by the harsh neglect of her father-in-law. Whatever the cause, she was not there, and the right of a dead man to an orderly and decent sepulcher would not brook delay. That right was satisfied fully by the father, on whom this duty involved, and we perceive no good reason for permitting her to remove the body from its resting place."

Taxing Cemetery Greenhouses

R. Calvert, of Oak Grove Cemetery, La Crosse, Wis., writes that they are having trouble about taxation, especially as regards their greenhouse, and would like to hear from other cemeteries that have green houses as to whether they pay a tax, and if so, how much. The experience of cemeteries in Wisconsin will be especially valuable.

Rights in Churchyard Cemeteries

An English authority says concerning a perpetual right of burial in a churchyard, that the church authorities may grant an exclusive right of burial in any part of the parish churchyard, but such right is not usually a matter of purchase, and will not be granted without regard to the rights of the other parishioners.

The usual form of grant is "so long as they continue parishioners." The "grave space" is never absolute property of the grantee and does not give him a right which he can assign to another in his lifetime or bequeath by will.



DESIGN FOR BURKE MAUSOLEUM, LAKEVIEW CEMETERY, CLEVELAND.
Herman Matzen, Designer and Sculptor.

MAUSOLEUMS OF UNUSUAL DESIGN

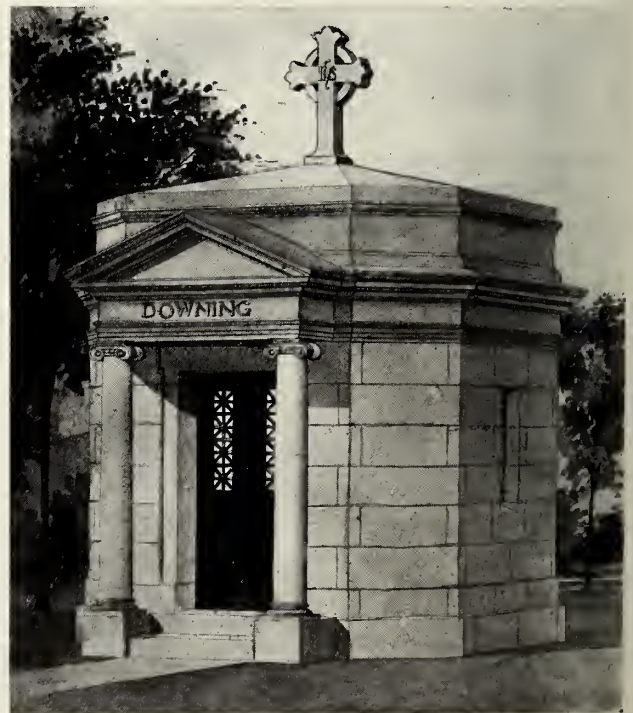
So seldom is there anything new in the architecture of mausoleums, that we are glad to present two herewith that have some features of originality in their design. Both are in classic style, but not in the forms commonly seen.

The Downing mausoleum, erected in Oak Grove Cemetery, Springfield, Mass., by John Lawler & Sons, of that city, was studied from the Tower of the Winds at Athens, and combines dignity with beauty of line. It stands 17-5 high and the ground plan is 12-6x14-2. It is octagonal, with a projecting Ionic portico in front. The exterior walls are of Barre granite and the interior is finished in polished Italian marble.

Double bronze doors and grilles, and stained glass windows of special de-



Caryatid for Burke Mausoleum.



DOWNING MAUSOLEUM, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

sign are other handsome features. There are two catacombs.

The roof is formed from a single stone 11-6 square and weighing eleven tons.

The Burke mausoleum in Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, O., was designed by Herman Matzen, the sculptor, and director of the Art School in that city, and is a remarkably dignified and beautiful specimen of architecture. An effect of additional spaciousness is given by the paved court about the structure, and the four caryatides lend a sculptural beauty not often seen in mausoleums.

The exterior is of light Barre granite,

and the inner catacomb structure is of concrete, separated entirely from the outer structure by a one-inch air chamber, giving a perfectly dry inner structure. The interior finish is in blue-veined Italian marble, and decorated in bronze and mosaic, with a handsome stained glass window portraying the Resurrection. The architecture, decorations, construction features and sculpture were all designed by Mr. Matzen, and the granite work was done by the Harrison Granite Co., of New York, who also cut the caryatides. The structure is a memorial to Judge Stevenson Burke, a prominent citizen of Cleveland.

THE UNDERTAKER and the CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENT

Superintendent Arthur J. Graves of Bloomington Cemetery, Bloomington, Ill., recently delivered an address before the Illinois Undertakers' Association in which he set forth the superintendent's side of the relations between that official and the undertaker. After reading this address, the editor of *The Embalmers' Monthly* makes the excellent suggestion that there be a joint session between the undertakers and the cemetery superintendents. There seems no good reason why such a joint meeting of some of the state associations should not be arranged, and we repeat the suggestion here that some of the association officers may consider it when preparing for their next meeting.

That there are two sides to the question may be gathered from the following communication to *The Embalmers' Monthly*; and the editor's comment:

"There should be a better understanding between funeral directors and the cemetery superintendents than now exists. I wish some reader of this department would suggest a way to secure the same privacy at the grave as we succeed in securing in a majority of cases where the friends so desire at the house. Let me illustrate: I had an interment recently in a Chicago cemetery. Unfortunately it occurred on a holiday. The funeral was a private one, attended by only the immediate family of the dead. But when the cortege reached the cemetery we found assembled about the grave a morbid mob of nearly 300 people. The cemetery officials, with some difficulty, broke a passageway so that the casket could be carried to the burial place. The clergyman was shocked and disgusted, and in a very tactful way asked the crowd to withdraw. Some of those present did so, but the majority lingered and crowded up as the services continued. What can be done under circumstances such as these.

"ENGLEWOOD."

The editor's comment which followed voiced the opinion that there seemed to be good reason on both sides for the cemetery superintendents and undertak-

ers to get together and come to a better understanding that would be helpful to both.

In this connection the following resolutions which were recently referred to the Legislative Committee of the Nebraska Funeral Directors' Association, give considerable light on the cemetery laws of Nebraska:

Whereas, In the conduct and management of cemetery associations in this state, under the provisions of the act entitled "Cemetery Associations," Sec. 4,210, page 1,491, Cobby's Annotation Statutes of Nebraska, 1903, Vol. 2, some grave difficulties in administration have arisen and problems presented themselves for solution which in the opinion of this committee can only be secured and solved by legislative enactment.

While the fundamental features of this act are founded on correct principles, the powers of the associations are limited and circumscribed, giving rise to the complications mentioned, namely:

First.—Ownership of Burial Lots.—In practice it is found that the title to cemetery lots (in nearly all cases vesting in the original owners, most of whom are buried therein) has never been transferred. The majority of wills are silent on this matter. Executors and administrators very rarely include the cemetery lot belonging to the deceased in their inventories of the decedent's estate. The decree of distribution of the probate court fails to convey the cemetery lot, with the natural result that the lot belongs legally to no one, and when the association attempts to collect its annual pittance for the care and maintenance of the cemetery no one can be found who legally can be made to pay this obligation.

To remedy this state of affairs and to insure to the association its legitimate revenue, without which it could not exist, it is suggested that whenever such condition exists the probate judge of the proper county should be given power, upon a proper showing of fact, to legally vest the title to the particular cemetery lot in the one member of the surviving family most suitable and fit to hold the same; that he be empowered to enter a decree to that effect, which decree shall be final and binding upon all parties interested, and that the one receiving the title to said lot shall be deemed the owner and shall be personally liable for all assessments and charges against said lot.

Second.—Lots Without Owners.—In numerous cases it has been found that certain cemetery lots are absolutely without an owner. In some cases the original owner is buried therein, leaving no heirs. In other cases the heirs and relatives have left the country and cannot be located or any revenue whatever derived from the lot.

In such cases it is suggested that legislation be procured to cause the title to the unused portion of the lot to revert to the association, after proper notice and after a reasonable length of time, and in the event of the non-payment of dues and assessments for, say,—years. This reversion should be accomplished by operation of law and not by act of the parties.

Third.—Fixing Ownership Where Responsibility Is Denied.—In many cases where the original and true legal owner of the lot is dead and buried therein it has been found extremely difficult to collect the annual assessments from the surviving widow and children, each seeming to shirk the responsibility, endeavoring to shift it from one to the other, resulting in a consequent direct loss to the association and an added burden to those lot-holders who are willing to pay.

This difficulty could be obviated in a great measure by fixing the local ownership and responsibility in the manner outlined above by the probate judge.

Fourth.—The Collection of the Annual Dues.—As these dues are for the sole purpose of maintaining the cemetery decently and as no element of profit enters therein, it should be made obligatory upon the lot holder to pay the same at the proper time. At the present the obligation is a common debt, recoverable only where the debtor is possessed of property over and above his legal exemptions and homestead rights, thus opening the way for dishonest and careless persons to evade the payment of this obligation. To remedy this it should be declared by law that the annual cemetery levy is a personal tax, subject to collection in the same manner as other personal taxes, no person being allowed to claim exemption therefrom. This should be done by amending the present exemption law so as to preclude the debtor from claiming exemption, classing this debt with ordinary personal taxes and claims for work and labor, against which, under our statutes, no exception can be claimed.

Fifth.—Making All Titles to Lots Uniform.—The title of each lot-holder in any public cemetery operated under the provisions of this act should be by law made uniform. At present some titles are in fee simple, others a species of lease, others again by permit or sufferance and doubtless many would claim titles if the same was in issue by adverse possession. If a uniform system of tenure were established by law the legal rights of all lot-holders would be on an equal footing which they are not today.

The importance of these proposed changes can be readily seen on reflection. The majority of our cemeteries in this state have been established but comparatively a short time, a few years. Many of the original incorporators are still alive, but in fifty years from this time, when an entirely different and new generation are in control, when the population of the state and the community has doubled and trebled, this question of proper interment of the dead and especially the care of their last resting place will become a question of vital importance, and it behooves those of us who now have the control of these matters, at a time when salutary regulations can be moulded and shaped at will, to be diligent and careful, thoughtful and far-seeing in laying the foundations of these institutions broad and deep, legislating wisely and well, not only with a view to present conditions, but with an eye to the future, when this question will be of much greater importance, relatively, than it is today.

NEW BOULDER CHAPEL for MUNCIE, IND., CEMETERY

Beech Grove Cemetery, Muncie, Ind., has nearly completed this handsome modern chapel and receiving vault. The building is of early Gothic architecture, with exterior of split boulders in variegated colors, pointed in black and trimmed with Bedford stone. The size of the chapel is 36 x 56 feet, with a porte-cochere 26 x 32 feet, and a tower 56 feet high. The roof is of red semi-glazed Spanish tile, and the flashing and gutters are of copper. The main entrances leading to the chapel are through the arched door to the tower and through a loggia connecting the main building with the porte-cochere. The floor of the loggia and tower is of black and white marble.

Directly over the main entrance is the choir gallery, and to the left is the chancel. In front of the chancel is a lowering device to carry the casket to the receiving vault in the basement.

The interior finish throughout is in Flemish oak, with beam ceilings, and the pews are all in old mission, and will seat 200 persons with ample room for chairs for additional seating if necessary. The windows contain beautiful memorial designs executed in art glass and the walls are decorated in harmo-



CHAPEL IN BEECH GROVE CEMETERY, MUNCIE, IND.
Cuno Kibele, Arch.

nious colors with good effect.

Beneath the chapel is a basement extending under the full area of the building, a portion of which is used for the heating apparatus, storing of fuel, and lavatory; and the remainder is used for a receiving vault, which is built of slate with Italian marble fronts and marble ceilings and floors. The receiving vault

contains 56 crypts, and they, as well as the receiving room, are thoroughly ventilated to prevent any possible odors from arising.

The building throughout is built of the best material and cost \$40,000 and was designed by Cuno Kibele, architect, of Muncie. O. W. Crabbs is superintendent of Beech Grove.

SOME STATISTICS OF CREMATION IN EUROPE

CREMATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN TO DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

Opened	1905	1906	1907	Total
1885 Woking	95	140	108	2,996
1902 Golder's Green, London.....	252	298	290	1,223
1892 Manchester	97	90	96	1,124
1896 Liverpool	35	46	34	386
1895 Glasgow	35	44	30	265
1901 Hull	15	17	29	129
1901 Darlington	4	13	8	36
1902 Leicester	16	12	12	54
1903 Birmingham	22	25	33	100
1905 Leeds	16	15	16	47
1905 Ilford (City of London)....	9	23	18	50
1905 Bradford	1	13	13	27
1905 Sheffield	7	6	18	31
	604	742	705	6,468

Canada	1	..	50
Norway	1	..	10
Sweden	2	..	1,152
Switzerland	4	..	3,129
India (Calcutta).....	1	..	?
Australia (Adelaide)...	1	1	
New Zealand	..	1	
Great Britain	13	..	6,468
	104	2	157,428

Consul Thomas H. Norton reports from Chemnitz that Germany has now fifteen crematories, in as many cities, all in active use. There seems to be a growing disposition to make use of this method of disposing of the dead, as the number of cremations in 1908 shows an increase of 40 per cent. over those for the same period of 1907. The total number of cremations during the four months, January-April, 1908, was 1,441, against 1,028 for the same period last year.

Cremation is reported to have received quite a set-back in the Prussian Empire, where several crematories have already been in operation for several years. The highest court of Prussia has decided that the practice of cremation is without foundation or sanction of Prussian or imperial laws, and may be forbidden by the police power of any locality. Cremation has recently been brought into practice by the thickly populated countries, for the reason that places for the burial of the dead were becoming exceedingly scarce, and the prices for burial lots were exceeding the amounts that the poorer and middle classes could afford to pay.

CREMATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

	Number of Crematoria Existing	Contemplated or in Construction	Tot. Crema- tions carried out to Sept. 1907
Germany	14	..	13,614
Denmark	1	..	508
Italy	28	..	6,513
France	5	..	86,984
U. S. A.....	33	..	(Approx.) 39,000

NEW CEMETERIES, IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS

The I. O. O. F. Cemetery, Bluffton, Ind., has added a new section and plotted it for lot sales.

Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., has adopted plans for a new chapel to be erected at the south entrance. J. Foster Warner is the architect and will supervise the erection of the structure. Bids for the work are soon to be asked.

L. H. Yeager has bought Highland Cemetery, Allentown, Pa., from Rev. Henry Wentz. It contains thirteen acres.

St. Jerome's Catholic Church of Charleroi, Pa., has bought the Yohe estate of 20 acres and will convert it into a cemetery.

Woodsfield, O., has an option on a tract of 20 acres to be used as a cemetery. It is in charge of F. Buckio, a real estate agent.

The old City Cemetery of Nashville, Tenn., is to be resurveyed and improved. Maj. E. C. Lewis has prepared designs for a new gateway.

The I. O. O. F. Cemetery, Hartford City, Ind., has added ten acres.

The Meriden Cemetery Association, Meriden, Conn., is to set aside \$50,000 as a permanent fund for the maintenance of Walnut Grove Cemetery.

The Maywood Cemetery Association, Waterloo, Ia., will purchase a tract of 40 acres overlooking the river and plot it for a cemetery.

Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio, will erect a stone wall along the Winton road side of the grounds. It will be seven feet high, 3,000 feet long and will cost \$20,000.

The Park Cemetery Co., Little Rock, Ark., has been incorporated at \$50,000 by Rev. Ben Cox and others.

The Warrenville Cemetery Association of Warrenville, Ill., had been incorporated by William J. Manning and others.

The Guymon Cemetery Association of Guymon, Okla., has been incorporated by E. C. Langston, A. J. Warren and others.

Five thousand dollars has been presented to the Kenosha Cemetery Association, Kenosha, Wis., toward a permanent care fund.

Beaver Cemetery, Beaver, Pa., has recently provided that fifteen per cent of all sales be set aside for a perpetual care fund.

The Jansen Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Jansen, Col., by Miguel Leyba and R. M. Romera.

Oakland Cemetery, Warren, Pa., has let the contract to George Ott for the construction of a new chapel of Gothic architecture to be built of pressed brick and Warsaw sandstone from designs by Architect Gruninger.

Hillside Cemetery, Whitewater, Wis., has added eleven acres and employed a landscape architect to plot it.

Pioneers of Los Angeles have asked the city council to appropriate \$3,000 to improve the old Protestant Cemetery on Fort Hill.

The Harmony Cemetery, Harmony, Wash., has been incorporated by E. A. Dunn and others.

A cemetery association has been organized at Hannibal, Mo., with George Lake as secretary.

Mount Olivet, the new 93-acre Catholic cemetery of Milwaukee, was recently dedicated. It is on Western avenue, two miles south of Forest Home avenue. Rev. Father Decker is in charge.

Superintendent Charles E. Richardson, Riverview Cemetery, Richmond, Va., is making extensive improvements, including additions to the administration building.

St. Ann's Cemetery, Cranston, R. I., has added 100,000 square feet and will surround it with an iron fence.

The Park and Tree Commission of Atlanta, Ga., has approved the plans for the new Bonaventure Cemetery, which is large enough for 25,000 interments.

Bay View Cemetery, Bellingham, Wash., is to clear and improve a recent addition of 22 acres.

A new iron fence has been built around Glenwood Cemetery, Oneida, N. Y.

Melrose Cemetery, Melrose, Mass., is to improve a bog into a handsome artificial lake with appropriate planting.

A bill was introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Foraker to authorize the Secretary of War to accept from the National Woman's Relief Corps the proposed gift of Andersonville (Georgia) National Park. The tract includes the famous prison, and its eighty-eight acres of land is contiguous to Andersonville National Cemetery.

A large tract of adjoining land has been added to Oak Grove Cemetery, Bath, Me.

The Grace Cemetery Association, Castile, N. Y., has bought adjoining land.

The Hansboro Cemetery Association, Hansboro, N. D., has been incorporated by O. L. Lunde, A. R. Crum and others.

Elkhorn Cemetery, Elkhorn, Wis., has added 26 acres.

Riverside Cemetery, Macon, Ga., has added twenty acres and Civil Engineer H. D. Cutler is surveying the tract.

Forest Home Cemetery, Marinette, Wis., will buy ten acres of adjoining land.

Driveways have been made in the new addition to Rose Hill Cemetery, Eaton Rapids, Mich., and other improvements are to follow.

Woodlawn Cemetery Association, Los Angeles, Cal., has been incorporated at \$25,000.

Hazelwood Cemetery, Springfield, Mo., will build a new fence and improve the driveways with a fund of \$1,200. E. H. Scholten is chairman of the City Council Cemetery Committee.

Plans have been prepared for a bronze memorial fountain to be erected in Mount Hope Cemetery, San Diego, Cal., at a cost of \$4,860 as a gift of the L. A. Port estate.

The town of Baggs, Wyo., is making arrangements to buy the local government cemetery for town use.

The Kenosha Cemetery Association, Kenosha, Wis., is preparing to purchase a large tract for a new cemetery.

The Kane Cemetery Association, of Kane, Ill., has been incorporated by Joseph Dressel, John W. Huitt and others.

Roseland Park Cemetery Association, of Detroit, is planning to begin the operation of a modern cemetery on a large scale. The company has purchased 140 acres on Woodward avenue and Twelve mile road and expect subsequent purchases to bring the area up to 300 acres. The association has a capital stock of \$300,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. A funeral car, chapel, permanent interment vaults, greenhouse and nursery, crematory, and a permanent care fund of ten per cent of the receipts are features advertised. It is the intention to expend \$200,000 in the next few years. The company recently gave an extended description of these features in a prospectus occupying a half page of the Detroit News. Philip Breitmeyer, Park Commissioner, is president of the association, and John Western, secretary. City offices are in the Tolsma building.

CEMETERY NOTES

San Francisco has a Cemetery Workers' Union which has alleged grievances against Mount Olivet and Cypress Lawn officials. Discrimination is charged against union grave-diggers.

* * *

The ministers in Mishawaka, Ind., have decided to preach no more funeral sermons on Sunday, except in case of contagious diseases. A resolution to this effect has been signed by all the Protestant ministers in the city and by the two undertakers.

* * *

A grass fire in old Calvary Cemetery, San Francisco, recently swept bare more than 250 graves, destroyed as many fences and burned up a large number of wooden tablets—the only markings that identified the graves. The flames finally were subdued.

* * *

The local Board of Health has forbidden further interments in Constable Hook Cemetery, Bayonne, N. J., and it is likely that the bodies already interred may be removed. It is said that after almost every rain the sand covering the graves is washed away, leaving a skeleton near the surface or exposing a coffin to view.

* * *

An original case of vandalism is reported from Salem, Mass. Flowers and flags were several times found missing from Greenlawn Cemetery. A watch was set and a black spaniel was seen running out of the cemetery with a flag in its mouth. He was later seen with another flag and again with a bouquet.

* * *

The last annual report of Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., tells of the death of William Stone, the former superintendent, and pays tribute to him in strong resolutions. George E. Lane, his successor, reports 777 interments for the past year, making a total of 22,728. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$33,884. The report also contains the by-laws and rules.

* * *

At a recent meeting before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City in the matter of adopting final maps for nine sections in the town of Newtown, L. I., comprising 3,110 acres, there arose serious difficulties as to the adoption of a rational and con-

nected street system in four of the above named sections, because of the obstruction caused by the big cemeteries which are alleged to have closed up existing highways and taken in large unoccupied areas, preventing the laying out in those sections of highways.

* * *

Notwithstanding protests of citizens, who signed a petition against the granting of permission to the Greenwood Cemetery Association of Millville, N. J., to locate a burying ground in that town, the State Board of Health has reversed the decision of the local Board of Health and has granted the franchise. The opponents of the cemetery are considering raising a fund to fight the case in the courts.

* * *

John R. Gaudin, secretary of Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, Ala., writes that Elmwood has recently been subjected to a tax of \$1 for each burial or disinterment by Elyton, Ala., a small village under whose police jurisdiction they are. No other cemetery in the district is subject to such a fee and Mr. Gaudin believes it a case of graft. He would like to have cemetery people of influence write to the following officials condemning the ordinance: Hon. Frank W. Smith, Mayor of Elyton, Ala., W. M. Marriner, C. M. Bitz, W. A. Brown, Thos. T. Talley, R. F. Idlewild and Dan H. Smith. Mr. Gaudin sends a Memorial Day poem which he used with good effect as an advertisement.

* * *

On the protest of citizens of Springfield, L. I., N. Y., Mayor McClellan of Greater New York vetoed the bill recently passed by the Board of Aldermen to enlarge the Springfield Cemetery to 125 acres. The present cemetery has about seven acres and is under the control of what is known as

Springfield Cemetery Society. A corporation styling itself the Springfield Cemetery Association secured all the land around the cemetery and sought to have it added to the grounds. The bill has been amended to provide for adding only 50 acres and will be again presented to the Board of Aldermen.

* * *

The Montana Agricultural Experiment Station reports that iron sulphate or

copperas as a spray solution for the eradication of dandelion has been tested by several experiment stations in the United States with more or less success. It is said that when the spray solution is properly made and applied the dandelions can be killed without injury to blue grass or white clover, except that the leaves of the white clover may be spotted a little by the iron sulphate solution, rarely enough, however, to disfigure a lawn. By keeping the lawn closely cut and well watered the clover and blue grass will rapidly recover from any injury which might result from the spraying. We should like to hear from superintendents, gardeners or others who have tried or who know anything of this remedy.

* * *

In an opinion handed down by Judge R. S. Frazer in Common Pleas Court No. 2 at Pittsburg, he dismisses the exceptions of the Uniondale Cemetery Company to a finding of a board of viewers appointed to assess damages and benefits for the construction of a sewer. The board of viewers found the cemetery company was benefited to the extent of \$4,145.69 by the construction of the sewer, and to the finding the officials of the cemetery took exceptions. They contended that, by the provisions of their charter, they were exempt from taxation of this character. The court, however, finds that this was not a tax in the strict sense of the word, and the act of 1899 repealed the act of 1857, under which the charter for the cemetery was granted. The report of the viewers was sustained and the exception dismissed.

FROM ANNUAL REPORTS

At the annual meeting of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, Winona, Minn., Superintendent J. E. Thompson reported the grading and platting of 6,050 square feet of land and the planting of 250 trees and shrubs. The general fund receipts were \$10,966.15 with disbursements of \$10,120.25. The greenhouses were self-supporting, closing the year's work with a balance of \$73.48 to their credit. The permanent care and improvement fund shows an increase of \$2,793, making a total of \$49,005. There were 131 interments during the year, making a total of 6,164.

Secretary H. B. Ferguson, of Woodlawn Cemetery, Canandaigua, N. Y., reports receipts of \$7,206 and expenditures of \$4,597. The total receipts since the organization of the association in 1884 amounted to \$98,851.



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The motor car has multiplied the labors of the road authorities. The modern road commissioner sees his macadam, that formerly required little attention, stripped to the rock in a single season, by the wear and suction of automobile tires. Renewal of the top dressing that has been thus turned into dust is costly and unsatisfactory.

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PUBLICATIONS INDEXED AND ABBREVIATIONS USED.

- American Florist (A. F.), \$1.00 year; 5c copy.
 Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Canadian Municipal Journal (C. M. J.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 City Hall, The (C. H.), \$2.00 year; 20c copy.
 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Country Gentleman (C. G.), \$1.50 year; 20c copy.
 Century Magazine (Cent.), \$3.00 year; 35c copy.
 Charities and The Commons (Char.), \$2.00 year; 10c copy.
 Chautauquan, The (Chaut.), \$2.00 year; 25c copy.
 Craftsman, The (Cr.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Embalmers' Monthly (E. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Floral Life (F. L.), 50c year; 10c copy.
 Florists' Exchange (F.E.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 Florists' Review (F. R.), \$1.00 year; 5c copy.
 Forest Leaves (For. L.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Forestry and Irrigation (F. I.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Garden Magazine (G. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 15c.
 Gardening (Gard.), \$2.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Horticulture (Hort.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 5c.
 House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; 50c copy.
 Independent, The (Ind.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), M. D. G., \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

- Buffalo, A City Built by Roads. Illust. G. R. M., 9:215-9. July, '08.
 Chicago Play Festival, by Graham R. Taylor. Illust. Char., 20:539-45. Aug. 1, '08.
 Des Moines' Plan of Municipal Government, by Neal Jones, Secretary to the Mayor, Des Moines, Ia. C. H., 10:15-18. July, '08.
 Manual Training Schools of Chicago, by Dwight H. Perkins. Illust. C. H., 10:12-14. July, '08.
 Pleasure and Profit of a Small Greenhouse, by W. C. McCollum. Illust. G. M., 8:15-17. Aug., '08.
 School Gardening in Cleveland, by Louise Klein Miller. Elementary School Teacher. June, '08.
 Taft, Lorado, Notes on, by Henry B. Fuller. Illust. Cent., 76:618-21. Aug., '08.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

- Formal Garden in America, by N. Blantchan. Illust. C. L. A., 14:271-4. July, '08.
 Bringing in the Offscape, by Warren H. Manning. Illust. C. L. A., 14:290-1. July, '08.
 Landscaping as an Art, by H. M. Dickin-son. G. C. A., 7:131. Aug., '08.
 Parterres in Modern Gardens. Illust. By Geo. Bellair. Rev. Hort. (French), 30:329-32. July 16, '08.
 Pergola, Practical Side of, by F. W. Hold. Illust. C. L. A., 14:301-2. July, '08.

- Relation of the Garden to the House, by A. Emerbury. Illust. International Studio, 35:sup.15-8. July, '08.
 Representative Gardeners of the Century. I—Peter Henderson. Illust. G. C. A., 7:115-19. Aug., '08.
 Weed Pests. G. C. A., 7:131. Aug., '08.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

- Buffalo-Niagara Falls Boulevard, Proposed, by F. J. Sullivan. G. R. M., 9:219-21. July, '08.
 Cemetery Superintendent and Undertaker, address by Arthur J. Graves, Bloomington, Ill., before Illinois Undertakers' Assn. E. M., 21:220-1. July, '08.
 Earth Roads, Management of. G. R. M., 9:231-4. July, '08.
 Gypsy Moth Work, by E. P. Felt, State Entomologist of New York. C. G., 78:667. July 9, '08.
 Long Island Motor Parkway, The. Illust. G. R. M., 9:225-6. July, '08.
 Parks and Gardens at Beginning of 20th Century. Rev. Hort. (French), July, '08.
 Road Building, by C. Boudewyns. Illust. C. G., 78:684-5. July 16, '08.
 Road Building, Cost of. Illust. M. E., 35:78-80. Aug., '08.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

- Cattleyas, The Most Useful of, by Geo. E. McClure. Hort., 8:36-7. July 11, '08.

- Forest Tree Nurseries, by Q. R. Cratt. Illust. F. I., 14:373-9. July, '08.
 Gladioli, Cultivation of, by Arthur Cowee. Hort., 8:40-1. July 11, '08.
 National Forest, Work in, by C. H. Shinn. F. I., 14:383-6. July, '08.
 Ornamental Fruits of August, by Alfred Rehder. Illust. G. M., 8:10-12. Aug., '08.
 Pansies, All About. Gard., 16:324-6. July 15, '08.
 Shrubs, Southern, in New York, by W. F. Massey. C. G., 78:668. July 9, '08.
 Trees that are Loved for their Flowers—II, by P. J. Berckmans. Illust. G. M., 8:22-3. Aug., '08.
 Thinning of Trees and Shrubs. Gard., 16:321-2. July 15, '08.

REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED

The Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 1907, Part II, contains some matter that will be of interest to improvement workers as well as horticulturists. There are illustrated reports on Gardens, Children's Gardens, Plants and Flowers, and Prizes and Exhibitions.

The School Garden Work Announcement of the Cleveland Public Schools for 1908 is an interesting illustrated book describing the remarkably advanced work in school gardening done in Cleveland under the direction of Miss Louise Klein Miller, Curator of School Gardens, whose work has been before noted in these pages.

The American Civic Association has issued a bulletin on the White House Conference of Governors on the Conservation of Natural Resources, containing the Declaration of the Governors and the address of J. Horace McFarland, president of the association, on "The Value of Natural Scenery" delivered before the conference.

The Missouri Botanical Garden of St. Louis held its nineteenth annual banquet to the gardeners, florists and nurserymen at the Mercantile Club, in that city, August 12.

The Louisiana State Horticultural Society issues in book form the proceedings of its annual meeting held at Minden, La., February 20-22, 1908. F. H. Burnette, Baton Rouge, La., is secretary.

Mount Olivet Cemetery, Fort Worth, Tex., sends two neatly printed booklets, one containing rules and the other a brief descriptive notice.

The Lord & Burnham Co., greenhouse designers and manufacturers, 1133 Broadway, New York, issue one of the most useful catalogs that have come to our notice. They have dubbed it the

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The eleventh and twelfth installment of the press service of the National Council of Horticulture have been issued, covering the following subjects: "Beautiful, Easily Grown Vincas," "Cannas," "Growing Strawberries," "Salvia splendens," "Cucumbers," "Water Lilies in a Tub," "Japanese Iris," and "More About Deutzias." Improvement workers should urge the editors of their local papers to apply for and use these excellent practical articles. Newspaper editors can secure copies free of charge on application to J. H. Burdett, 1720 West 124th place, Chicago.

Mount Olivet Cemetery, San Francisco, has a very neatly printed illustrated booklet of information that has some good effects in printing and illustration.

Pine Crest, the new Cemetery of the American Realty Co., of Mobile, Ala., sends a little booklet on Perpetual Care, showing how the fund is handled and giving some other facts about the cemetery.

Linwood, Cedar Rapids, Ia., the Park Cemetery, Bridgeport, Conn., and the Bennington Park Lawn Cemetery, Bennington, Vt., send small pocket size booklets of general information, etc.



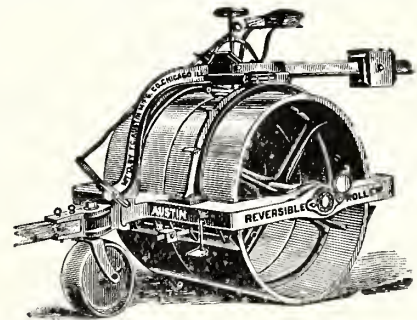
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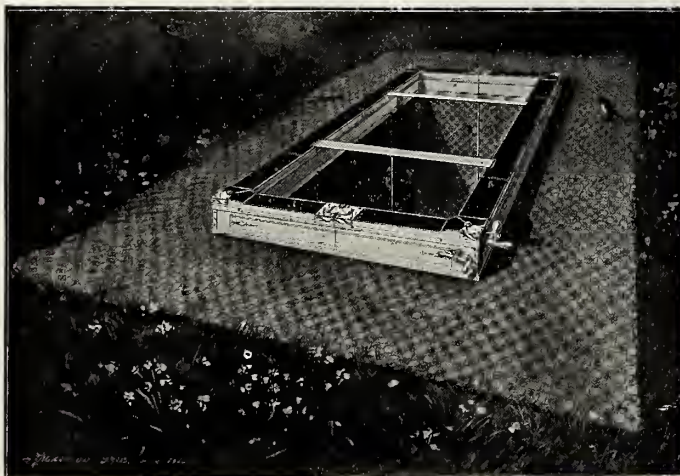
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The above photo shows Device and Lining over the grave. The Border and Linings are fastened together, thereby covering the walls of the grave and the plank. When the casket is placed on the webbing and you are ready to lower the same, loosen the brake until the desired speed is obtained, and then step back. It lowers the Casket safely and noiselessly without anyone touching the Device. The casket can be raised as well as lowered. A child's 3 feet 3 inches, as well as an adult 6 feet 3 inches case or grave vault can be lowered.

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E. R. Butterworth, Seattle, Wash., Ex-President of the National Funeral Directors Association, sends the following:

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10, 1906.

Gentlemen—I desire to say that I do not see where it would be possible to improve on your Lowering Device. We are using three at this time (all your make) and out of three thousand interments made where your device was used I have yet to have the first accident.

Most respectfully, E. R. Butterworth & Son.

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

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Cincinnati Coffin Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Cal. Casket Co., San Francisco, Cal.
John Marsellus Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N.Y. The O.K. Buckhout Chem. Co., London, Eng. Oregon Casket Co., Portland, Ore.
Eckardt Casket Co. Toronto, Ont. Los Angeles Coffin Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Device 3,500 times without an accident.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.
Gentlemen—In justice to the perfection and safety of the mechanism of your Casket Lowering Device as well as its neat appearance when in use, I wish to state that in the cemeteries under my charge we have nine of your Devices in use and used them at least 3,500 times for lowering caskets of all sizes and weights without a single accident or mishap.
John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

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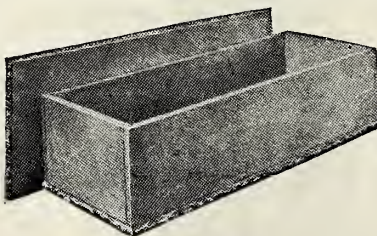
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GRAVE AND LOT MARKERS

PERSONAL

Charles L. Kimmens, the present sexton of the cemetery at Bolton, Mass., is the last of a long line of members of the Kimmens family to hold that office, which has been an heirloom of the family for 56 years.

Henry Buffenmeyer has been appointed superintendent of Jacob Park, Louisville, Ky., to succeed Eugene Terry, who resigns on account of ill health.

E. R. Roberts, superintendent of parks of Tacoma, Wash., has resigned his position, and will remain in Seattle to practice landscape architecture. E. R. Davenport, formerly assistant engineer in the employ of the park board, has been appointed supervisor of parks.

Patrick Bolton has been elected superintendent of St. Mary's Cemetery, Troy, N. Y., to succeed the late Dennis Flannery. John J. Healy is secretary.

Jerome E. Browne has been appointed superintendent of the village cemetery at Cossackie, N. Y. Daniel Cumming is president of the board.

Alexander W. Blain, for 38 years superintendent of Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, has been appointed a member of the public lighting commission by Mayor Thompson. Mr. Blain was formerly a park commissioner and was selected for his fitness regardless of politics, as he describes himself as a "Roosevelt Democrat." He is 68 years old.

Charles Smith, formerly superintendent of Oak Grove Cemetery, Fall River, Mass., is a candidate for the legislature from that district.

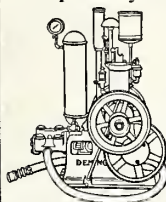
F. William Bensberg has been appointed a member of the park commission of Utica, N. Y.

The Minnesota Territorial Pioneer Association is arranging for a semi-centennial celebration and grand home coming of Minnesotans for the State Fair week in St. Paul, Aug. 31 to Sept. 5. George H. Hazzard, 664 Gilfillan block, St. Paul, is secretary of the association.

The Indianapolis Board of Park Commissioners has appointed Leroy E. Snyder secretary of the board and assistant to George E. Kessler, landscape architect of the city, at a salary of \$1,500 a year.

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DEMING SPRAYERS, both barrel and power machines—are perfectly adapted for use in

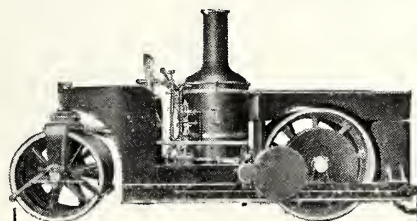


parks, cemeteries and private grounds.

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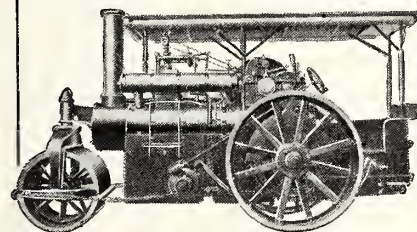
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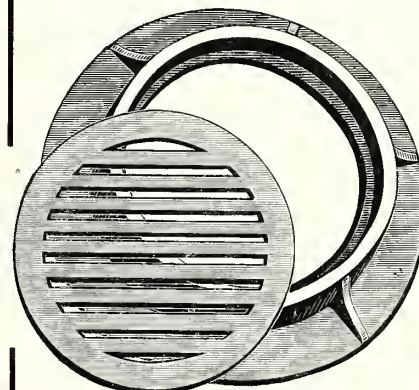
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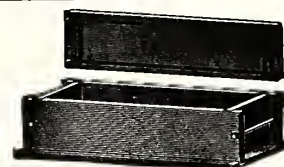
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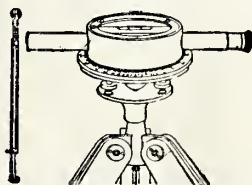
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OBITUARY

John M. Boxell, superintendent of Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn., died suddenly at his summer home at Red Rock, Minn., July 29, 1908, after an illness of two days with inflammation of the bowels. His death is indirectly attributed to the heat. Mr. Boxell was a native of Minnesota and had been connected with Oakland cemetery twenty-three years, nineteen of which he served in the capacity of superintendent. His able management of the cemetery and his sterling integrity endeared him to a wide circle of friends. Mr. Boxell became a member of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents in 1889 and was a regular attendant at the annual conventions and a valued member of the organization. He was one of the committee who recommended Kansas City for the 1908 convention and had made preparations to attend the meeting. A few hours after his death his aged mother-in-law, Mrs. Harriet A. Lanpher, who was visiting him at the time and had been in poor health, passed away, thus doubly bereaving the widow and six children who survive. The funerals were held at the same time from the chapel in Oakland where the bodies were interred.

PARK NEWS

(Continued from page 381.)

holidays. This driveway is a short stretch of road connecting the Revere Beach parkway, the main route from Boston to the North Shore and beyond, Boston to the North Shore and beyond.

* * *

The State of Wisconsin is having that part of the Interstate Park, Dalles of the St. Croix in that state cleaned up and reforested. Probably no five hundred and fifty acres in the United States has so many natural advantages, supplemented by Minnesota's part of the park. The new water power dam that gives a fifty-seven-foot cataract and a flowage of eleven miles, makes a beautiful lake of the River St. Croix. Those that have access to the Minnesota and Wisconsin Blue Books should read up on this great natural park.

* * *

St. Paul, Minn., is making a beautiful parkway out of Como avenue. The avenue runs diagonally and the city has acquired many of the triangular blocks, giving a parkway of over three hundred feet in depth in many places, while at no point will the boulevard be less than one hundred feet. Como avenue starts from near the new Minnesota state capitol, said to be one of the finest public buildings in the world.

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Councilman Eckert of Cincinnati wants the city to purchase the "English Woods," a 200 acre tract in the West End, for a park. The Business Men's Club is also advocating the parking of the grounds about the water works. Superintendent of Parks Rogers, who estimated that \$181,000 would be needed for park purposes in 1909, has had his estimate cut to \$85,000.

* * *

The Central Parking on Broadway, New York City, which has been languishing since the construction of the subway tore it up, is to be restored with an appropriation of \$50,000, and will be fenced with an appropriation of \$55,000.

FROM THE PARK REPORTS

The twelfth annual report of the Essex County, N. J., Park Commission shows that there are now ten parks and reservations in the system. During last year the Park Commission expended \$249,512.83 in construction and repairs, including work on the new Riverbank, Irvington and Watsessing, or Bloomfield, Parks, and \$177,409.72 for maintenance. The forestry work at the Eagle Rock Reservation has been completed and that at South Mountain Reservation is proceeding rapidly. The report is attractively printed and contains nearly forty illustrations showing many of the beauty spots in the park system. During last summer the three wading pools, at Branch Brook, West Side and Orange Parks, were patronized 126,249 times. There were nearly 8,000 attendances at the athletic fields.

According to the recent annual report of Park Commissioner Philip C. Scanlan of St. Louis that city has 2,186.12 acres of parks, included in 25 tracts, 22 of which are under the care of the Park Commissioner. The average annual cost of maintenance for the past few years, according to the Park Commissioner's figures, is \$175,000. During the last year the total was \$176,598. About 300 men are employed. This summer nine playgrounds are maintained in the parks. Last summer record was made of 471,941 children who spent half a day or more at the playgrounds. During the present summer free band concerts are being given in thirteen parks and one playground.

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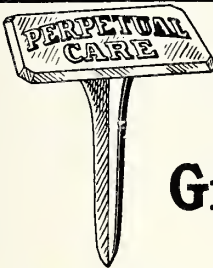
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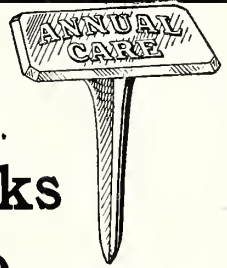
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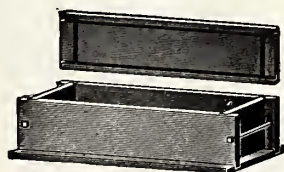
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IMPROVEMENT NOTES

(Continued from p. 382)

sing, which has long been noted for the beauty of its two leading streets—Michigan and Washington avenues. It is only recently, however, that any steps have been taken towards beautifying the river front. Through the generosity of one of Lansing's leading citizens, Mr. J. H. Moores, the city has been presented with a river drive three miles in length. Mayor Bennett stated that improvements to Eastside Park will be made at an early date. Through the efforts of the Business Men's Association Mr. Weed made recommendations for a boulevard system and gave a stereopticon lecture on "A More Beautiful Lansing."

* * *

An interesting and effective feature of the work of the Denison (Texas) Civic Improvement League is the offering of prizes to school children, several contests being held each season. The latest was a list of prizes offered for the best flower bed on school grounds, and for the cleanest school grounds. There were two awards in each class. This contest aroused much interest among both the teachers and pupils, and the school grounds were much improved in appearance at the close of school. The flower beds in the home yards are judged from time to time as they mature, a large list of prizes having been offered by the league for best results obtained from the seed furnished for planting in the home grounds. Other contests promoted by the league have already closed and still others are to come, concluding with the big annual flower show, which will be held November 4, 5 and 6.

The Metropolitan Park Commission of Milwaukee has appointed a committee to draw up a plan for a model neighborhood center to be followed as closely as possible in the establishment of such institutions.

Another committee was appointed to study the population and the future prospects of Milwaukee with a view to locating neighborhood centers where they will be of most advantage.

* * *

Birmingham, Ala., has started a clean city campaign which has proven surprisingly popular. The street and sanitary departments have been taxed by the amount of trash and dead undergrowth which have been piled up for removal. The sanitary department is taking a great interest in the work.

Within the past few months some 200 people have been arrested for violating the sanitary laws.

* * *

The Crescent Hill Improvement Club, of Louisville, Ky., has asked each member to pledge himself to set out from five to fifteen dogwood trees on the residence squares of the suburb.

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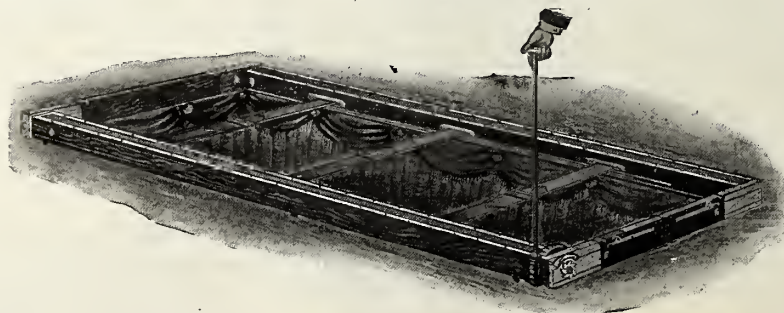
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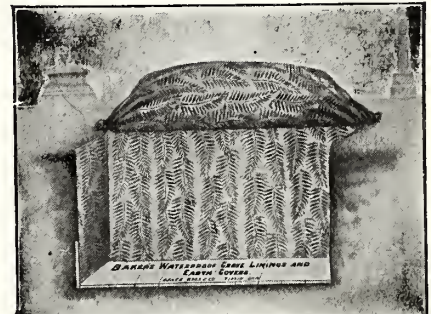
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Durfee Grave Lining will fit any grave, is a handsome design and has been engraved at a large expense. Our circular shows four other patterns.

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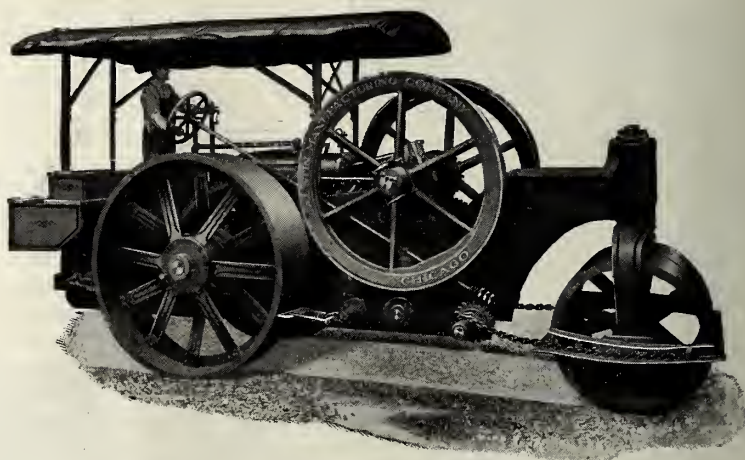
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Vol. XVIII. No. 7.

SEPTEMBER, 1908

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A PLEA FOR HARDY PLANTS

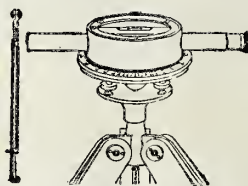
By J. WILKINSON ELLIOT

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HYACINTHS, TULIPS
CROCUS, NARCISSUS

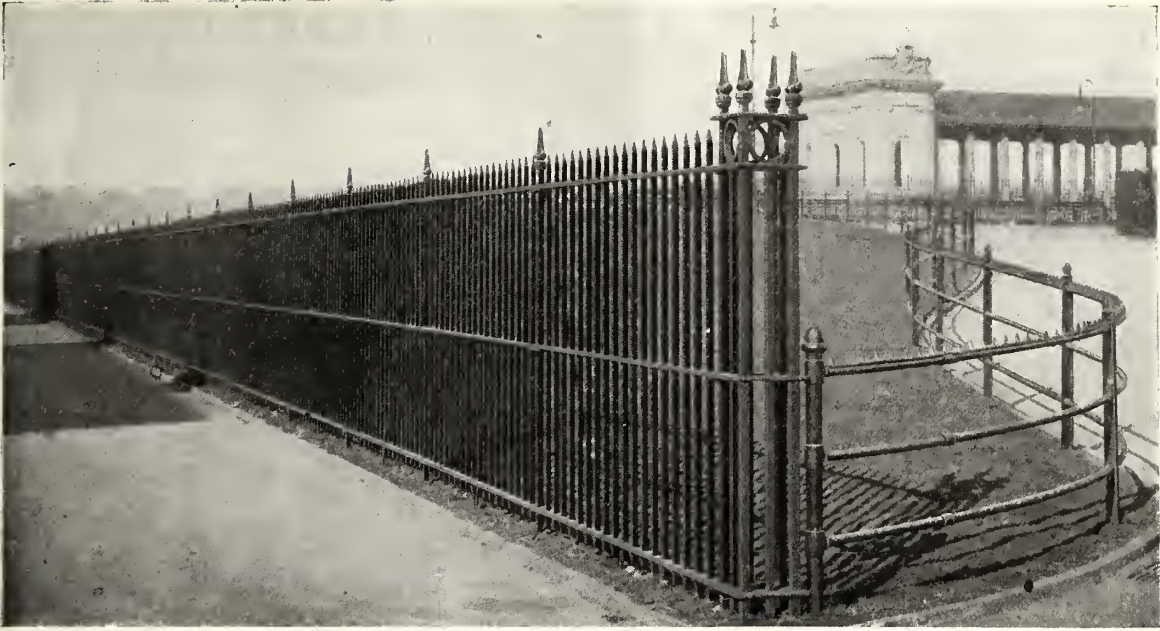
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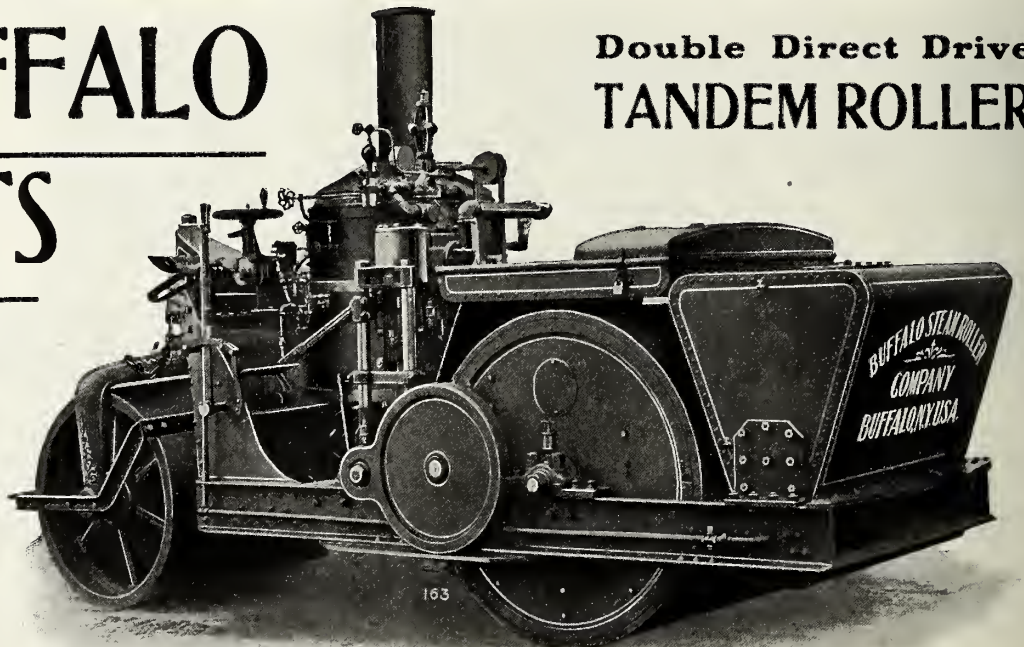
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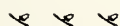
PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVIII. Chicago, September, 1908 No. 7

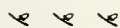
The Recent Conventions

The reports of the proceedings, in this issue, of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents and the American Association of Park Superintendents, held respectively in Kansas City and Minneapolis last month, will be attractive reading for all interested in cemetery and park development and improvement. Both conventions came fully up to the expectations of those concerned in their management and many new members were added to their lists from the West. The plans of the park superintendents were carried out quite closely in accordance with the outline given in our June number, and was pronounced to be the best convention the Association has ever held, the local park commissioners doing all that seemed possible for them to do to make the occasion a success. The same may be said of the local cemetery men at Kansas City, who showed the real western hospitality to the cemetery superintendents. The work of civic improvement has been prosecuted with vigor for many years in Kansas City, and the visitors were surprised not only at the extent of the park and boulevard system, but equally so at its picturesque and finish. To these annual gatherings of men devoted to their work of park and cemetery improvement, with the added forces of association to stimulate, is unquestionably due the marked and rapid progress in that higher development of outdoor art so apparent in all our larger cities. This progress is not altogether confined to the cities of great and crowded population, however, but is spreading slowly but surely to the smaller places. The contrast between the old and the new is so striking that no intelligent citizen of any community, once realizing it, can remain impassive to the call of the more beautiful.



Convention of the Playground Association of America

Great progress has been made in the movement to establish children's playgrounds in our cities and towns since the memorable first convention of the Playground Association of America held in Chicago last year. At time of writing the second annual convention is in session in New York City, and delegates are present, not only from societies and organizations immediately interested, but from state and municipal governments in various parts of the country and from sociological and educational bodies as well. It has assumed the proportions of a congress, and is of necessity divided up into a number of special conferences sitting simultaneously. The recreation of the young has thus almost suddenly become a most important question involving intricate problems which demand the deepest thought and broadest discussion by those capable of the effort to solve them. It is gratifying to note that the work accomplished during the past year is of such an encouraging character as to afford inspiration for attacking the problems that a practical beginning of the actual work has developed.



Statuary in the Parks

The park authorities of Baltimore, Md., since the successful sculpture exhibition of last spring, have been much disturbed over the proposition to install some appropriate sculpture in a small section of Deruid Hill Park, and to place it amid surroundings, and under conditions most desirable for

the display of outdoor sculpture in the parks. It will, of course, be of pronounced educational value in that it would show to visitors how appropriately for park decoration certain lines of sculpture may be modeled. It would necessitate, however, to a greater or less extent the introduction of a section of formal gardening into possibly a distinctly natural landscape park, and it is against this invasion of natural beauty that the opponents of the scheme vigorously protest. We believe, on the other hand, that in the interest of our national art, opportunities should be afforded in our larger parks for the introduction of sculptural embellishment, and it could be as readily provided for, and with quite as potent reasoning, as the athletic field, the refectory and other features of popular entertainment. With the planting material which our landscape gardeners have at their disposal, it would be a simple matter of design to include a section for sculpture, and this section so completely hidden in the planting scheme as to practically have no noticeable effect on the general landscape scheme.



The Massachusetts Playground Law

In accordance with a law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, the citizens of every city or town of the state, of over 10,000 population, must decide by vote the coming Fall or Spring, whether or no they will accept the provisions of the Act. This Act decrees, upon acceptance, that by the first of July, 1910, at least one playground for the first 10,000, and one other for every additional 20,000 population shall be provided. The law says further, that such play grounds "must be conveniently located and of suitable size and equipment for the recreation and physical education of the minors of such city or town. Upon this question of acceptance, North Adams, Mass., has been engaged in a spirited argument, the one side claiming that the city is well provided with school playgrounds and recreation facilities; the other that too much cannot be done for the children in the way of encouraging healthy outdoor exercise. Very few school yards, or so-called playgrounds of the old type, approach in any way the modern requirements for such additions to educational facilities.



The Cemetery as a Part of the Park System

In the convention proceedings in the following pages will be found many suggestions of pointed and practical interest; moreover, one may, by putting on the studying cap, understand the tendencies of the times in the matter of outdoor development and the interrelationship between cemeteries, parks, parkways and boulevards in the general question of civic embellishment and its citizens' rights therein. The future position of the cemetery as a component part of the park system, discussed in Mr. Kessler's paper, read before the cemetery superintendents at Kansas City, is a very important proposition, and from the fact that the development of the boulevard system in certain places has been made to include adjacent cemeteries, takes the matter out of the theoretical into the practical. One cannot fight against actualities, and however much one might be opposed to removing the cemetery from its sheltered retirement, where old associations emphasize comparative solitude amid natural beauty as a comforting solace for bereaved humanity, other means and methods of development and management will be found to offset such innovations as they present themselves. The cemetery will gain in importance in its new relationship, and the necessity of maintaining it in the best possible condition at all times will tend to uplift it in all its relations to the community, and morally compel strict attention to all proper public demands.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

MINNEAPOLIS MAKES

The tenth annual convention of the American Association of Park Superintendents held at Minneapolis, August 11, 12 and 13, was entitled to be known as a perfect convention. The attendance was good and an encouraging number of new members from the west were enrolled. The papers were able and informing, the discussions lively and full of suggestion and the weather was of the made-to-order kind; there was opportunity to view great natural scenery of lakes and river and waterfall that comes seldom in a lifetime, and nowhere else in three days; there was the inspiration of seeing a wonderful and well-balanced park system in the making and of meeting a rarely public-spirited park commission, that has had the timely foresight to see the opportunities for parks, the unselfishness and energy to acquire them before it was too late, and the wisdom and the generosity to develop them on a scale befitting their importance.

The entertainment was royal; every member of the board of park commissioners—and there are fifteen of them—made himself into an entertainment committee and two former presidents of the board joined in to make things pleasant. There was the president of the Commercial Club, the president of the City Council, the president of the Automobile Club—seven presidents and ex-presidents of official bodies—and enough vice-presidents, secretaries, and



other officers to give everybody one for his personal guide and have some left over. A list of those who ought to be personally thanked would be too long to print. In addition to the park commissioners, the following professional employees of the department were present and useful: J. O. Rockwood, attorney; Andrew Rinker, city engineer; W. E. Stoores, Albert Graber, and A. C. Godward, park engineers; C. N. Reudlinger, and Louis Bogelin, foresters; E. Meyer, nurseryman, and C. T. Booth, supervisor of playgrounds.

The first day's session was called to order by President John F. Cowell, of Buffalo, in the mayor's reception room in the city hall, and Charles F. Merrill, president of the city council, gave official welcome to the visitors in the absence from the city of Mayor Haynes. He was ably and heartily assisted in the welcoming process by President J. E. Northrup, of the Park Board, and Mr. Charles M. Loring, its first president. Mr. Northrup gave some interesting facts and history about the parks of Minneapolis, from which we quote as follows:

GOOD to the PARK MEN

Minneapolis Parks

Minneapolis early realized the importance of securing land for park purposes, and it is twenty-five years ago that the first park commission was organized, with Charles M. Loring as its president, and it is to him and his early co-workers that we owe in a large measure, on account of their enthusiasm and effort, the park system which Minneapolis now possesses. At that time our parks consisted of two squares of ground, one triangle and a few city lots. Today we have, inclusive of our parkways, nearly two thousand acres, of which about five hundred acres are in water and the balance, fifteen hundred acres, in land.

At present we have no large public park, but the board is now engaged in the acquisition of such a park, which it is hoped will approximate one thousand acres in extent, and of which the natural beauties are such that, when suitably improved, it must become one of the noted parks of the country.

Minneapolis is fortunate in the possession of such natural and varied scenery as money, no matter how lavishly spent, could not possibly provide. Up to the present time, with the means at our command, we have been able to do little more than acquire these strategic points and open them up to the view of our people, looking to the future for means with which to appropriately improve and develop. As you inspect our park system, with its wooded river banks, our beautiful lakes, falls and forests, connected as they are by easy and inviting drives, you will, we are sure, unite with us in the belief that if we of Minneapolis guard as we ought that which nature has bestowed upon us in such bounteous measure, we will, when they shall be glorified by time and improved by such skill as yours, possess a park system which will indeed be beautiful.

President Cowell made a happy response and then called the meeting to business. The report of the executive committee was read and accepted and the following new members elected:



PANORAMIC PICTURE OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PARK SUPERINTENDENTS



PARK SUPERINTENDENTS IN FRONT OF MINNEHAHA FALLS; MINNEAPOLIS, AUGUST 12, 1908.

New Members Elected

F. W. Barclay, Superintendent of Parks, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Daniel H. Ellis, Superintendent of Parks, Bridgeport, Mich.
H. S. Keffer, Commissioner, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

C. E. Wolf, Superintendent of Parks, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

H. C. Jeffords, Superintendent of Parks, Charleston, S. C.

P. M. Wood, Superintendent, Brandon Park, Williamsport, Pa.

Arthur C. Comey, Superintendent Lowell Park, Dixon, Ill.

John Algots, Superintendent Parks, Special Park Commission, Chicago.

Ed. Morency, Superintendent of Parks, Quebec, Can.

John H. Beatty, Superintendent Parks, Central Park, New York City.

G. Honnonhofer, Park Dist. No. 1, Mineral Palace Park, Pueblo, Colo.

C. Champion, Superintendent of Parks, Winnipeg, Can.

W. S. Helzer, Superintendent of Parks, Rockford, Ill.

Rich. H. Tacke, Superintendent of Parks, Lexington, Ky.

C. O. E. Boehm, Superintendent of Parks, Davenport, Iowa.

John H. Hemingway (reinstated), Worcester, Mass.

Chas. G. Carpenter, Supt. of Parks, Milwaukee, Wis.

Henry C. Helm, Superintendent of Parks, Duluth, Minn.

J. A. Williams, Superintendent of Parks, Erie, Pa.

Wm. G. Mac Lean, Foreman of Parks, Madison, Wis.

C. A. Chandler, Superintendent of Parks, Kansas City, Mo.

Secretary-Treasurer F. L. Mulford, of Harrisburg, Pa., reported much interesting matter for bulletins in process of preparation and urged members to be more prompt in writing and forwarding their bulletins. Return postals had been sent to 263 cities not represented in the association in the endeavor to get the names of park officials eligible to membership, and 463 letters sent to park commissioners, asking them to co-operate with the association by sending their executive officer to the meetings of the association. Very gratifying results had been obtained as the list of new members given here indicates, and many other inquiries and replies received from others promise a still greater increase of membership in the near future. The association now has eighty active and two honorary members. The expenditures for the year were \$164.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted providing for the admission of park boards and other governing bodies as sustaining members on payment of \$10.00 annually, which shall entitle them to the printed publications of the association.

A discussion of the place for holding the next meeting brought forth strong invitations from Harrisburg, Pa., Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, and Seattle. The vote on this question was left to a later meeting.

The appointment of the nominating committee, composed of G. X. Amrhy, New Haven, Conn.; W. R. Adams, Omaha, Neb., and Arthur Hay, Springfield, Ill., and the auditing committee, J. W. Rodgers, Cincinnati, and W. L. Cukerski, Grand Rapids, closed the morning's business.

Following this meeting the visitors were the guests of the Commercial Club and the Minikahda Club, and after a ride to the beautiful grounds of the latter organization, which include a 120-



OF THE MINNEAPOLIS PARKS; SOLDIERS' HOME GROUNDS, AUGUST 12, 1908.

acre tract on Lake Calhoun, a delightful luncheon was served, and the afternoon meeting held in the club rooms.

Mr. C. M. Loring extended the greetings on behalf of the Commercial Club in an inspiring little speech, in which he paid tribute to the work the park men are doing and told something of the beginnings of the work for civic beauty in Minneapolis.

The members before beginning the business of this session, expressed by a rising vote their appreciation of the courtesies extended here.

The business session was opened by a thorough, interesting and carefully prepared paper on "Oiling and Dust Laying," by M. H. West, superintendent of Lincoln Park, Chicago. Mr. West spoke as follows:

Oiling and Dust Laying

Perhaps no problem in years has been of such vital consequence, or has proven so baffling in its solution to the park superintendent or engineer as has been the problem of maintaining park drives and boulevards against the excessive conditions brought about by modern modes of traffic. But a few years ago the macadam road seemed to have reached a point in its evolution where further development seemed well nigh unnecessary. Today, hundreds of miles of these same roadways lie ravelled and torn while municipal officers and park men neither have at their command funds adequate to repair the damage, nor knowledge suf-

ficient to go at the work systematically or with any degree of assurance that their efforts will be of avail.

The matter of dust abatement is a problem which can easily be met. If this were the only difficulty confronting us, an easy and pleasant solution would be to proceed as before the advent of the motor, and sprinkle our roads with water, for probably no pavement so well serves its purpose on park drives as ordinary well sprinkled macadam. It facilitates comfort and safety in driving and motoring by giving a foothold to horses as well as prevents motors from skidding. It produces little noise, is inexpensive to build and repair. Sprinkling with water gives a refreshing and cool effect in summer, and has a beneficial influence on nearby vegetation. The road has a pleasing color, is easy to clean, and after all seems to be the only natural and proper pavement with which parks should be inflicted.

It has been with the idea of so constructing macadam roads that they would be able to withstand the onslaughts of motors without resorting to the use of asphaltic binders that a number of experiments have been conducted on the Lincoln Park System during the last three years. Stone of various kinds and sizes has been employed, laid and rolled in various ways, and top dressed with different kinds of screenings and sand.

Without going into the details of the failures and partial successes, I would say that the best results in this direction were achieved by the following method. The road to be resurfaced was first scarified and reshaped, after which a layer of three-inch limestone macadam was spread upon the surface and rolled thoroughly, while fine limestone screenings were washed into the interstices. The road was then allowed to dry out, after which torpedo sand or one-quarter-inch screenings, with the fine part removed, were spread over the road, and

rolled lightly with a six-ton roller. The theory of this method was that the shifting coarse sand or screenings would give off little or no dust even when dry, while at the same time, the fine limestone binder with which the voids of the road had been filled would be protected. The large size of the stone on the other hand would form an anchorage sufficient to resist the action of automobiles.

As a matter of fact, this particular piece of road of which about one mile was laid, came out after a year's hard usage in even better condition than many pieces of road with protected surfaces, while macadam, laid in the ordinary way, using one and one-half-inch stone and binding in the usual manner, barely remained in place long enough to allow the road crew to get out of sight. By frequent and judicious sprinkling, applying only enough water to lay the dust and keep the pavement moist, and by keeping the coarse material worked back into the road from the gutters, where it has a tendency to collect, such a road may give excellent results where not subjected to heavy motor traffic in early spring. It is, however, during the alternate freezes and thaws of this season of the year that extreme havoc is wrought by heavy fast-moving motor cars. Small depressions in the road become filled with water, which softens and loosens the surrounding material, enabling the car to enlarge the depression until by the time the road gangs start out in the spring the boulevards present a badly torn and dilapidated aspect. It is possible that in large cities, especially near manufacturing plants, the presence of carbonic acid gas in the air tends to have a solvent effect on macadam, especially when limestone is employed.

By closely watching the effects on road surfaces, caused by various non-slipping tire devices used by motorists to prevent injury to themselves and others on treacherous



EXOTIC BORDER PLANTING. LORING PARK. MINNEAPOLIS.



PAVILION OVERLOOKING LAKE HARRIET, MINNEAPOLIS PARK SYSTEM.

pavements, I have come to the belief that too much stress has been laid to the damage done to road surfaces by chains, spuds, etc. Assuming that the damage is caused by the release of a vacuum formed by a flattened tire under great weight, and by the slipping of the tire under the great tractive force exerted by the rear wheels, it is obvious that any device which would tend to prevent this vacuum, or to prevent the shearing stress from being exerted on the surface would help in a degree to maintain the road rather than the reverse. However, these effects are exerted to a more or less degree even when chains are employed, and I mention this point only to observe that it does not seem justifiable to enact rules prohibiting the use of devices by which the safety of individuals is guarded, when by so doing only a questionable harm to public property is averted.

Finding that our experiments in laying unprotected macadam proved on the whole unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it was impossible to make any particular piece of pavement remain in condition more than one year, we abandoned the project, and returned to the method of treating the road surfaces with various materials in order to lay the dust at night as well as during the day, and to give the road surfaces resisting qualities other than that due to the natural binding properties of the stone.

Calcium chloride as well as sodium chloride has been given a fair trial, but neither of these chemicals has demonstrated its ability to more than lay the dust at a cost slightly under that of sprinkling with water, whereas no beneficial effects relative to the lasting qualities of the road have been shown.

Careful experiments have been carried on in the use of oils, both of asphaltic and paraffin bases, and ranging from fifteen to twenty-seven degrees specific gravity, applied both hot and cold upon pavements constructed in various ways and of different

types of rock. Various oils, asphalts and tars have been made into solutions or emulsions with water by chemical and mechanical means, and to some extent the various patented fluids offered by the trade for the suppression of dust have been tested. Up to date, the most satisfactory and economical surface treatment employed has been that of oil emulsions. Considerable experimentation was necessary before the proper formula was adopted. At present, we have in the neighborhood of 200,000 square yards of surface treated with emulsions at a cost of about one-tenth that of sprinkling with water. The roadways are kept absolutely dustless at all hours of the day. No odor can be detected, and the roads are open for traffic continually. The roads are not made slippery under ordinary conditions, and the treatment is popular with both drivers and property owners. Last season some trouble was experienced by the drying out of the stone, due to a watershed caused by a thin asphaltic film on the surface. This film when once broken quickly ravelled away, allowing the stone to pick up. This year little trouble has been experienced on this account, due to different method of manufacture and of applying the material; a larger percentage of light oil is used, and after three applications of the emulsion, a scout wagon is sent over the road, sprinkling only the weak looking places. In this way, comparatively little oil is used, and one wagon is capable of covering a large amount of territory.

The emulsion is made in a specially prepared plant, fitted out with a series of tanks connected with each other, and with a medium sized steam pump. The oils are mixed in the proportion of one part residuum of about nineteen degrees specific gravity with three parts paraffin base fuel oil. One part of the mixed oils is then incorporated with nine parts of hot water, to which naphtha soap is added, in the proportion of fifteen pounds to five hundred gallons of water.

Roads treated with five applications of emulsion came through the Winter in good condition, with the exception of some of the main boulevards, which were subjected to unusually heavy automobile traffic. During the early Spring a number of heavy snowstorms occurred, and the automobiles taking the beaten track, rapidly cut through the surface, scattering the macadam in all directions. In some cases, it was only necessary this Spring to repair the four parallel tracks to put the road once more in condition. In using heavy residuum oils from California, Texas and Kansas on the road surfaces, the best results have been obtained by first scarifying the road, and after shaping, rolling thoroughly with a heavy roller, at the same time applying water. No binder is used other than that found in the old road material. After drying, the surface presents a rough but firm appearance, which affords excellent penetration to the binding fluid. The hot asphalts are then applied by driving three or four tank wagons abreast with the outlet valves partially open. Men follow behind with road brooms, spread the material, and brush it into the interstices. A layer of torpedo sand or screenings is then applied and rolled thoroughly. In applying tar it was found more expedient to draw the material from the heating wagons into ordinary five-gallon sprinkling cans, the perforations in the nozzles having been previously enlarged. Resurfacing of this kind can be carried on at a cost of from seven cents to fifteen cents per square yard, assuming the cost of oil or tar to be from four cents to ten cents per gallon where no stone has to be added to the roadbed. Roads treated in this manner can be counted on to give fairly good satisfaction under extreme wear for twelve to eighteen months. Inasmuch as no water sprinkling is necessary the cost of maintenance per year is considerably less than when the driveways were sprinkled with water, and when patching of the holes had to be continually re-

sorted to. When a surface of this character begins to show wear, it is best to apply another coat of material before the holes appear in large numbers. When tar is used, especially of a high melting point, considerable care must be exercised in cleaning the old pavement and thoroughly rolling and dressing the new layer while hot in order to prevent peeling. The patching of holes in a surface treated road is usually unsatisfactory, and where the pavement is badly worn it is better, as a rule, to scarify and resurface as before.

By following this method of maintenance, however, a large amount of machinery is of necessity kept upon the boulevards during a season when it is most objectionable and thereby causes considerable and well-founded criticism by citizens and taxpayers. Whereas this treatment is undoubtedly the best and perhaps the only practical treatment which can be carried on in suburban parks, which are used infrequently during the Winter, for a metropolitan park system, which has miles of boulevards, subject to well-nigh constant traffic during the winter and summer months alike, there seems but

one solution of the question, and that is by the adoption of permanent pavements.

Inasmuch as the sole object of park systems is for pleasure, recreation and comfort, the boulevards should be made as conducive to these requirements as any other part of the system. If the macadam road must go, consequent to modern uses and conditions, its substitute should embody as many of its good qualities as possible. Although there is no question as to the permanency of the motor, either in its present or an improved form, yet the continued fluctuation in the popularity of driving, makes it reasonable to believe that the horse will never be entirely superseded by any mechanical contrivance; therefore, a pavement should be designed to meet the requirements of the horse as well as that of the motor. In this connection, nearly all of the standard pavements fall short, and it is toward the production of one of more ideal type that some engineers and park men are now working. Such a pavement should present an easy riding, malleable, and slightly elastic surface of a color which will be restful to the eyes, and which will not draw

the heat, as in the case of the black asphalt pavements. It should emit no disagreeable odor, should not crack or chip in cold weather, nor become sticky or waxy under summer use. It must be easily cleaned, sanitary and dustless. It should present a surface rough enough to prevent skidding or slipping, yet it should be sufficiently smooth to present a good appearance, and to cause no vibration while being traversed.

Inasmuch as nearly all park systems have at present well constructed macadam roads which may serve as foundations, it is but necessary to secure a wearing coat of from one inch to two inches in thickness which will be able to withstand traffic for several years. To secure such a wearing coat, which shall embody the qualities mentioned is now the object of some experimentation. At present the principal binding materials available are the various forms of tar and asphalt, the latter being by far the most important, and containing the two principal components, asphaltine and petroline. In most forms of asphalt pavements, an excessive amount of asphaltine is used, with the result that the pavement is hard and resistant. Petroline, which may be said to be the life of asphalt, and which gives to it its elasticity, and cementitious properties, can be used to advantage in larger proportions in park pavements. The mixing of coal tar with asphalt is resorted to in some cases, and probably is not detrimental if used in small quantities. Its low range of ductility, and its tendency to become brittle, due to the loss of its volatile oils, however, should limit its use. Experimental roads are now being constructed by first obtaining a binder melting at from one hundred and sixty degrees to two hundred and twenty degrees Fahrenheit, and which seems to fulfill the qualities demanded. This binder is incorporated with the road metal in various ways. In one instance it was heated up to three hundred and fifteen degrees, and poured into the interstices of the macadam composed of limestone three inches in diameter, after it had been thoroughly compacted by rolling. Before the binder could have a chance to cool, heated sand was spread upon the surface and rolled. One application of oil emulsion was then made to the surface in order to soften up a part of the binder so that it would work through the sand finish. Two pieces of road constructed in this way are now presenting an unusually good appearance. In another case, the binder is being mixed by machinery with carefully graded road material ranging from fine sand to three-quarter-inch stone, and is rolled upon a previously prepared surface in a two-inch layer; a flush coat of asphalt is then applied and spread in place with rubber squeegees, after which a coat of coarse sand is applied, and rolled thoroughly into the flush coat.

Surfacings of the kinds mentioned can be laid at a cost of from forty cents to sixty cents per square yard. In experimental work of this kind, where special results are looked for, everything depends upon a suitable binder. As a rule, park superintendents and engineers are greatly deficient in the knowledge of the theory and practice of road construction where bitumen is employed as a filler, and it will be only by continued and systematic experiments that success will be achieved. It is necessary in carrying on a series of experiments of this kind that each binder shall be subjected to a thorough physical and chemical test. By employing the same person in all cases to make such tests, and by carefully tabulating and comparing records, good pieces of work can be duplicated by means of rigid specifications in the purchase of material. This is a point which should be given careful consideration in all road work where bitumens are employed, whether for mere surfacing or for work of a more permanent character.

An animated discussion of this paramount subject followed and Superintendent Wirth, of Minneapolis, wanted



ALONG MINNEHAHA PARKWAY.

to know the best oil to use on gravel roads, which are almost exclusively the highways of the Minneapolis park system.

Mr. West thought they should adopt one of two plans: Either buy the cheap-

W. R. Adams, of Omaha, had found a gas residuum an excellent dust layer for the peculiar soil conditions of that city.

A paper on "Park Commissions and Administrations," by Superintendent J.

good knowledge of ornamental horticulture and landscape gardening. It is equally important that he should be intelligent and energetic enough to assume responsibility and initiative, when the interest of the department demands it. To him all reports of subordinates should be made, and all communications to the board of commission-



DRIVE ALONG LAKE CALHOUN, MINNEAPOLIS.

est oil, which is a paraffine oil, and apply in small quantities just to keep the dust down, or else clean the roads of detritus, and try to incorporate into them an asphaltic oil. He considered it a mistake to try to build a road of paraffine oils, as the paraffine not only has no binding qualities in itself, but will destroy the binding properties of the stone.

J. W. Rodgers, of Cincinnati, had used an emulsion similar to the one described by Mr. West, and had found it satisfactory, except that it was slippery on grades.

W. H. Dunn, of Kansas City, said that they were to try to give the oil the bituminous qualities by heating it; this preparation they had found to work successfully on grades. He also thought that the light oiling was the proper treatment for Mr. Wirth's gravel roads. On hard, dry roads Mr. Dunn had also used Tarvia as a binder and afterward oiled the road with Utah asphalt heated to 200 degrees, and had gotten good results.

A. Pettigrew, of Boston, was read by the secretary, and discussed. Both this paper and Mr. West's were referred to the bulletin committee for printing, and votes of thanks extended to their authors. Mr. Pettigrew's paper was as follows:

Park Administration

Your secretary has billed me to give the association a paper on park commissioners and administration.

The subject of park commissioners has been discussed so recently in our Bulletin that it seems unnecessary for me to say anything on the subject; furthermore, it is doubtful in my mind if its discussion would be proper or profitable.

The subject of park administration, however, is of the utmost importance to us all; so much depends upon the manner in which it is conducted that too much study cannot be given to the devising of ways and means of doing the work intelligently and economically.

There are various methods under which the executive and working forces of a park department are organized. Without criticising any method, I will endeavor to outline a plan of organization which is born of experience and practice.

The chief executive of the board should be the general superintendent, who should be one of wide experience and possess a

crs with reference to the park department should be made by him.

The general superintendent's staff may consist of one or more engineers and one or more assistant superintendents, as may be necessary.

The engineer should be one who can cut loose from exact lines and grades when, by an adaptation of existing circumstances, an artistic effect can be produced or a saving made. This is especially important in constructive work. While a good engineer cannot know too much about horticulture, he should, at least, know trees and shrubs fairly well, and have a knowledge of their soil requirements.

Assistant superintendents should possess, in degree, the same qualifications as those indicated for the superintendent. They should be assigned each to a definite district and be responsible for the prompt and efficient execution of the work; therefore, they should possess a large capacity for executive work.

Under the assistant superintendents there should be foremen who are experienced in handling men and work. While it is not absolutely necessary for foremen in construction work to have horticultural knowledge, yet it would be helpful in the prosecution of their work. In maintenance work, however, it is indispensable that foremen should be trained horticulturists. For this reason it will be found to be a good plan in the maintenance work of the department to divide the park system into districts, placing a gardener, with sufficient men to

do the work, in each district. I find men with nursery experience good for this charge. They should know trees and shrubs, be able to direct the planting and care of them and the care of walks and lawns, have a sense of order and cleanliness, and be able to handle small gangs of men. In this way one of the most important features of successful park management can be secured; that is to say, the well-being and appearance of trees, shrubs, and all that goes to make pleasing park landscapes. The responsibility placed upon the gardeners has the effect of inducing a spirit of emulation among them, to vie with each other in efforts to surpass in excellence of work.

As to the greenhouse and flower garden, I am of opinion that such features should be confined to one spot, and call the place a garden. The promiscuous dotting of flower beds and splashes of color in parks is inharmonious, and it is certainly expensive as compared with results. Furthermore, I have found such a system provocative of jealousy. One locality thinks it is not equally favored as another, and, in the effort to appease, further extension is made; and thus it goes on, until what is really a florid, unnatural, and evanescent feature of park adornment attains an undue prominence, equaled only by its cost. This criticism applies only to exotic bedding plants. Hardy, perennial plants and spring bulbs can be naturalized in the grass and on the borders of shrubbery, and in a natural and effective manner. This style of gardening can be handled by the district gardeners. If, however, you have greenhouses and have exotic bedding out to do, a competent plants-

much material to be moved, that it is more of the nature of adapting surface conditions, which cannot be sufficiently explained by plans and specifications to enable one to profit, yet such can be done by intelligent foremen under proper direction. Road-making I have also found to be more than compensated for in quality, if a little more costly when done by the park force.

A repair department effects a saving of time and money. This may include carpenters, plumbers, blacksmiths, painters, machinists, and pipe-fitters, a harness-maker, a grinder, and a saw-sharpener. These can be all under one foreman. A little machinery and power is also a great convenience.

As to purchases, a good practice is to have samples submitted with proposals, and select for recommendation to the board according to quality as compared with price, keeping the samples for reference. All requisitions for supplies should be referred to the assistant superintendent, thence to the superintendent for approval.

For convenience in entering into the books, each foreman or gardener in charge of men should make a daily report of expenditures under the proper account for labor, which footing should correspond with his time-book total for the same day, suitable blanks being furnished to each foreman for this purpose.

Small parks or playgrounds do not need the supervision of a foreman; worthy laborers can be appointed to the charge with a slight increase of pay; if more than one man is needed, common laborers can be detailed to assist. I find this plan to work very well.

For conducting the play or work in chil-

ter are much appreciated by the workmen.

The care of materials and tools is hard to regulate under any inexpensive system; the simplest is to have a general storehouse in charge of a storekeeper, who shall issue stores only on the requisition of a foreman, charging the issue to the signer of the requisition. When stores are given out to replace broken tools, the broken tools should be handed in to the storekeeper as evidence. The storekeeper should be alert to investigate any suspicious requisitions.

As to the number of men required for maintenance work, no estimate can be given, so much depends upon the quality of the work and the amount of money available. Statistics of the cost per acre for park maintenance in various cities in the United States show that the cost varies from over \$700 per acre to less than \$100 per acre.

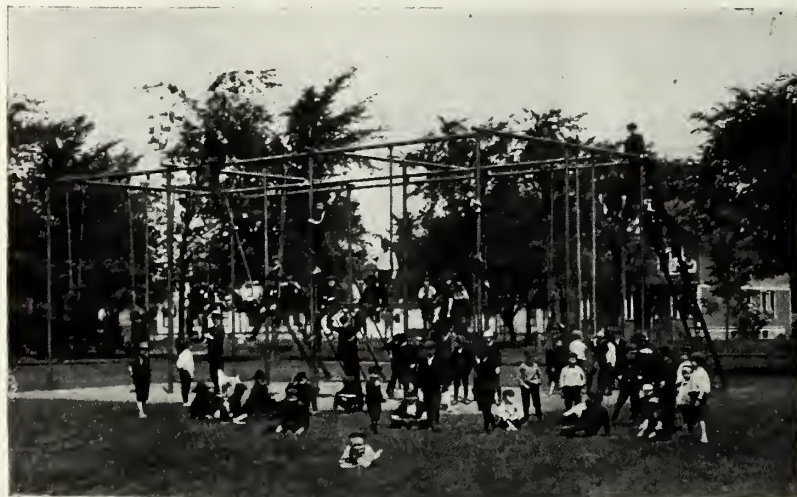
A query from the question box for a good sand-spreading machine was answered by Mr. West, who recommended a small push cart in which the sand passes through the bottom and falls on a wheel suspended horizontally and rotated by a belt. The sand is thrown off by centrifugal force and distributed very evenly. For small work those answer very well and for larger jobs one could be built on the same principle.

Another question which brought out much discussion was as to whether, in small cities, it is wiser for the park superintendent to maintain his own greenhouse or to buy what he needs from local florists. There was a wide difference of opinion on the subject. Arthur Hay, Springfield, Ill.; C. E. Keith, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. W. Thompson, Seattle; W. H. Dunn, of Kansas City; H. S. Keffer, of Cedar Rapids; J. W. Rodgers, Cincinnati; W. R. Adams, Omaha, and Mr. Wirth were among the speakers. Park men from the larger cities, who gave opinions, were generally agreed that the park greenhouse is an advantage, while some of those from smaller cities, who have only about \$500 a year, or less to expend, thought it cheaper to buy from florists.

Tuesday evening was the association's night at Lake Harriet, and with a program by the Minneapolis Park Band especially dedicated to them, and a sail on this beautiful little lake, they were not for a moment allowed to forget that they were the city's guests. The program makes such interesting reading that we print it herewith:

1. Park Superintendents of U. S. A.—Bellstedt
2. Overture—"Botanical" Cowell
3. Waltz—"Bulletin and Dues" Mulford
4. Cornet Solo Selected
Mr. Herman Bellstedt
5. Selection—"Runaway" Amrhy
Intermission.
6. Conglomeration—"No Dust Nor Flies
on Us" West and Dunn
7. Polka Eccentric—"Statistical" Parker
8. Greeting from the East—"Hello, Hello,
Connecticut" Keith
9. March—"Minneapolis Makes Good"
..... Guetter
Dedicated to Supt. Theo. Wirth.

Wednesday's all-day tour of the park system in automobiles, covered most of the principal parks and drives, in a



PLAYGROUND, LOGAN PARK.

man will be required for the head, with a sufficient corps of gardeners.

The barn foreman, by reason of his close association with the teamsters, I find to be the best head under which to place street sprinkling for dust suppression; otherwise, teamsters are subject to the gardener or foreman of the district in which they may be at work.

Old or partly disabled men can be used for paper-picking or cleaning up, under the charge of the district gardeners.

Road-making and road repairs require a special equipment, which it is economy to keep steadily employed. With regard to grading, I prefer to do it with the park force. Park grading is so simple, just so

dren's playgrounds we employ women, preferably school teachers, as they have better control over the children. They are available for this work each day after 4:15 p. m., and on Saturdays, also each day from 9 a. m. until 6 p. m. during school vacation.

The gardeners and foremen in charge of small gangs on maintenance work should be furnished with tool-boxes on wheels for the ordinary tools needed in this work, they should also have portable sanitary closets; these conveniences prevent much loss of time. Foremen of construction gangs should have portable shanties, with cook stove and the attendance of a boy before lunch time to warm any food which may require warming. Little attentions of this charac-

thirty-five mile ride that gave the visitors an insight into the remarkable richness and diversity of natural beauty and the magnificent opportunities for park building that make the Minneapolis system one of the most remarkable in the country. Sixteen touring cars, and one large sight-seeing machine comfortably accommodated the party, which was "personally conducted," to everybody's comfort and satisfaction, by Mr. Asa Paine, president of the Minneapolis Automobile Club, who led off in the first car with Messrs. Wirth, Cowell, Northrup, and a bugler, whose guiding blasts kept everybody in line and allowed no one to loaf or get lost.

Loring Park was the first stop and the party gathered about a formal bed on on the edge of the lake, where "Welcome A. P. S." was planted in the lawn to listen to Secretary J. A. Ridgway tell something about this tract. Loring Park was one of the city's first acquisitions. It includes 40 acres and was once a cow pasture. The lawns and planting were in beautiful condition, and the border planting was especially admired. The new pavilion recently illustrated in *PARK AND CEMETERY*, presented to the park by Mr. Loring was seen across the lake.

From here the drive led out past the Parade and along Kenwood Parkway to the boulevard that circles the Lake of the Isles. Some real park building was in progress here, and another stop was made to see the dredges and other machinery making lawns out of swamps and a sound gravel beach out of mud bottoms. The sand is pumped up from a depth of 35 feet and distributed along the beach in pipes. On the other side of the lake the original marsh could be seen and the remarkable transformation that was awaiting it lay beneath the feet of the visitors. The Lake of the Isles Park includes 155.6 acres.

Lake Calhoun, the next in the chain of beautiful lakes that makes the system unique, is separated from Lake of the Isles by a narrow strip of land which has been acquired by the board, and the two lakes are to be connected by a canal. Along Calhoun Terrace the drive that is to be extended clear-around the lake, a fine view of this largest of the four lakes was given. It covers nineteen acres of water surface. Through Interlachen Park, a natural tract of 20 acres, situated as its name would indicate, a complete circle was made around Lake Harriet, passing the lookout and the pavilion, over a rarely picturesque drive that winds along the high wooded banks. Harriet is very nearly circular and about one mile across, making a sheet of water admirably suited to all kinds of water and ice sports.

Lyndale Farmstead, the site of the park service buildings, including storehouses, stables and machine shop was the next station for the tourists. Here they saw the new brick and concrete building in process of erection to take the place of the one destroyed by fire last winter. This one is to be thoroughly fireproof, and is fitted up as a boat storage house, the boats being run in on trolleys and placed on iron rails projecting from the walls. The build-

served here in Minnehaha pavilion by the park commissioners to 102 members and guests. President Northrup, Dr. W. W. Folwell, former president of the board, and Mr. Asa Paine, president of the Minneapolis Automobile Club, made after-dinner speeches appropriate to the occasion and the surroundings. After luncheon the party was photographed in front of the building, then descended into the glen, had another picture taken with the falls for a back-



THE MINNEAPOLIS PARK BAND.

ing is to cost \$20,000. Mr. Wirth's portable band stand, illustrated in our report of last year's convention, and familiarly known as the band wagon, was an object of careful examination.

Going back along Lake Harriet Drive to where it meets Minnehaha Parkway, this six-mile drive was reached, and the ride resumed along Minnehaha creek to the park and falls of the same name. The falls of Minnehaha have been celebrated since Longfellow sung of the deeds of Hiawatha. They are the great natural wonder of the Northwest, and are second to Niagara in size alone. The creek is the outlet of Lake Minnetonka, from which it winds a sinuous course of 25 miles, and plunges over this fifty-foot fall just before it enters the Mississippi. Below the falls the stream follows a beautiful glen, which is included in Minnehaha Park. The park embraces about 140 acres and the grounds of the Soldiers' Home adjoining practically add 40 acres more. This park contains a zoological collection and a pony track, and is a favorite resort of picnic parties.

A bounteous banquet-luncheon was

served here in Minnehaha pavilion by the park commissioners to 102 members and guests. President Northrup, Dr. W. W. Folwell, former president of the board, and Mr. Asa Paine, president of the Minneapolis Automobile Club, made after-dinner speeches appropriate to the occasion and the surroundings. After luncheon the party was photographed in front of the building, then descended into the glen, had another picture taken with the falls for a back-

ground, then down through the glen and up to the soldiers' home grounds where the picture of the automobiles shown here was taken, and the drive renewed. Fort Snelling, the largest army garrison in the northwest, occupying a site of 2,000 acres overlooking the gorge of the Mississippi midway between Minneapolis and St. Paul, was the next point visited and a magnificent view of the great river enjoyed from the Fort Snelling bridge. Returning by the river road west, along the banks glimpses of some further grandeurs of the Father of Waters were seen at intervals and then a halt made at Riverside Park, where a typical playground was inspected. It was a busy day here; games of playground ball and girls' basket ball were in progress and the apparatus of the outdoor gymnasium in active service. C. T. Booth, the supervisor of playgrounds was on hand to explain things and the members were much interested.

The return trip led along the river road east, through the grounds of the University of Minnesota, the Town and Country Club, through the milling district and across the bridge near St. An-

tlony Falls and back through the heart of the city. A complete account of the Minneapolis park system, with map and illustrations, appeared in *PARK AND CEMETERY* last April. It was a day of unique sights and delightful experiences for everyone and is written large in association history.

At the Wednesday evening session at the West Hotel, J. F. Foster, Superintendent of the South Park system of Chicago, presented a paper on "Concessions," which was given the unanimous approval of the meeting. Mr. Foster's paper will be printed in an early issue of *PARK AND CEMETERY*.

Several members heartily supported Mr. Foster's position that concessions are wholly undesirable. On motion of Mr. Dunn, it was unanimously voted the sense of the association that concessions in parks were undesirable. Mr. Foster's paper was referred to the printing committee with instructions to print and circulate it as soon as possible.

A paper on "Concrete Construction in Relation to Park Work," by Jens Jensen, Superintendent of the West Park System of Chicago, was read by the secretary, as Mr. Jensen was unable to be present. This subject opened up a very interesting and animated discussion, which will be printed in a future issue of *PARK AND CEMETERY*, with Mr. Jensen's paper.

C. T. Booth, Supervisor of playgrounds of Minneapolis, told of the playground work done in the six city playgrounds and described the methods of administration and the apparatus used. The supervision cost this season \$1,500, the six instructors alternating in serving the different grounds.

In the discussion which followed on the responsibility of the park authorities for accidents in the playgrounds, it was the consensus of opinion that where the proper precautions were taken there was no liability and no one knew of a case where damages had been recovered.

The nominating committee, Messrs. Hay, Adams and Amrhy, reported two candidates for each office and after some lively voting the following officers were elected:

President, John W. Duncan, Boston; vice-presidents, Charles E. Keith, Bridgeport, Conn.; John Henderson, Montreal; M. H. West, Lincoln Park, Chicago; J. W. Rodgers, Cincinnati; Theodore Wirth, Minneapolis; J. W. Thompson, Seattle; secretary-treasurer, F. L. Mulford, Harrisburg, Pa.

It was voted to hold next year's meeting in Seattle. Harrisburg was a close rival of the city on the coast, but the fact that the Alaskan exposition is

to be held at Seattle next summer decided the question in favor of that city.

The official business of the evening was concluded with the appointment of a committee on final resolutions and the election of Henry T. Blake, of New Haven, as an honorary member. The committee on resolutions was composed of: J. F. Foster, Chicago; W. H. Dunn, Kansas City; F. L. Mulford, Harrisburg, Pa.

The third day was devoted entirely to Lake Minnetonka, and was much too short to get enough of the beauties of the finest of Minnesota's 3,000 lakes. Special cars landed the members at Excelsior, where a chartered boat, "The White Bear," just the right size to accommodate the entire party, with plenty of room to spare, gathered them in for a bewildering cruise about the countless inlets and channels that make a shore line of 115 miles in a lake about twelve miles long. Every turn seemed to bring new vistas of blue water; new delights of wooded shores with palatial country homes overlooking the waters from every opening. Landings were made at several of these and some fine effects in landscape gardening studied at close range. Park Commissioner E. J. Phelps had particular charge of this part of the tour, and his handsome residence was one of those visited. It was well along in the afternoon when the boat landed at Big Island, where a generous outdoor banquet was spread under the majestic trees.

When everybody had done full justice to this, the benches were arranged in a circle and in this forest auditorium overlooking the lake the last official words of the convention were said. President Northrup of the park commission was master of ceremonies and introduced Commissioner Phelps as the

the Commodore of Minnetonka. Mr. Phelps told something of the history of the beautiful lake that surrounded them, of its development as a resort, its sports, its people and its management.

President Cowell was called upon and expressed the earnest appreciation of the association for the handsome treatment of the Minneapolis people and an appreciation of the beauties of her parks. Superintendent Foster of Chicago, the next speaker, aptly summed up the general opinion of the park system as follows:

"Nature has done a great deal for Minneapolis that Chicago has had to do in an artificial way. The wonder of it is that so many things are brought together here. Many cities have beautiful rivers or gorges or lakes, and a few have falling water, but Minneapolis has all of these, and I know of no other city so fortunate, although Quebec comes nearest."

W. F. Decker, vice-president of the park board, told of the management of Big Island, which is owned by the Twin City Rapid Transit Company and maintained chiefly as a picnic grounds. Chas. E. Keith of Bridgeport, Conn., brought down the trees with his famous Hello recitation, W. H. Dunn spoke for Kansas City, Harry L. Manss for Cincinnati, and Theodore Wirth advised everybody to get a park board like his and then go ahead.

The closing word was spoken by Mr. Charles M. Loring, who paid tribute to the industry and efficiency of Secretary Ridgway, and invited everybody to come back individually or collectively in a few years and see what Superintendent Wirth had accomplished with his material.

The party scattered at the close of the meeting to wander about the island



LILY POND, COMO PARK, ST. PAUL.



INDIAN MOUNDS AND PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
Indian Mounds Park, St. Paul.

till the boat left for Excelsior, where cars were waiting for the return to the city.

Friday the majority of the visiting members went to St. Paul for a view of the parks of that city. They were met at Como Park by Superintendent Fred Nussbaumer, who showed them around the grounds of this great park in automobiles. Como is the pride of St. Paul, a great landscape park of 415 acres, that includes every feature that could be incorporated into a park. There are two great lakes, natural forests and hills, a deer preserve, a famous lily pond, gardens of every kind with a profusion of well-grown plants in every style of planting, from the old-fashioned perennial garden to a realistic carpet-bed representation of the Gates Ajar. It has open meadows and cool woods, long drives and woodland paths, band concerts and boating, and is the gardener's paradise.

From here the party took cars for the state capitol and went through the building with guides who explained its beauties. After a luncheon at The Frederick as guests of Mr. Nussbaumer, the party left for Indian Mounds Park at the other end of the city. From these great mounds is one of the finest views in the United States, giving a magnificent panorama of the Mississippi and the Twin Cities. This park, with the State Fish Hatchery adjoining, includes about 133 acres.

One of the most interesting and useful institutions in St. Paul, the free public baths on Harriet Island in the Mississippi river, was the last place on the visiting list in this city. These baths were established through the efforts of Dr. Justus Ohage, who turned them over to the city in 1901. The baths are free, a nominal charge being made for soap, towel, suits and locker. The equipment cost \$33,400. The island also has a menagerie, a gymnasium, picnic grounds, a public kitchen, a dancing pavilion, and a day nursery for small children. A laundry is maintained which washes,

surgically clean, all the suits and towels. It has a capacity of 12,000 suits and 25,000 towels a day. The number of bathers varies from 150,000 to 200,000 a season.

Among the Out-of-Town Guests Were:

Prof. J. F. Cowell, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. H. West, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Dunn, Kansas City, Mo.; G. Champion, Winnipeg; C. U. Fohn, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Arthur Hay, Springfield, Ill.; H. S. Keffer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; F. L. Mulford and wife, Harrisburg, Pa.; A. Pinoteau, Montreal; John Henderson and wife, Montreal; J. Crepeau and wife, Montreal; L. Mendenhall and wife, Duluth; C. O. E. Boehm, Davenport, Ia.; Chas. Halble, Newburg, N. Y.; O. E. Wolff, Cedar Rapids; John H. Hemingway, Worcester; W. L. Cukerski, Grand Rapids, Mich.; G. X. Amrhyn, New Haven; Chas. E. Keith, Bridgeport, Conn.; W. R. Adams, Omaha; J. F. Foster, Chicago; J. W. Thompson, Seattle; Benj. E. Gage, Chicago; J. W. Rodgers, Cincinnati; Chas. G. Carpenter and wife, Milwaukee; W. S. Helzer, Rockford, Ill.; Richard H. Tacke, Lexington, Ky.; H. C. Helm, Duluth; Wm. G. MacLean, Madison, Wis.; James C. Williams, Erie, Pa.; L. S. Cole, Chicago, Ill.; Harry L. Manss, Cincinnati; R. F. Geeseka, Chicago; W. A. Finckelburg, Winona, Minn.; Nelson Bennett, Tacoma, Wash.; W. E. Keach, Chicago; A. Phelps Wyman, Chicago; O. H. Sample, PARK AND CEMETERY, Chicago.

¡Echoes

The official greeting is "Hello!"

Theodore Wirth made a speech which he said was the hardest work he did; he made a hit, however, when he said: "If you ain't got a board like mine, you gotta get one."

President Northrup of the park board says they are thinking of enlarging the board from fifteen to twenty-five to have enough men to hang onto the superintendent's coat tails.

Secretary Mulford also made himself famous with a speech when he was re-elected. It contains some original and forceful thoughts that ought to be conveyed to the members who were absent as well as those who were there. Mr. Mulford spoke, in full, as follows: "Write your bulletins; pay your dues."

Mr. Charles M. Loring paid the penalty of his many years of useful service to the parks by being called on for a speech at every stopping place.

Harrisburg made a good fight for the next meeting, but J. W. Thompson, of

Seattle, and Nelson Bennett, of Tacoma, carried it away with them. It was an open question as to whether their success was due to a desire to see the Alaskan Exposition or to investigate Mr. Bennett's statistics about the height of those mountains.

A. Phelps Wyman, landscape gardener, of Chicago, while he was in Minneapolis, made a strong plea in the Minneapolis Journal for the acquiring of public park land on the shores of Lake Minnetonka, which are fast being acquired for private residence purposes. Mr. Wyman suggests the appointment of a metropolitan or county park commission to acquire and preserve these beautiful shores before it is too late.

"The trade" was represented by: L. S. Cole, of Swain Nelson & Sons, Chicago; B. E. Gage, of the Peterson Nurseries, Chicago; W. E. Keach, of "Tartaria," Chicago; A. Phelps Wyman, landscape architect, Chicago; and Ernest E. Jones, of the Edman Selling Agency, of Minneapolis, who exhibited at one of the meetings a metal protector for the bottom of shoes of workmen who use a spade or for other work that wears on the sole of the shoe. He is to market the device to parks and cemeteries.

OILED ROADS IN KANSAS

EDITOR PARK AND CEMETERY: I desire to take some exceptions to the article entitled "Dust Suppression and Macadam Road Making" appearing in your August number. This city and county are located in the oil belt of Kansas and has had considerable experience with oil for road purposes and to date has had nothing but complete success from its use.

We have used it on our rock roads (macadam) with the effect of doing away entirely with the dust nuisance. Kansas City the troubles due to the ravages of the elements and attrition of vehicles, especially automobiles, have now all been settled by the use of road oil (a residuum of crude) and

(Continued on p. 1A)



CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS MEET AT KANSAS CITY



For the fourth time in its history and the first time in ten years the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents has met west of the great father of waters, the order of these occasions being Minneapolis, '93; St. Louis, '96; Omaha, '98; and the twenty-second annual convention at Kansas City, August 11, 12 and 13, 1908.

The attendance was good, the program excellent, the atmospheric conditions far more agreeable than some had anticipated, the park and boulevard systems a revelation, the cemeteries beautiful in plan and modern in management, all combining to make the business sessions, the sight seeing and the tours of inspection thoroughly enjoyable and profitable.

Headquarters were at the Coates House and the business sessions on the first day were held in the Casino, a convention hall convenient to the hotel.

President Fred R. Diering presided and George W. Crecy offered prayer. Hon. T. T. Crittenden, Jr., mayor of Kansas City, extended a most cordial greeting to the visitors and had some pleasant things to say about the attractive features and progressive spirit of the city, which he confidently believed would within twenty-five years be the greatest inland city in the United States in population, excepting Chicago.

Edward G. Carter, Chicago, made a fitting reply to the mayor's welcome, and took occasion to call attention to the tendency to impose upon cemeteries additional public memorial days by fraternal organizations who have shown a disposition to observe separate days for such ceremonies. Mr. Carter said:

"The sentiment of Decoration Day is that of patriotic expression and Christian unselfishness; it is a day for all the people, and the cemetery gates are universally open to all who seek admittance, and we cheerfully seek to meet this public demand. But of recent years some of those important and influential organizations which have accomplished so much in the way of good and charity and fraternalism, have shown a disposition to keep separate and distinct memorial days for their own use. Now, so far as this contemplates a public use and occupation of the cemeteries, this demand is decidedly unfair and, I think, has never been well considered by the men who have advocated it and promoted it. The groundwork of the objection to the demand is found in the imposition which it entails upon our private lot owners; and while these lot owners have been willing to sacrifice their individual feelings to the national character of Decoration Day, May 30, they can hardly be expected to yield the personal privacy of their lots to the demands of lesser interests. The idea of large public gatherings in a cemetery, with unlimited attendance, and the attraction of music and oratory, at a number of different times, is one a cemetery superintendent cannot think of with favor or even toleration. It is not intended here, Mr. Mayor, to enter into a thorough discussion of this subject, but rather to place ourselves on record as entering a protest against the multiplying of public celebrations in our cemeteries, and to do this in such a manner as to put upon inquiry and search the consciences of these gentlemen who have sought to encourage it."

President Diering read his annual address, which was in part as follows:

President Diering's Address:

Since the organization of this association, 22 years ago, the greatest stride in the development of the cemetery has been the universal adoption of the landscape lawn plan. This we know is the beauty phase of the cemetery of today; it has established simplicity, naturalness and beauty. By our visitations we see these effects everywhere, suggestions appeal to us, we are inspired with new thoughts and ideas for the advancement of landscape work.

The commercial interests of each and every city will bear me out in stating that system is a most important factor in every line of business. It applies with equal force to the members of this association. System in the office, system in the grounds, system with the employee, and system everywhere. Records have been reproduced on new lines by the card system and improved devices. Records are simplified, improved, expense of maintaining same greatly reduced, with corresponding saving of time. System in the grounds; organization, method, and order. System among the employees, particularly with those who have the actual care of the interments, their manner and attire should be appropriate to their task. Many cemeteries provide a uniform which makes a good impression upon the lot owners. A thorough system of discipline, exacting courtesy and tender sympathy in their dealings with the grief stricken. What becomes commonplace with the cemetery employee is a matter of deep concern to the bereaved lot owner, who is entitled to, and should always receive, respectful treatment without regard to their station in life.

The perpetual care provision is another of the great achievements of advancement for the welfare and future preservation. This subject has a wide diversion of opinion regarding the establishment of adequate rates for its maintenance. Most generally the statutes provide additional means for the receiving of moneys by will or otherwise, as bequests or endowments.



JUNCTION OF HILLSIDE DRIVES AND NATURAL RETAINING WALL.
Mount Washington Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo.

as a trust fund, for the special care of its lots, for the repair, preservation or renewal of any tomb, monument or other structures and the planting and cultivating of trees, shrubs and flowers.

This is a most valued provision for the cemetery and should be more vigorously urged and recommended, particular care being given by the cemetery officials who should be required to maintain their individual lots in good condition.

Combining the two funds, namely: the Perpetual Care Fund, which is derived from a percentage of sales, and the Trust Fund by endowment, should without doubt provide ample means for future maintenance.

All that has been said applies with particular force to the superintendent or official of the smaller cemetery, whose position can be greatly improved by cultivating the acquaintance of local societies, either horticultural or civic improvement, and associating therewith, thereby establish a certain prestige by attracting attention of the leading people of the local town, thus exciting public interest, which would prove mutually profitable for all interested. The local press should be ad-

Following out this plan I have accordingly modified my remarks so that all available time may be devoted to presentation of topics as outlined by the committee.

It is with deep sorrow that we have been afflicted very recently with the loss of one of our most active members, Brother John M. Boxell, superintendent of Oakland Cemetery of St. Paul, Minn., who was suddenly stricken down in the prime of life and has passed on to the higher and more sacred life beyond.

The report of Secretary and Treasurer Frank Eurich showed the membership to be 208, exclusive of those who joined at Kansas City. The funds of the association are in a better condition than they have been in for several years. The receipts for the year from membership fees, dues and sales of annual reports were \$656.75, disbursements \$488.88. The president appointed the

far reaching. This method exterminated chipmunks from "Forest Home," Milwaukee, in two days. Caution must be exercised in handling the bi-sulphide, as it is dangerous to inhale the gas, and is inflammable.

The use of weed-killers on roads was discussed and established the fact that to get the best results the roads must be thoroughly soaked before the weed-killing solution is applied. The best results come from applying it in the spring when the solution can more readily get to the roots of the weeds. "Herbicide," "Fairmount" and "Target" brands had all been used satisfactorily, as had salt, caustic soda and crude oil. Tarvia, while not used as a weed killer, makes the ground impervious to air and mois-



ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENTS IN CONVENTION AT KANSAS CITY.
Mount Washington Cemetery, August 12, 1908.

vised of proposed or contemplated improvements; this would stimulate local interest.

Publicity demands attention and is the best means of creating interest on the part of trustees or directors.

The majority of associations both mercantile and professional support and subscribe to an official organ. The Association of American Cemetery Superintendents boasts of PARK AND CEMETERY, which devotes its columns to interesting articles on subjects very closely allied to the work of all cemetery superintendents, especially the development of landscape features of the modern cemetery. This publication will be found an efficient help in arousing interest both of the lot owners and the trustees in contemplated or needed improvements.

PARK AND CEMETERY should be on file at every cemetery as a record for ready reference.

Our executive committee has been guided very largely in planning for this convention by the replies received in response to question blanks sent to all members of the association. The general sentiment prevails that this and future gatherings should be more directly confined to actual business, allowing plenty of time for discussions, the reading of papers, and the inspection of cemeteries and parks. Threshing out those points which are of vital interest to our members, should form a large part of the program.

usual sessional committees to which it was decided to add the committee on inspection of cemeteries, which will be appointed regularly hereafter. A new advisory committee was announced, with Matthew P. Brazill, J. C. Dix and W. N. Rudd as members.

"How to rid the cemetery of gophers, chipmunks and moles," brought out a number of experiences with these troublesome little animals. Trapping, filling the runways with water; sweet potatoes cut in cubes and poisoned with crystals of strychnine; poisoned hickory nuts; tamping the runways and bi-sulphide of carbon were all recommended. In Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis, which is in what is known as the "Gopher State," bi-sulphide of carbon has been found most effective. It is applied by putting five or six drops of the bi-sulphide on a pledget of cotton, which is placed in the holes, and a piece of sod laid over the opening. The fumes are deadly and

ture, so that no vegetable life can penetrate it.

The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on the applications for membership as follows:

New Members

George E. Lane, Supt. "Pine Grove," Lynn, Mass.; A. W. F. Lee, "City Cemetery," Cordell, Okla.; T. N. Campbell, Supt. "Mt. Hope," Webb City, Mo.; Daniel E. Bushnell, Secy. and Mgr., "Forest Hill," Chattanooga, Tenn.; Homer B. Gray, Supt. "Woodlawn," Kansas City, Kan.; Wm. Mittleback, Supt. "Walnut Grove," Boonville, Mo.; Frank Hotchkiss, Supt., "Bellefontaine," St. Louis, Mo.; A. E. Tweed, Supt., "Oakhill," Lawrence, Kan.; J. W. Stahl, Supt., "West Aurora," Aurora, Ill.; Wm. J. Barry, Supt., "Oakwood," Dixon, Ill.; John F. Hargrave, Asst. Supt., "Forest Hill," Jamaica Plains, Mass.; A. C. Wells, Supt., "Oak Grove," Kansas City, Kan.; Wm. Allen, Supt., "Homewood," Pittsburg, Pa.; R. Trigg, Supt., "Cedar Bluff," Rockford, Ill.; A. N. Soper, Supt., "Bluff City," Elgin, Ill.; J. H. Langenberg, Sec. and Supt., "St. Joseph," Appleton, Wis.; G. A. Burton, Supt., "Oak Grove," Coldwater, Mich.; H. Hodges, Chairman Cemetery Committee, Norfolk, Va.; A. Y. Allen, Sec., "Forest Hill," Memphis, Tenn.; Charles Eschenbaum, Supt., City Cemetery,



ELKS' REST, MOUNT WASHINGTON CEMETERY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Decatur, Tex.; Mathias Noll, Supt., "Mt. Vernon," Atchison, Kan.; G. H. Paden, Supt., "Park View," Hastings, Neb.; W. J. Stringer, "Grand Lawn," Rockport, Mich.; J. B. Chick, Sec., "Oak Grove," Le Roy, Ill.

The president extended the new membership a hearty welcome to the association.

The afternoon session, lasting from two to four o'clock, was devoted to addresses and reports from the officers of state associations.

"The Grading of Cemeteries," an instructive paper by O. C. Simonds, was read in his absence by Geo. L. Tilton, Graceland Cemetery, Chicago. The paper concluded with this suggestive bit of advice: "Let me ask the superintendents to look out of the car windows on their way home and note the hills and valleys and the contours of the fields, as the most instructive lessons in grading must be given to the eye rather than the ear. Downing called the beauty which you will see 'Nature's smiles,' and if you can put such smiles into your cemeteries you will be acting on the modern principle of making cemeteries cheerful places."

Frank Eurich read a brief sketch of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents, setting forth its object and some of the results it had accomplished during the twenty-two years of

its history. This address is to be printed for distribution among cemetery officials for the purpose of enlisting their interest in the association.

Wm. Crosbie, superintendent Washington Cemetery, Washington, Pa., who has made a study of forestry for years, read a plea for the judicious planting of trees to prevent a continuance of the disastrous floods resulting from the destruction of the forests. "From my own experience and observation at Washington, Pa., which is on the battle line of climatic warfare," said Mr. Crosbie, "I sincerely believe that all parts of the country would be benefited by the planting of trees. All superintendents of American cemeteries should make their influence felt for the public weal along this line in their various localities."

Judge C. A. Baldwin, president of Prospect Hill Cemetery, Omaha, Neb., addressed the convention. He commended the work of the cemetery makers and said that "beautiful cemeteries make good people, by awakening love—love to God, love to man, love to the living and love for the dead." He referred to the legal troubles between the city authorities and his cemetery superintendent at Omaha, which he attributed to the fact of the cemetery having been originally used by Indians and others

who were buried before Nebraska became a state.

State association reports were made by J. E. Miller, for Illinois; George Gossard, for Ohio; Geo. W. Creesy, for New England, all of whom said their associations were prospering and that recent meetings had been well attended.

Daniel E. Bushnell, secretary and manager Forest Hill, Chattanooga, Tenn., was introduced as a representative of the South, and spoke briefly on the relation of the cemetery managers to their lot owners.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to sight seeing in the business part of the city. The visitors were escorted to the top of one of the tallest office buildings, where they had an unbroken view of the city and country-side for miles around. The executive committee and their ladies were present to point out objects of interest in the landscape.

In the evening Sid J. Hare entertained the convention with a lantern slide exhibition to which the public had also been invited. Nearly three hundred slides were shown, many of them beautifully colored, illustrating scenes in modern American cemeteries, east and west, contrasting the old with the new.

and showing the best results that had been accomplished in cemetery development. With so many slides to exhibit there was only time for a passing comment by Mr. Hare as each picture was thrown upon the screen. These were supplemented by remarks by some of the visiting superintendents who had furnished pictures for the occasion, whose comments on the more important features of their respective cemeteries gave an added interest. This was pronounced one of the most profitable evenings the association had ever spent, and other lectures of this character will be the result.

On Wednesday morning a dozen or more private autos and a big car of the "sight-seeing" type conveyed the party over Kansas City's admirable boulevard system, through Elmwood Cemetery and a number of the smaller parks and parkways. Elmwood was established in 1872 and contains fifty-seven acres of hilly land traversed by winding drives. It is controlled by the lot owners, under the management of S. M. Hyer. The program for the morning did not allow time for an inspection of Elmwood, but what was seen of it from the autos created a favorable impression.

The visitors were agreeably surprised in what they saw on this delightful ride, and were fully agreed that Kansas City had a park and boulevard system of which its citizens might well be proud. The first acquisition of park lands began in Kansas City in 1895-96. Since

that time approximately 2,000 acres have been acquired by gift and purchase and over fifty miles of boulevards and park drives have been completed at an outlay representing in round numbers eight million dollars. To one unfamiliar with the rugged topography of the land, only an inadequate conception of what has been accomplished in this short space of time can be conveyed by this statement. High bluffs commanding distant views, and miles of picturesque limestone cliffs that flank the winding boulevards, have been preserved in all their natural beauty for remotest posterity. Play grounds for the children, public baths, golf links and all the latest improvements in park paraphernalia are being incorporated in the plans prepared and carried out under the direction of Geo. E. Kessler, who has been landscape architect since 1892. A more extended description of the park system is reserved for another issue.

The afternoon was spent at Mount Washington Cemetery, situated about five miles from the center of the city and reached by electric cars. Several views of these beautiful grounds are seen in the illustrations. The cemetery comprises four hundred acres of as picturesque landscape as are seldom seen within such confines. The highest point on the sloping hillside opposite the chapel is 125 feet above the lake, situated a short distance back of that building. The hillsides are beautifully wooded with native oak, elm, walnut,

linden, sycamore, hackberry, etc., and some very effective grouping of ornamental shrubbery and perennials has been done under the direction of Miss Edith Sutermeister, assistant to Geo. E. Kessler, the landscape architect of the cemetery. L. B. Root is superintendent and Geo. L. Nellis, comptroller. The Long Memorial Chapel is a handsome structure of 13th century Gothic architecture constructed of native limestone, with interior walls and window frames of Bedford oolitic. The ceilings, beams, seats, etc., are fumed oak and the floor mosaic. There are handsomely stained glass windows. Gas is used when artificial light is necessary. The chapel is 30x62 feet, has a seating capacity of eighty, and was erected by Mr. John Long as a memorial to his wife. It is for the free use of all denominations buried in the cemetery, and was built at a cost of \$30,000. Nearby stands the mausoleum of the Long family.

After a walk over the cemetery and posing for a group photograph, a session was held in the chapel, at which Mr. Kessler delivered an address on "The Cemetery," in which he said:

The Cemetery as a Park

In what I shall say this afternoon, I wish to emphasize the cemetery, while a place of rest, as being at the same time an essential portion of the park system of every city in the country. You can go hardly anywhere now in the United States where the cemetery itself is not as fine in appearance, as well kept, as any park and fully as attractive, not particularly as a pleasure resort, of course, but certainly as an attractive spot out of doors, where peo-



LONG MEMORIAL CHAPEL, MOUNT WASHINGTON CEMETERY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

ple can feel free to enjoy everything that nature presents to us in all the different forms in different parts of the world. And in that direction I think it worth while to call particular attention to the great contrasts we find in so many different cities. Of course the dominant note of the cemetery today as distinguished from a grave yard, if you please, is the park effect. In contrast with that I have in mind particularly one city in the country where for nearly two miles in length and perhaps a quarter to a half a mile in width there is a rich private cemetery that is one succession of stone yards, one after another, that in outline gives contrast and perhaps, if you please, the horrible example. Truly, therefore, it is a pleasure to see now in the development of the work a consistent effort towards maintaining the cemetery more as a park than as a burying ground. Undoubtedly, of course, the superintendents have all the trouble in the world in keeping the gentlemen who have charge of the financial end of it from saying that a stone shall go here or there against the rules and regulations of and the canons of good taste; but after all that becomes a minor thing. This property itself illustrates the park idea, as do so many of the larger cemeteries, of course, in the down town regions, where they do become essential portions of the pleasure drives. Throughout the whole country, where you gentlemen can work out your cemeteries in that way, you are but doing the same work exactly that the designers of great public work are doing; and every effort that you can make to avoid the conditions that I have mentioned will be immensely appreciated by those interested in particular properties, but especially by the whole city. In contrast with the great stone yards that you find throughout the country you can each of you think of your own properties where you have left open grounds, where you have planted bits of green, trees or shrubs, where you have avoided the garishness of too much floral schemes. I am sure the appreciation comes to you immediately in values as well as in good appearance.

It may be interesting to recall what some of the European cemeteries have been doing for centuries, which you will find in sharp contrast to the truly American idea of the cemetery as a park. It was my good fortune some years ago to be in Vienna on All Souls' Day. Vienna, with its two or three million of people, having really only one cemetery, a great municipal property, every portion of it enclosed partly by iron fence and partly by walls, every grave raised from one to two feet high, and on that particular day and especially in the evening a light burning on every grave. Of course the whole was an exceedingly interesting thing, but it illustrates the very great progress made in that direction and initiated in the United States. They are all going in that direction now, and they all imagine that they are the pioneers in the work; but if you will look back to the early work in this country you will find that it antedates everything in every other country, and perhaps the first and largest work of that kind is in "Spring Grove." From that everyone has developed in his own particular way a park that is well worthy everywhere of being incorporated into the park system. In St. Louis I have endeavored to incorporate the two great cemeteries on the north into the final park system by bringing Kings Highway into touch with it. In Indianapolis today we are working out a boulevard system that will take in "Crown Hill" on one side. In Syracuse, New York, I noticed not long ago the very beautiful showing made by "Oakwood" and "Morning-side" and a boulevard projected along the side of them shows these two properties to be perfect parks in themselves.

In the case of this property where we are today, although quite a distance east of the city, the Blue Ridge Road lying on the hills just west of us will undoubtedly become a part of the great system of pleasure drives,

and this property will be fitted into the Kansas City system.

The whole idea, however, that has impressed me regarding the incorporation of these properties into the public system is that, in the absence of the "stone-yard," the great open places of our cemeteries become as important as any of our parks or the open places of every city. And looking in that direction, I wish very much you might encourage your sales agents to sell land rather than to sell stone.

In the absence of W. H. Dunn, superintendent of the Kansas City parks, the subject of "Oiled Roads," which was to have been discussed by him, was ably handled by S. W. Benedict, assistant engineer of the Kansas City park

plied to a number of questions after concluding his paper. The subject proved of deep interest and the discussion of different road covering materials was continued until it was time to adjourn to return to the city.

Evening Session: Officers for the ensuing year were nominated as follows without a dissenting voice: For president, James Currie, Milwaukee, Wis.; vice-president, John Reid, Detroit, Mich.; secretary and treasurer, Frank Eurich, Detroit, Mich.

"Markers level with the ground" was discussed pro and con. Mr. Hare



DRIVE IN ROANOKE PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Showing Oiled Road and Rugged Scenery.

department. He said in part: "The first experiment was made in the fall of 1906 with light residuum oil, which proved of value as a dust layer and as a protection to the macadam from water through winter and spring. The oil used comes from Kansas and costs 80 cents per barrel of forty-two gallons. It is not the crude oil as it comes from the well, as this has little value as a road oil, but is a residuum from which the distillates, naphtha and kerosene, have been removed, and has a paraffine base. Oil with an asphaltic base, such as is used in Los Angeles, is a better road oil than one with a paraffine base. Thirty-three cars of oil were used in 1907, giving most of the macadam roads two applications, at a cost of \$10,671.44 for material and labor, or two-thirds as much as the old way of sprinkling with water, and the results in every way more satisfactory. No water from rain or snow penetrates the oiled surface and the road is dry as soon as the rain ceases or the snow melts. The freezing and thawing of winter and spring breaks the surface but little." Mr. Benedict described the methods used for heating, applying and distributing the oil and re-

thought they gave the best results. In "Mt. Hope," at Joplin, Mo., old markers are being cut and set level with the ground. Mr. Hobert said this method of setting markers was growing in favor at Lakewood, Minneapolis. The lot owners in a certain section are circulating a petition to have all the markers in that section lowered. He did not know of a stone that had been injured by the lawn mowers. Mr. Soper did not favor markers level with the ground owing to the defacement of raised letters. Mr. Carter favored a height of a couple of inches above the ground; he considered markers level with the ground practically useless in spring and fall as far as showing the location of the grave was concerned. Mr. Tilton said in one section in Graceland, Chicago, markers were allowed one inch above the sod; there are but few objections from lot owners and he has observed no damage to letters. Mr. Ross said the idea of setting markers flush with the grave was comparatively new at Newton Cemetery, but it was gaining in favor among the lot owners. Mr. Jensen said no markers were allowed in new sections at Mt. Olivet,

San Francisco; they allow simply a tablet level with the grass. In new sections at Forest Home, Milwaukee, Wis., Mr. Currie said all corner posts must be set level with the ground and have V-sunk letters. If markers are set this way they must also have V-sunk letters. They are durable and not open to the objections made against raised letters.

"What per cent do the leading cemeteries allow on endowments?" elicited a variety of replies ranging from no guarantee to 3 per cent, 4 per cent and in some instances 6 per cent.

The subject of "selling lots on time and the security therefor" was considered in executive session.

Thursday morning special electric cars conveyed the guests through the residential section and by a circuitous route to Forest Hill Cemetery, where under the shade of spreading trees on the lawn near the entrance a business session was held.

"Proper Cemetery Advertising" was discussed by John R. Gaudin, secretary and treasurer Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, Ala. He divided advertising into two classes, verbal and written, and thought some good results might be obtained by the former, but it fails in not reaching the masses. The best way to reach the people, he said, was by illustrated advertisements in the daily papers. Forty-eight different features or advantages were suggested that could be referred to in advertising a modern cemetery that would be of interest to the public. In addition to daily paper advertising Mr. Gaudin said his cemetery had used booklets, folders, souvenir post cards, circular letters and street car ads, with good results. He emphasized the importance of keeping the advantages of the cemetery in the minds of the people. Mr. Gaudin said the sales at his cemetery had been doubled as a result of advertising and he exhibited samples of different advertisements that had been used to advantage, which he placed at the disposal of those who wished to see them.

Mr. Homer Reed, president of Forest Hill Cemetery, expressed his appreciation of the work of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents and extended the members a cordial welcome. "I think for ten years we have sent a representative to your meetings and your association will always have the support, moral and financial, of Forest Hill as long as I have anything to do with it."

Forest Hill comprises 320 acres of gently undulating prairie land southeast of the city. In the ten years that have passed since it was first established, the work of the landscape gardener has

transformed the grounds and with the assistance of nature in the rapid development of trees and shrubs has given a beautiful park-like appearance. Three thousand interments have been made, over \$50,000 expended in permanent improvements and many fine monuments erected, among them being a handsome shaft to the Confederate dead. Sid J. Hare was superintendent here for several years and illustrations showing "before and after" improvements made under his direction have been seen in this journal. The present superintendent is H. S. Cook and Geo. E. Kessler is landscape architect. After a tour of inspection, some going by conveyance and others on foot, cars were taken for Swope Park, where a western barbecue was served and a joint session held with the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society. Superintendent Hyer gave personal attention to the barbecuing; at midnight preceding fires were lighted in the trenches over which the mutton and beef were suspended and the meat was in readiness for the repast by the following noon. The members of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society provided the other good things for the inner man that fitted in to a barbecue menu, and one hundred and fifty or more enjoyed this open air feast which was spread on one of the spacious lawns in Swope Park.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the death of John M. Boxell, who had been an active member of the association since 1889.

The officers nominated for the ensuing year were unanimously elected and New York was chosen for the next meeting place, and President-elect Currie named the members of the executive committee for 1909 as follows: W. C. Grassau, "Greenwood," Brooklyn; C. M. Chamberlain, "Mt. Olivet," Maspeth, L. I.; J. H. Cunningham, "Calvary," Long Island City; and Fred R. Diering, "Woodlawn," New York.

Prof. W. R. Dutcher, Warrensburg, Mo., a member of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, read a paper on "Forestry for Our Waste Lands." In the discussion which followed A. W. Stubbs, of Kansas City, Kan., said there was three hundred and fifty thousand acres of what was known as western desert land now being planted to pine timber under the auspices of the government. In Nebraska there are pine trees from thirty to forty feet high growing on what were once sand hills or sand dunes. Under the reclamation service and forestry reserve work now being done by the United States government the western half of this country

will in time become the productive equal of any part of the Union.

H. Wilson Ross, "Newton," Newton, Mass., read a paper on the subject of "Evergreens and Grasses in Cemetery Planting," in which he referred to the pleasing winter as well as summer effects of evergreens, particularly with those varieties that can be pruned and kept small. He also advocated the use of hardy ornamental grasses in narrow spaces around lots or between headstones. "As they die back to the ground each year and are easily subdivided they need never become objectionable to lot holders, yet we may use them to hide many undesirable features."

"Among the most satisfactory grasses are the Eulalias in variety, *Gracillima univittata Japonica*; *Japonica variegata*; *Japonica zebrina*, the striped ribbon grass; *Phalaris arundinacea*, variegated, the hardy, and some of the half hardy bamboos."

Dr. John T. Mitchell, of the Horticultural Society, read a paper on "The value of the apple in the home," and the meeting closed after adopting the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents and the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, in joint meeting assembled, do heartily indorse the efforts of the United States Government in preventing the useless destruction of forests and in extending the limits of forest areas wherever practicable throughout the United States."

A letter was read from Mrs. John M. Boxell expressing her appreciation for the letters of condolence she had received and for the floral tribute sent by the association.

Convention Notes

The ladies were present in goodly numbers. Why not organize 'a ladies' auxiliary, with Mrs. Hay as the first president?

W. L. Vail of the city of Mexico, Mexico, a member of the American colony and interested in their newly organized cemetery, was at the Coates House during the convention and met a number of the superintendents.

Ezra Downs, vice-president of Mount Auburn Cemetery, St. Joseph, Mo., and an official of the Missouri Cemetery Improvement Company of that city, was among the new members. Through the agency of this association cemeteries in a number of small towns in Missouri are being improved and properly cared for.

Robt. D. Boice was taken ill during the convention, but recovered sufficiently to proceed on a pleasure trip through Kansas the day after adjournment. Mr. Boice is probably the oldest member of the association in years, but one of the youngest in spirit. He has attended

every convention since 1894 and is known among his friends at home as the great American traveler. He is secretary of his local cemetery and president of the Central Trust and Savings Bank of Geneseo.

The charter members present were J. C. Cline, Dayton, O.; Geo. W. Creesy, Salem, Mass.; Frank Eurich, Detroit, Mich.; John Reid, Detroit, Mich., and the scribe. Creesy and Eurich have an unbroken record of attendance and Reid has missed but two or three meetings.

Wm. Falconer and Geo. W. Creesy were said to be the only persons in the party who could show any dust on their clothes after returning from the auto ride, which goes to show that some men are so attractive that even oiled roads cannot keep the dust away from them.

Dr. R. N. Kesterson, president "Greenwood," Knoxville, Tenn., exhibited the model of a tent stake invented by him to overcome the annoyance of stakes pulling out of the ground. Attached to the stake is an arm working on a swivel, the ropes pass through an eye at the end of the arm, which, when under strain, holds the stake firmly in position. It is a simple device that will be appreciated by those who have occasion to use tents.

Sid J. Hare exhibited numerous plans of parks, cemeteries, real estate subdivisions, home grounds, etc., that had been completed under his direction in Kansas City and adjacent towns. Mr. Hare is an enthusiastic apostle of The Town Beautiful whose services are increasingly in demand. He has been ably assisted by his son, Herbert, who contemplates taking a two years' course in landscape work at Harvard.

A convention without Creesy would be like Fourth of July without firecrackers. He and H. Wilson Ross were the sole representatives of New England.

A. W. F. Lee, of Cordell, O. T., has the distinction of being the first member from Oklahoma.

Various projects were discussed for increasing the membership of the association. Every member can help by sending the secretary a complete list of all the cemeteries and their officers in his city and vicinity.

W. A. Addicott, of Sharon, Pa., showed some photographs of Calvary Cemetery, Toledo, O., to the Catholic priest in his town, which resulted in the latter taking immediate steps to remodel and improve the Catholic cemetery.

M. H. Rice, the leading local monument dealer provided button-hole bouquets for the ladies and cigars for the men on the auto ride.

The procession of autos attracted

no little attention and newspaper comment. It was made up of some of the finest and fastest touring cars in Kansas City. At least one man in the party never wants to travel at such speed again, at least by auto.

M. Jensen, superintendent of "Mt. Olivet," Colma, Cal., accompanied by his wife and two children attended the convention. Mr. Jensen has a two months' vacation during which he will visit the principal cemeteries in the east. He became a member of the association while located at Oberlin, O., in 1900.

The group picture taken in Mount Washington cemetery and illustrated in this report, is a decided departure in picture taking. The artist's usual request to "look pleasant" was expressed differently, with the results as shown. Too bad McCarthy's open countenance isn't there.

John B. Chick, LeRoy, Ill., president of the Illinois Cemetery Association, mailed a hundred or more Kansas City souvenir cards to cemeteries in Illinois advertising the National association. An excellent idea.

The oiled roads made quite an impression on the visitors and Mr. Benedict's address on the subject was followed by a very general discussion. This paper will be published in *PARK AND CEMETERY* for October.

The matter of expense incurred in entertaining a convention of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents is said to have deterred many superintendents from extending an invitation to the association to meet in their city. With but one or two exceptions, the association has not met in a city to which it was not formally invited. Such invitations naturally carry with them the usual courtesies of drives through the parks, boulevards and cemeteries, with lunches or banquets, steamboat or trolley rides, and other forms of diversions, all of which are more or less expensive. On some occasions the entertainment has been on such an elaborate scale as to discourage superintendents from the smaller cities from ever hoping to entertain the association.

Some members of the association incline to the opinion that it were far better for the association to go where it pleased and let individual members defray their own expenses, thereby relieving the cemetery proprietors in the city visited from any obligation in the way of furnishing an elaborate program of entertainment.

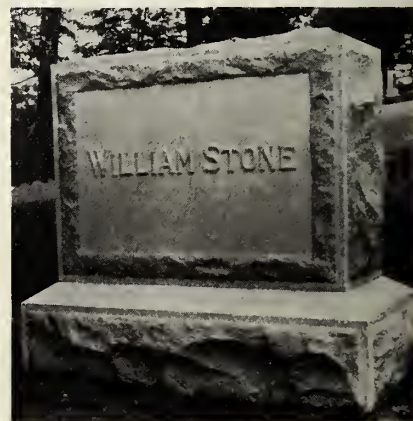
It is always pleasant to see a city's

parks, boulevards, residential sections, and such other features as residents are always glad to show to their visiting friends, but this, however, is an expensive feature, particularly when they require long drives and there is a growing feeling among members of the association that time spent in this way could be more profitably employed on the cemetery grounds discussing the hundred and one details that every superintendent is desirous of knowing about. It is there, as a rule, that the most practical results are to be had from the conventions, and, from the comments recently heard, there is a growing desire for more opportunities of this kind and less of the elaborate and expensive forms of entertainment that are too often a burden upon the hosts.

The Kansas City convention committee made a step in the right direction, and we are violating no confidence when we say that the expenses of the entertainment were less than \$500, or a little more than \$100 each for the three cemeteries and Mr. Hare, and this amount would have been reduced nearly half had the guests been allowed to have defrayed the cost of the auto rides.

WILLIAM STONE MONUMENT

The monument illustrated here marks the grave of the late William Stone, superintendent of Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn, Mass., and for many years one of the faithful members of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents. It is a simple, rugged sarcophagus of Westerly granite, in keeping with the character of the man it honors, and occupies a choice location in the grounds. The work was executed by the Westerly Granite Co., Westerly, R. I. It bears the simple inscription, "Superintendent Pine Grove Cemetery, 1886-1907."



IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM STONE
Former Superintendent of Pine Grove
Cemetery, Lynn, Mass.

Tarvia

The Dust Layer

Lancaster Pike, Wynnewood, Pa., made dustless with "Tarvia B"

Durable Roads

The Tarvia, or tarring process of making macadam roads dust-proof, is almost as standard today in America as it is in France. Oils and water-mixtures which keep down the dust after it is formed are now giving way to tar which prevents the development of dust.

Tarvia is applied in liquid form and hardens after it has penetrated the top surface—forming an elastic, waterproof blanket over the whole road. Macadam so treated is dust-proof. For the entire season it will resist the wear of automobile travel without pulverizing and, except in extreme cases, without sprinkling.

"Tarvia B," the new Tarvia material, can be economically applied cold from a sprinkler after the manner of oil. The road is cleaned beforehand, and receives a sprinkling of sand afterwards. Such treatment costs about \$300 a mile to apply, and not only acts as a binder, but makes the road shed water instead of absorbing it. Hence the frequently renewed top layer of fine crushed stone or sand which is now used may be dispensed with on macadam roads that have been treated with "Tarvia B." The unprotected $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch stone will present in some cases a rougher and less sightly surface than the usual screenings, but the fine stone or sand is the source of much dust, and cannot be kept on the road, whereas the larger stone will not produce dust and will endure much longer.

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 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

- Civic Control of Architecture, by F. M. Padelford. Am. J. of Sociology, 14:38-51. July, '08.
 German City Planning, by C. Gurlitt. Illust. Arch. Rec., 24:135-48. Aug., '08.
 Historic California Monument to Father Serra. Illust. M. N., 20:645. Sept., '08.
 Mackay Monument, Reno, Nev. Illust. M. N., 20:644. Sept., '08.
 Nationalization of our National Resources. Illust. F. L., 14:419-24. Aug., '08.
 Pratt's Malden Monument. Illust. M. N., 20:646. Sept., '08.
 Saint-Gaudens, Home and Last Work of. Illust. M. N., 20:647. Sept., '08.
 Water Features for Country Estates, by Thos. McAdam. Illust. C. L. A., 358-61. Aug., '08.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

- Bog Garden, Two Kinds of, by W. H. Manning. Illust. C. L. A., 14:379-80. Aug., '08.
 Herbaceous Gardens and Borders. Fruit Grower, 19:327-8. Sept., '08.
 Herbaceous Plants in Flower. Illust. Gard., 16:371. Sept., '08.
 Perennials, Propagation and Care of, by C. S. Harrison. M. H., 36:298-306. Aug., '08.
 Planting for Winter Effect in the Northern States, paper by Geo. W. McClure at convention of Society of American

- Florists. G. C. A., 7:151-4. Sept., '08.
 Representative Gardeners—Peter Henderson. G. C. A., 7:143-5. Aug. and Sept., '08.
 Society of American Florists, Annual Convention of. A. F., Aug. 15, 22 and 29. F. R., Aug. 20 and 27. F. E., Aug. 15, 22 and 29.
 Sun Dials, How They Are Made and Used, by E. M. Douglas. Illust. Sci. Am., 98:425-7. June 13, '08, and June 6, '08.
 Wild Tulips of Europe, by Wilhelm Miller. Illust. G. M., 8:58-61. Sept., '08.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

- Automobile and Macadam Roads, by Logan Waller Page. G. R. M., 9:271-2. Aug., '08.
 Barring Out Absurd Epitaphs. E. M., 21:266-7. Aug., '08.
 Boating on the Charles River, by A. S. Pier. Illust. Outing, 52:543-55. Aug., '08.
 Chicago Parks and Their Landscape Architecture. Illust. Arch. Rec., 24:19-30. July, '08.
 Fertilizers and Fertility. Paper by John F. Cowell at convention of Society of American Florists. G. C. A., 7:148-50. Sept., '08.
 Lakes, Artificial, Building and Maintaining. Illust. C. L. A., 14:377. Aug., '08.
 Play, Business of, by L. F. Hanmer. Char., 20:458-62. July 4, '08.

- Play and Playground, by Mari Ruef Hofer. Char., 20:661-5. Sept. 5, '08.
 Reinforced Concrete for Bridges and Culverts. Illust. G. R. M., 9:283-6. Sept., '08.
 Reinforced Concrete in Maritime Situations, by B. Cunningham. Illust. Cassier's Mag., 34:333-54. Aug., '08.
 Road Making Demonstrations. Illust. G. R. M., 9:286-90. Sept., '08.
 Road Drag, The, Again. G. R. M., 9:290-1. Sept., '08.
 Spell of Egypt as Revealed in its Monuments, by Robert Hichens. Illust. Cent., 76:690-700. Sept., '08.
 Road Construction, Problems of. Engineering Magazine, 35:273-6. May, '08.
 Scientific Am. Supplement, 66:55. July 25, '08.
 Tombs, Two Notable Egyptian. Illust. Sci. Am. Supplement, 66:57-8. July 25, '08.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

- Check-List of North American Ferns, by Willard N. Clute. F. B., 16:81-4. July, '08.
 Curious Trees, by W. L. Brown. Overland Monthly, 51:503. June, '08.
 Life of a Thousand Year Pine, by E. A. Mills. World's Work, 16:10543-6. Aug., '08.
 Native Shrubs, by J. W. Chamberlin. C. G., 73:842. Sept. 3, '08.
 Ornamental Fruits of September, by Alfred Rehder. Illust. G. M., 8:70-2. Sept., '08.
 Roses, Out Door, by W. C. Barry. Hort., 8:320. Sept. 5, '08.
 Roses, Hardy, by Chas. Nordine. Illust. M. H., 36:321-8. Sept., '08.
 Shade Trees, by P. F. Williams. Hort., 8:315. Sept. 5, '08.
 Spiraeas, Herbaceous, All Worth Growing, by W. E. Pendleton. Illust. G. M., Sept., '08.

PERSONAL

Frank D. Willis, formerly secretary and treasurer of Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn., has been appointed superintendent to succeed the late John M. Boxell, and will continue to fill the secretary's office also, relinquishing the duties of treasurer to Henry P. Upham, who is now vice-president and treasurer. Mr. Willis' appointment to his new duties came very appropriately on his birthday, August 5.

I. Erikson has been appointed superintendent of parks at Chattanooga, Tenn., and is planning a number of improvements at East Lake Park this fall. H. M. Breaker is secretary of the board.

Thos. W. Quigley, Jr., has been appointed superintendent of St. Agnes Cemetery, Syracuse, N. Y.

The new Roseland Park Cemetery, of Detroit, was dedicated August 1, and 45

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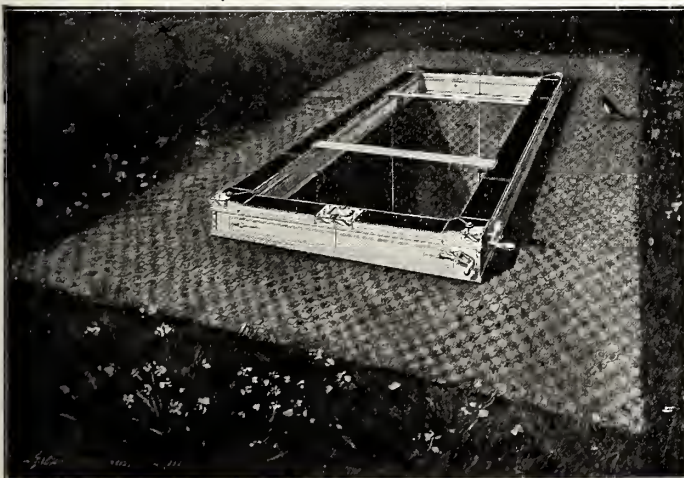
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E. R. Butterworth, Seattle, Wash., Ex-President of the National Funeral Directors Association, sends the following:

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10, 1906.

Gentlemen—I desire to say that I do not see where it would be possible to improve on your Lowering Device. We are using three at this time (all your make) and out of three thousand interments made where your device was used I have yet to have the first accident.

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John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Device 3,500 times without an accident.

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.

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John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

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acres of the 160 acre tract have been plotted. Emil Peilke, landscape gardener, who has been engaged on private work at Lake Geneva, Wis., has been appointed superintendent. It is planned to erect a combined chapel, receiving vault and crematory to cost \$100,000.

W. N. Rudd, president and superintendent of Mt. Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago, was elected secretary of the Society of American Florists at the recent convention at Niagara Falls. Mr. Rudd is also manager of the National Flower Show to be held in Chicago under the auspices of this organization in the fall.

Philip Breitmeyer, park commissioner of Detroit, is announced as a candidate for mayor of that city on a platform of civic pride.

J. P. Smith has been appointed sexton of the City Cemetery at Joplin, Mo.

James Burns, superintendent of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., has been transferred to the National Cemetery at Grafton, W. Va., to succeed Capt. E. E. Georgia, who is transferred to a similar position at Alexandria, La. Capt. John Trindle, who has been in charge of the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn., has been transferred to the Battle-ground Cemetery at Washington, D. C.

The next annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Washington, D. C., November 16 and 17. At the same place and beginning November 17 will be held the annual meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

Charles Kobus has been appointed superintendent of Calvary Cemetery, Dayton, O.

George V. Nash, the botanist in charge of the collections of living plants at the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, New York, has made a study of plant life in Letchworth Park, at Portage gorge, N. Y., and has recently been engaged in affixing to the different varieties of trees, lead labels, designating their botanical, common, and family

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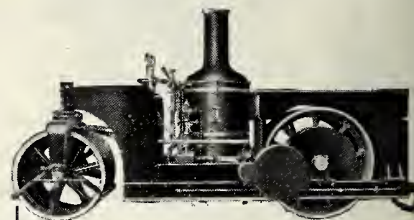
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- 50 M. *Diospyros*, Am. Persimmon. 6 to 30 in.
- 50 M. Elm (white.) 1 to 2 ft.
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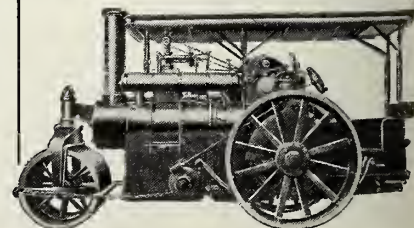
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names. His investigations up to the present time have been thus far only close to paths and roads and have yielded about sixty species of forest trees. He finds not only a great variety of plants, but some that are extremely rare. The inroads upon the latter in recent years have threatened their complete extinction; and it has become necessary, for this season, to forbid the gathering and removal of flowers by visitors.

REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED

The thirteenth annual report of the Forestry Commissioner of Minnesota is not only an interesting account of the forestry work in that state, but a compendium of information about forestry matters in the principal countries of Europe. W. C. Andrews, St. Paul, is the commissioner.

The Michigan State Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Mich., has issued Bulletin 251 on "Insects of 1907," that deals with the insects that are either new to the state or of special interest at this time. It gives photographs and descriptions of eight insect pests.

Arlington Cemetery, Arlington, N. J., sends a descriptive book that is handsomely printed and illustrated with some fine halftone views of the grounds and two maps.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS

Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia; Midsummer catalog, 1908.

Wholesale trade list of Forest Nursery & Seed Co., McMinnville, Tenn.

Book of Views of Greenwood Park, Nashville, Tenn.

Select Peonies, Phloxes, Irises for fall planting; Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

A special list of hardy American Bulbs, including Carolina, California, Rocky Mountain and Eastern species. Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.

Summer and autumn catalog of Florists' Bulbs from Arthur T. Boddington, New York.

Descriptive circulars and testimonials of the new telescoping lowering device from the Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

Catalog of Wheats, Grasses, etc., from Peter Henderson & Co., New York.

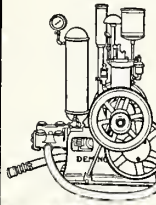
Flowering Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, and Trees; handsomely illustrated catalog from the Shatnuc Nurseries, Barretstown, N. Y.

Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago; catalog of fall bulbs and plants.

Special summer and autumn planting list from the Elm City Nurseries, New Haven, Conn.

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PARK IMPROVEMENTS

Surveys are being made on the new addition to Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, which will extend the park to the Presidio. The construction of the new concrete Stadium in this park to be the largest in the world, has been begun. It will contain a $\frac{3}{4}$ mile running track and athletic grounds in proportion.

Superintendent of Parks R. G. Rau, of St. Joseph, Mo., is preparing detailed plans for the development of Bartlett Park, the new tract recently acquired.

Addison Bain has been appointed superintendent of the new system of parks of Marion, O., and will make improvements as fast as funds will allow.

The park commission of La Crosse, Wis., is planning to expend \$100,000 in park and boulevard improvements. John Nolen, landscape architect of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association and also of the State Park Commission of Wisconsin, recently visited La Crosse with a view to suggesting plans for the park system.

Dublin, Ga., has been presented with a ten-acre tract for a park.

The State Board of Public Grounds and Buildings of Pennsylvania has appointed a committee to appraise the value of the land proposed for an addition to Capitol Park at Harrisburg.

Park Superintendent James Underwood, of Columbus, O., is to inaugurate a chrysanthemum show this fall in Franklin Park. He has started 2,000 plants comprising 150 varieties. Columbus is soon to vote on the question of establishing a park commission under the new state law.

Ground has been broken for a new park at Westhope, N. D.

The Park Board of St. Paul has abolished the amusement concessions at Phalen Park, and all the get-the-money devices must go by October 15, when Superintendent Nussbaumer will begin the preliminary work of landscape improvement to take the place of the concessions.

Members of the State Park Commission of Wisconsin recently made an inspection of a tract in Door county for the proposed state park system. John Nolen, of Cambridge, Mass., landscape architect of the commission accompanied the party.

The Civic Improvement League of Florence, Col., has acquired a block of land for a park.

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CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS

Linwood Cemetery, Cedar Rapids, Ia., has recently erected a handsome new residence of monolithic concrete for the superintendent, Frank Stolba. They are also putting in water mains to connect with the city system and are planning other substantial improvements. Linwood is under modern management and has a good perpetual care fund.

Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn., has just let the contract for 2,000 feet of sewer with three manholes, 31 catch basins and 600 feet of gully drain connecting the catch basins and sewer. The catch basins will be four feet deep and will have covers like those in Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis, with certain modifications.

Oakwood Cemetery, Austin, Tex., has been greatly improved under the management of the Ladies' Cemetery Association. Two miles of roadways have been built and money has been secured for a handsome entrance gate. Oakwood contains 45 acres.

Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., has under construction what is said to be the largest receiving vault in the country. It will be 120 x 54 feet and will contain 412 catacombs. It will also include a columbarium with 340 receptacles for ashes. The structure is expected to be completed in about four months.

The Toledo Mausoleum Association, Toledo, O., has begun the erection of a concrete mausoleum for permanent interment to contain 600 catacombs and to cost \$65,000. It is to be 64 x 212 feet in ground dimensions and the catacombs will be arranged on the sides of two corridors twelve feet wide. The walls will be of reinforced concrete, with exterior facing of brick and terra cotta and interior finish of marble. The association owns four acres at the junction of Manhattan road and the city boulevard. This firm is also planning to erect another similar structure in Mount Hope Cemetery, Huntington, Ind.

Work has been commenced on a new receiving vault for Rosedale Cemetery, Manchester, N. H.

OILED ROADS in KANSAS

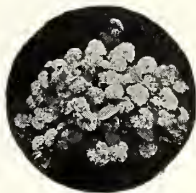
(Continued from page 404)

the city has found that the use of the oil has brought about a saving of 34 per cent over the use of water for sprinkling purposes. In addition, the oil has proven to be a magnificent binder. The shrubbery alongside

Plants Wanted

Specimen plants of economic interest for conservatory use such as lemons, orange, figs, pepper, etc.

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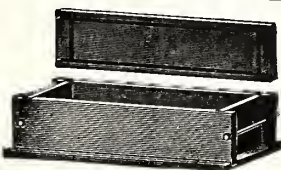
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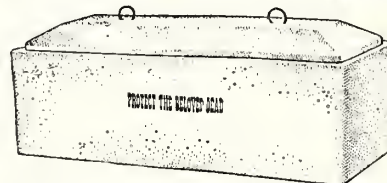
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these oiled roads now remains green instead of having a whitewashed appearance due to the lime dust that formerly blew on it. As to the oil tracking on to lawns or into residences, would say that this is a rank fallacy after the first forty-eight hours had elapsed from the time the oil was applied. So entirely contrary to the facts is this idea of tracking, and so satisfactory has the use of oil proven in Kansas City and this city, that property owners are having their own private driveways leading to their barns and garages oiled. When millionaires and wealthy people with their luxurious homes have this work done at their own expense and behest, it is certainly a sufficient refutation of the charge of "tracking" in to houses, on to porches, etc.

In our town and county oil has been tried successfully on not only macadam roads but sandy and loam, or dirt, roads, as well.

The sandy street, or road, just referred to was one that formerly was the cause of clouds of dust on windy days and would cut down by wagon tires three or four inches in dry weather. Both troubles are now obviated and instead we have not only a dustless street, but a hard road as well that has packed almost as hard as an ordinary macadam road.

The loam, or ordinary country dirt road, also referred to, has now been in constant use in a well traveled district for two years without expense for maintenance since made and is apparently in just as good condition at the present time as when made. It probably will need a slight spreading of oil this fall, however.

As to "Tarvia" it has been found far from being a dust layer with us. We applied Tarvia to one of our streets less than six months ago and within thirty days found the dust nuisance as great as though it had never been used and our city council recently ordered the Tarvia oiled with ideal results. As this was the first attempt to oil a road compound residents feared the oil would not penetrate it but remain on the surface entirely and thence be tracked on to sidewalks, lawns, porches and carpets besides soiling skirts. Nothing of the kind has occurred, but on the contrary the housekeepers are loud in their praises of the results obtained and say their housework has been reduced one-half due to no dust.

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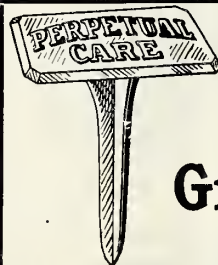
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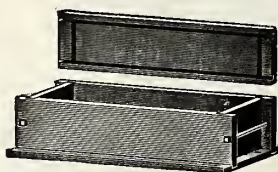
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Wanted position as assistant superintendent of public park or cemetery by practical landscape man, fully competent in all branches of landscape designing and construction; thoroughly familiar with all hardy trees, shrubs and plants. American, forty years old, business experience and executive ability. Address R. L. A., care Park and Cemetery.

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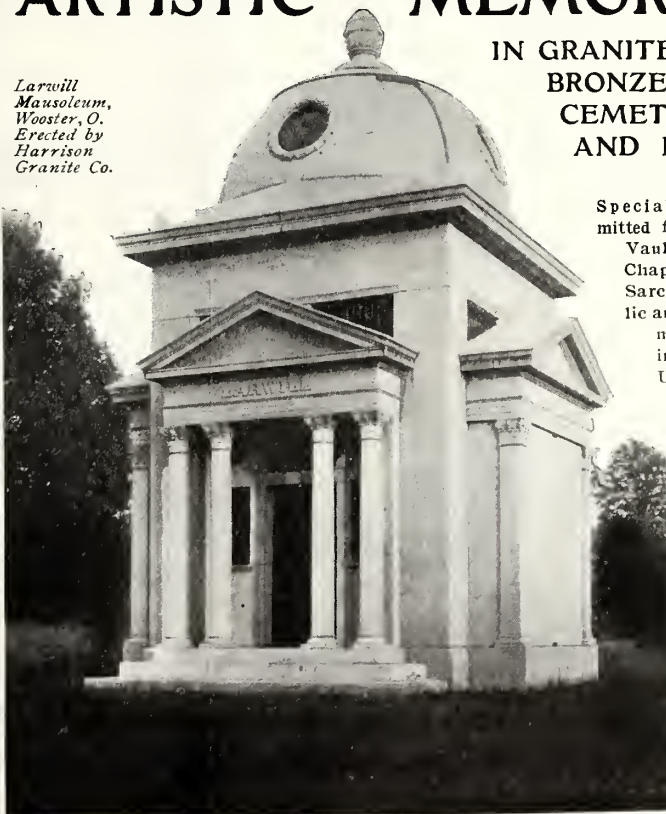
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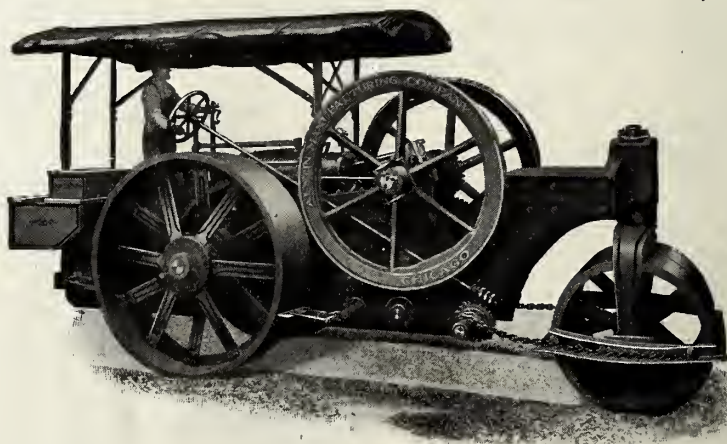
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Published Monthly by R. J. Haight, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Vol. XVIII. No. 8.

OCTOBER, 1908

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Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Sc. (See page 419.)

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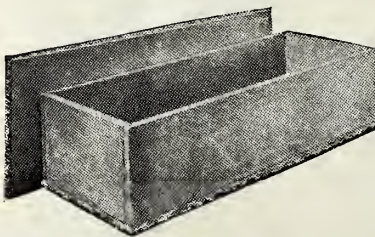
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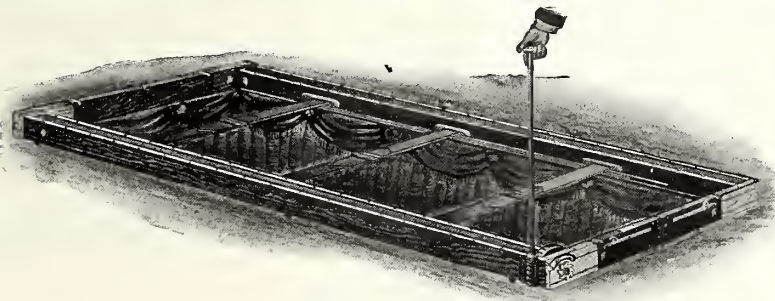
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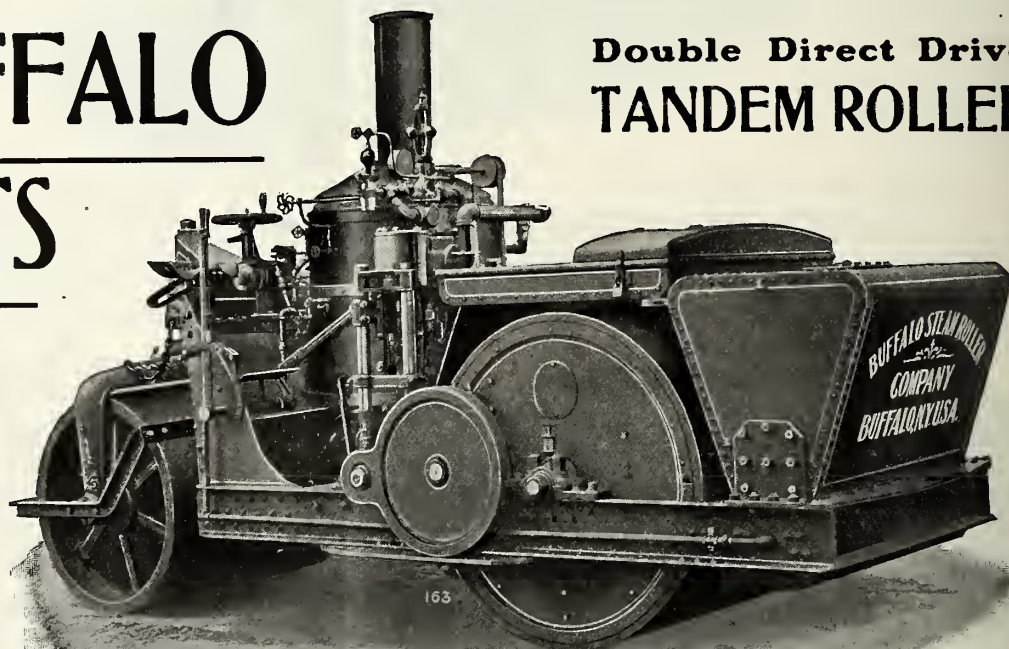
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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVIII Chicago, October, 1908

No. 8

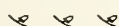
The National Flower Show

The National Flower Show, to be held in the Coliseum, Chicago, next month, under the management of the Society of American Florists, promises to be an event of unusual interest both to the public and those specially interested in the growth and distribution of flowers and plants. A large committee of the Florists' association has been devoting its combined knowledge, experience and ability to the cause, to the end of insuring a great success, and the affair should be one of comparative magnitude, because of being, on the one hand, of national significance, and on the other, from having so immense a field from which to gather material. We should expect from the coming Flower Show a decided growth of sentiment in favor of the larger use of flowers and flowering plants in home and outdoor improvement, and we hope to see it a grand success.



Public Art

The two issues of "L'Art Public," the "Review" of the "Institut International d'Art Public," and published at Brussels, Belgium, the permanent headquarters of the Institute, are the best exponents of what is known as civic betterment that have come to our notice. If you would wish to know the length and breadth of this subject as it applies to countries old in art and civics, almost an overwhelming idea of its ramifications is supplied in this publication. No. 1, issued in June, 1907, opens with an essay on Public Art, by Eug. Broerman, the leader in the work, and under the heads of: National Traditions; Safeguarding of Sites and Patrimony of Art; Artistic Evolution of Cities; Aesthetic Culture and General Chronicle, numbers of articles and valuable papers are given, superbly illustrated, and written by people of authority on the various subjects treated. No. 2, published this year, in addition to a similar summary as above, contains details of the organization and laws of the Institute. In the list of correspondents we note the names of several Americans prominent in the movement for civic betterment in the United States. The work of the Institute is to promote the diffusion of theoretical and practical public art, to put into execution the resolutions of the International Art Congresses and to arrange for their reunions, etc. In future issues of this journal we hope to extract, for the benefit of our readers, some of the valuable matter contained in these reviews.



Concrete in Park and Cemetery Work

The use of concrete for construction purposes in parks and cemeteries is rapidly spreading, and with reason. The facility with which it can be manipulated, its strength when adequately and properly reinforced, and durability, make it a material of great adaptability in almost every kind of building requirement; in fact, it is hardly conceivable, in a general way, where its limits of availability are to be found. Almost every kind of building construction offers successful examples of concrete work, and, moreover, in the matter of artistic design with appropriateness to the surroundings, the artist and designer have practically no check to their best ability, so far as

the working of this material is concerned. In this and succeeding issues will be found illustrated articles on concrete work as executed in the West Side and Lincoln Parks, Chicago, from which may be gathered much interesting information. Although the articles presented are particularly devoted to park construction, the main facts are equally applicable to cemeteries, for concrete would be an economical and permanent material for many cemetery requirements. The essential needs of good concrete do not altogether rest with the quality of the materials used, but, perhaps, in the care and knowledge displayed in their fixing and manipulation. This must never be lost sight of, for upon it depends strength and durability.



Cemeteries and the Monument Business

The propriety of a cemetery corporation embarking in the monument business within its cemetery gates, is a question which will admit of but one reply from the great majority of cemetery officials. The injection of anything that partakes of the nature of trade into cemetery management tends to minimize the standing of the organization in its relations with the lot owners, and is most certainly antagonistic to the higher considerations linked inseparably with the cemetery and its associations. In point of fact, and to illustrate, while it is well known that numbers of cemetery corporations are organized for profits, this is, of necessity, made subsidiary, from all points of view, to the improvement and care of the grounds, and the encouragement of everything that tends to cemetery ideals, it being fully realized that this gives the best assurance of influencing the sale of lots, and consequently the reputation of the cemetery. There is nothing, probably, that detracts more from the beauty of the cemetery entrance and its development than the close proximity of a monument dealer's establishment, and it is not out of the way to presume that, could the majority of cemetery officials have their way, no such conditions would exist, even on the outside, except at a reasonable distance from their gates. This is from the point of view of modern cemetery requirements.



Progress in Forestry

The Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1907 contains very instructive articles on the progress of Forestry in this country. The last ten years has witnessed simply a marvelous development in the realization of the value of forest culture, and, whereas, previous to that time very little general interest was taken in it, the rapid destruction of our timber resources has brought the subject so close home that from an "almost unknown science, it has become a useful, growing profession;" and there are now several professional schools of high rank. Indeed from what could be counted on the fingers, the number of trained foresters has grown to over 400. Figures have been often given but repetition is to invite interest in this national question. The national forests have increased from 39,000,000 acres of unused and unprotected tracts to 165,000,000 of improved and protected forest lands; ten of our states own state forests cared for by trained foresters, and the membership in forest associations has grown from 3,500 to 15,800. Such figures, and many others that could be cited, will serve to impress upon the reader the great importance of this work.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

GREAT VARIETY of USES for CONCRETE in PARKS

The question as to whether concrete is a suitable material to be used in the construction of park furniture has been brought to the front many times by landscape men, and notwithstanding some objectionable features have been presented, the use of concrete is being taken up more and more by park men on account of its well-known unlimited possibilities from both a structural and artistic standpoint. By the careful selection and blending of materials, and by the

BY M. H. WEST

Superintendent Lincoln Park, Chicago

During the past two seasons considerable work has been accomplished by the Lincoln Park system in special concrete construction. Besides several structures of more or less unique and pretentious character numerous smaller articles, such as drinking fountains, electroliers, settees, garbage boxes, fence and gate posts, and the like, have been designed and con-

made very dry so that the surface presented a uniform appearance after the forms were withdrawn. In most cases bush-hammering was accomplished by means of a tool worked by compressed air. After a uniform rough finish had been obtained by the bush-hammering the surface was treated with muriatic acid of ordinary commercial strength until the cement was eaten away from the surface, and partially from around each piece of stone so that its natural color would



Toilet of Concrete and Slate partly underground. Concrete Drinking Fountain and Viaduct.
CONCRETE STRUCTURES IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

proper use of reinforcements, concrete becomes a material second to none in durability, while by the adoption of various aggregate and by skillful surface treatment, the material can be made to assume a real beauty of individuality which, while it does not always strive to imitate cut stone, nor enter its rightful domain, it nevertheless has in many ways advantages over the latter in cost, ease of manipulation, and in the production of color and surface effects.

constructed in nearly all cases by members of the park force. In most instances the work has been finished with a veneer of usually two inches in thickness of various colored aggregate and special cements. In placing this veneer coat, facing plates were employed often times, which when withdrawn allowed the outer finish to blend with the ordinary concrete backing, forming one homogeneous mass, and preventing any chance of peeling. The mixture was usually

show to advantage. In order to counteract the further action of the acid and prevent excessive etching, the surface was then washed with a 10 per cent solution of sodium carbonate, the article afterwards being rinsed with water. Good surface results have been obtained by the use of the dark red Montello granite of Wisconsin crushed to particles ranging from one-quarter inch in diameter to dust. In some of the larger pieces of work, the facing material included stone as



Underground Concrete Boat House Under Construction

Re-enforced Concrete Bridge, 100 ft. Span

CONCRETE STRUCTURES IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

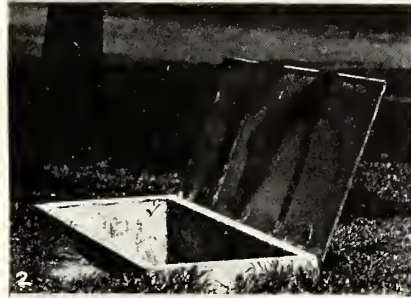
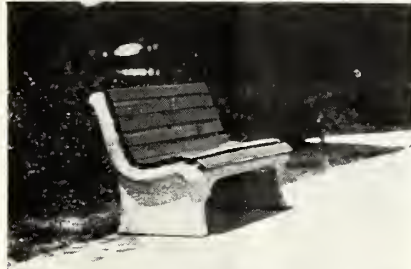
large as three-quarters of an inch in diameter, which when bush-hammered and acid treated showed a rough cast and displayed to greater advantage the natural color of the stone. In some instances the grey eastern granites have been used in conjunction with crushed marble and various colored sands mixed with the white cements which have recently come upon the market. In using the darker stone, especially the black and red granite, ordinary Portland cement has been employed, care having been taken to use those brands which set up in the darker colors. A small quantity of crushed mica added to the mixture produces an effect of color and cast not unlike cut granite. All of the smaller pieces of work alluded to have been heavily reinforced on account of the rough treatment to which they are often times subjected, and especially to guard against the disintegrating effect of heat and cold, as in all cases it is expected to leave them unprotected during the winter.

The drinking fountain shown in illustration is fitted with nickel plated two-way water pipes and aluminum sanitary cups. The fountains complete when set in place cost in the neighborhood of \$15.00—about one-sixth the cost of a stone fountain of similar size and design. They are simple and inconspicuous and fill a long felt want on the lawns and picnic grounds.

Two bridges of considerable size have been erected during the past season, the larger one shown being built at a cost of about \$65,000. It has a five-point arch of one hundred foot span, the summit of the intrados being sixteen feet above the mean water level. On account of the instability of the artificially made ground at either end of the structure, four concrete struts, in each of which were imbedded six three inch steel rods connected by turnbuckles, were used to tie the abutments together, these struts being laid thirteen feet below datum. The entire surface of the bridge including the intrados of the arch is to be bush-hammered and treated with acid as in the case of smaller ornamental work. At the corners of the bridge setting four feet back from the spring line have been placed concrete retaining walls built in the arc of the circle which will retain loam covered banks on which trees and shrubs will be planted to screen the spandrel walls and soften the lines of the structure.

It is in the construction of underground buildings that concrete serves

a unique and valuable purpose. In parks where the encroachment of buildings on the landscape becomes so serious a matter from a scenic point of view, it is possible by means of careful construction and effective



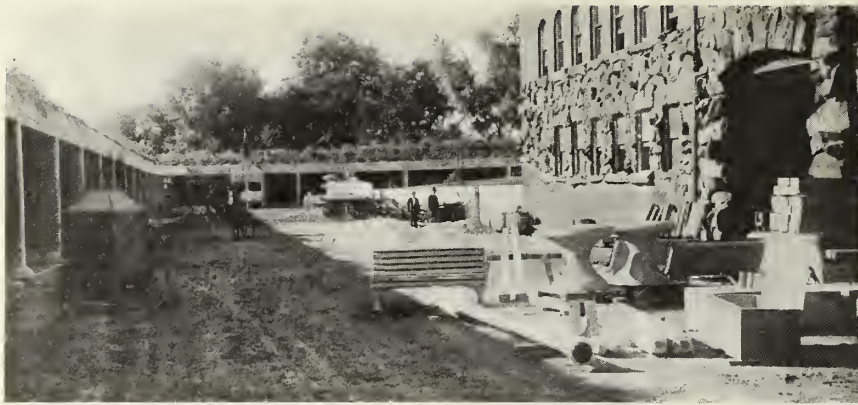
CONCRETE UTILITIES IN LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.

1. Concrete bench with false seat; 2. Garbage box; 3 and 4, two types of lamp post.

water-proofing to make such buildings perfectly sanitary and comfortable, serving their purpose in every way, as well as surface structures and presenting on their exterior nothing more formidable and unsightly than a well graded bank of verdure. The boat club house illustrated is being erected at a cost of approximately \$15,000, and consists of a storage room for racing shells and canoes one hundred feet long by four feet wide. The room is illuminated by eighteen prismatic sky lights, each having eighteen square feet of area. Contiguous to this shed is a semi-circular building one hundred twenty-five feet long measured on the arc of the circle and twenty-two feet deep, which includes locker rooms, a boiler room, men and women's toilets and an assembly hall or club room forty feet by twenty-two feet. Two brick lined concrete fire places have been built within the walls, and an attractive granular finish has been given the interior by the use of quarter-inch limestone screenings incorporated with cement in the proportion of one part to six and placed in the form without an excess of moisture. This finish gives an extremely pleasing effect when stained in quiet, harmonizing colors. The entire building is to be covered with three feet of loam and planted with trees and shrubs, the only elevation visible being from across the lagoon, the walls in this case being covered with vines and set off with low shrubbery.

In work of this character, ordinary park labor can be employed to perhaps better advantage than can skilled building labor as employed by contractors, principally for the reason that the work can be carried on more carefully under the direct supervision of the Park Superintendent or his engineers, and also from the fact that minor changes can be accomplished without the trouble usually resultant when contractors are employed.

As to the matter of general design it would seem that the well founded rules of architecture should apply to concrete construction as well as when other building materials are used. It is true that the ease by which so-called embellishments can be worked out in concrete proves a lure and a snare to many an architect. Yet there would seem to be nothing in the physical character of the material which would compel over-zealous disciples of simple art to go so far as to make their work take on the cold and repulsive aspect of a bridge abutment or retaining wall



UNDERGROUND STORAGE YARD, LINCOLN PARK, CHICAGO.
Showing Several Objects Made of Concrete.

many, many stands entirely unnecessary and most undesirable.

It must pay you know.

So in all utilities let to concessionaires, the demand is excited, and because of want of sufficient profit, the service is most generally inefficient and unsatisfactory and the parks become, to a degree, business centers and traffic is in evidence at every turn. The last thing to be desired.

Do not all park ordinances and regulations prohibit traffic, and therefore may we not assume that all consider it undesirable? That being so, should it not be reduced to the very minimum consistent with the necessity? Let the cost be what it may.

The South Park Commissioners of Chicago, during the 39 years of their existence have consistently held to the belief that the people can through their own agents, the Commissioners, supply themselves with the accommodations requisite for the best enjoyment of a visit to the park, much better, more efficiently, and with less departure from the ideal park conditions than could possibly be the case with these utilities in the hands of concessionaires, and have during these 39 years granted only one concession for one season.

Beginning in 1875, with a small refectory, the utilities operated by the Commissioners have steadily increased to two large refectories, two soda fountains, eight lunch counters, four rowboat liveries, barges and launches. Not a very large number of business places, considering the fact that there are 1,950 acres under the control of the Commissioners in eighteen separate parks which are improved and being used by the people, the extremes being 14½ miles apart.

The Commissioners have established only such trading places as in their judgment were necessary to meet the reasonable demands of the people and in giving careful consideration to this question have avoided placing many undesirable stands, and have satisfactorily met the requirements of the people.

The large refectories are located in the two largest parks; are placed in commodious buildings and are not operated as restaurants, but light refreshments are served.

Seven of the lunch counters are located in the recreation buildings in the play parks, serving the gymnasium and playground frequenters, as well as the general public.

The other lunch counter is at the Golf Shelter, in Jackson Park. The service required here is quite large, re-

either by adhering to the usual mud-colored finish or by doing away with a few simple shadow lines which can

be used to such advantage in giving character to the structure and lifting it out of the ordinary.

CONCESSIONS in PUBLIC PARKS

Paper by J. F. Foster, Supt. South Park System of Chicago, at Minneapolis Convention of Park Superintendents.

The word suggests Coney Island. Coney Island suggests unrest, avarice, excitement, fraud. Most undesirable things even by suggestion in connection with public parks. Why then allow such a suggestion?

Why any concessions?

Is the management of our parks incapable of operating a soda fountain? Is the public service so poor that it cannot keep clean table cloths on the refectory tables? Can park authorities employ no men who are capable of properly handling boats, ponies, skating houses, toboggan slides, and what not?

Why concessions?

Is it because it would add labor and responsibility to the already bowed shoulders of the over-burdened and unappreciated members of this organization?

No, it is simply because—well, because.

Sometimes we must resort to feminine methods of settling questions; their conclusiveness and brevity have so much to recommend them.

But our fathers did their public business through concessions.

Shall we continue to be guided by the tradition of our ancestors and like the Chinese decline to learn anything, or like the Japanese be quick to correct ancient error?

The utilities or services usually handled by concessionaires in public parks are like the roads, walks, buildings and other structures; added offensiveness to the olfactories.

But people must be fed when hungry; given to drink when thirsty; to

ride when weary. So reflectories, soda fountains, boats, ponies and perhaps other things must be provided.

But these things are only incidents in a visit to the parks, and being such, the same care should be taken to make as little of them and render them as inconspicuous as is given by the designer of a park to make his roads, walks and buildings as few in number, and as unobtrusive as is consistent with a reasonable compliance with the demands.

The appetites of the visitors to the parks should not be whetted by being constantly appealed to by the peanut and pop-corn stands at every crossing of walks where crowds of people pass.

Yet, that is what the concessionaire does.

Why?

There's money in it.

He creates as far as he can the appetite which so far as possible should be suppressed, and with his stand he defaces the beautiful landscape, which should be, and is, the greatest attraction to be found in the parks, the appreciation of which it should be the highest aim of park authorities to cultivate in the people.

Why is he allowed to do it?

Because to make it pay he must have these little hideous, unsanitary, untidy stands at the points of vantage, and believing that because children buy large quantities of nuts, cream in cone, pop-corn and what not at some place where a stand is erected, there must be a demand for it. (A great error.) The park authorities authorize the location of

quiring a somewhat more extensive list of refreshments.

Consideration of the bills of fare will show that the prices are the very lowest. Particularly is this so at the lunch counters in the play parks where the people are not overly blessed with the world's goods. At the other places, the prices are generally about 20 per cent lower than charged for equally good service in private restaurants in the city.

The following prices at the Washington Park lunch counter are typical:

Cold Meats with Bread and Butter:

Roast Beef	.30
Corned Beef	.20
Ham	.25
Tongue	.25
Salmon, per portion.....	.25
Pork and Beans.....	.15
Chicken (canned)	.30

The very best men obtainable are placed in charge of the different places, with one general manager in charge of all, who does the buying and makes requisitions for all furnishings and supplies needed.

The receipts are recorded in cash registers, and when the business is large cashiers are employed at the registers. An auditor visits each place every day, checks up receipts and brings the money to the general office.

The commissioners require the very best service, absolute cleanliness, the best of everything served and ample waiter service. In order that the best ice cream may be served at the lowest price, the commissioners installed and operate an ice cream factory from which all the lunch counters and refectories are supplied, at a cost last year of less than 7c per gallon. Nothing is spared to make the best cream.

As to row-boats and launch service. In the first place, excellent boats are used. The best obtainable launches are in service, and sufficient men are employed to give prompt and efficient service. The men are all in attractive uniforms. Cleanliness in everything is required, and all employes about the boats and landings must be good swimmers, capable of assisting any who may fall into the water. No expense is spared to keep the boats and launches in the best possible condition.

The charges for boating privileges are:

Single row-boat per hour, holding three	.15c
Double row-boat per hour, holding five	.25c

Children's barges, round trip 25 minutes	5c
Electric launches, round trip 2½ miles	10c
Naphtha launches, round trip into Lake Michigan, 5 miles.....	20c

In the winter the skating houses, the renting and grinding of skates, refreshment counters and the renting of toboggan sleds are handled by the commissioners at a minimum cost to the public.

No intoxicants are on sale in the parks.

The lunch counters in the recreation buildings are open the year round every day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. That at the Golf Shelter from April 15th to Nov. 15th, from 5:30 a. m. to dark. The refectories and soda fountains from June 1st to Sept. 20th annually.

The receipts from the small lunch counters range from two dollars to seventy dollars each per day. The larger refectories, including the soda fountains, from twenty-five dollars to five hundred and seventy-five dollars each day. The aggregate receipts from lunch counters, refectories and soda fountains for the year ending November 30, 1907, was \$82,480. The receipts during the same period from row-boats was \$18,858. The receipts during the same period from launches and barges was \$8,055.

Some years the aggregate charges against all trading accounts, as they are called upon the books of the commissioners, somewhat exceed the aggregate receipts. Other years the accounts are about even.

The investment in equipment for the various facilities operated by the commissioners ranges from \$325 for one of the small lunch counters to \$5,500 for the largest refectory, the aggregate being \$55,455, including boats, barges and launches.

The unreliability of the patronage in any park business being so entirely dependent upon the weather, having generally no steady support under all conditions, makes it most difficult to stock up with supplies and help sufficient to properly meet possible demands, provided profit and loss are the governing factors. It rains in the morning; the concessionaires think there will be no one in the park; at 2:30 it clears, is beautiful; thousands clamoring for refreshments; few waiters; "just out" of most things on the bill of fare; public growl. The superintendent calls up concessionaire—what does he mean by such service? He can't order waiters and stock up

on a rainy morning and lose all he has made in a week; he can't make the weather. Result; park officials accused of being interested in concession, everybody unhappy.

The serving of refreshments, furnishing boats, skates and toboggan sleds should be considered as much a part of the duty of the park authorities as the supplying of beautiful, well mowed, shady lawns, benches, sanitary accommodations and other pleasures and conveniences the public expect to find at their disposal in parks, and should be furnished in the best possible manner at the very lowest cost to the people and be always available, no matter what the weather may be, for they are necessities if a visit to the parks is to be completely enjoyed. But if these things in parks are to be considered entirely as business propositions, and run on the principle that they must be made to pay, the result must either be prices so high as to be prohibitive to most people, or most of the time poor and inadequate service. Operated by park authorities with the object of meeting the people's wants, meeting the profit or loss as it may come, will always give satisfaction to the general public who have intrusted the management of these things to the park officials; that is, provided satisfactory service is given.

People seldom criticise large expenditures if satisfactory results are obtained; but small expenditures and rigid economy with poor and inadequate results will always bring forth the query, "What in the world do they do with all their money?"

Park authorities should not undertake to do anything for the people's pleasure which they have not the money to do well, particularly in the way of service. A park is not a commercial enterprise; is not a banking business.

The best is none too good for the poorest and worst people.

The desire to show a great income, such as induces the trustees of one of the oldest and richest churches in the country to rent to the unfortunate poor almost uninhabitable disced inducing apartments, is about as great a sin as I can think of. It is the same spirit which would demand a profit in park business, and while, unfortunately, it cannot in this particular work do so great an evil, it can, and I am afraid in places does, place personal credit for a good financial showing above the welfare and pleasure of the people.

ORNAMENTAL SCULPTURED FOUNTAINS for PARKS

Another work completed by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the third to be unveiled since his death, is the Magee Memorial Fountain in Schnley Park, Pittsburg, dedicated recently with impressive ceremonies, at which Mrs. Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor's widow, her son, Homer Saint-Gaudens, and Mrs. Magee, the widow of the honored citizen, were guests of the day.

The memorial consists of a large bronze tablet twelve by five feet in size, bearing a beautiful low relief representation of "Plenty," set in a perfectly proportioned granite stele. The modeling and all of the details are executed with that delicate distinction and decorative appropriateness that make them seem a part of the work, admirably harmonizing with the simple dignified lines of the fine granite basin.

It is a beautiful and appropriate work, and as the only great public example of Saint-Gaudens' work in low relief, will stand as a companion piece to the Shaw memorial and round out a very complete public record of our greatest sculptor's work. The work cost \$40,000.

A sculptured fountain of rare beauty, and of interesting local historic significance that is nonetheless useful as a thirst quencher for man and horse is seen in the Kirkpatrick memorial illustrated here, which was unveiled in Washington Park, Syracuse, N. Y., in July.

The main structure is a cylindrical shaft of granite 15 feet high with three low drinking bowls, seen in the illustration, built out from the base for horses and on the other side a higher spout for pedestrians.

Around the upper part is a wide bronze frieze that portrays the sculptured story in a group of figures in high relief modeled by Mrs. Gail Sherman Corbett, formerly a Syracuse girl.



KIRKPATRICK FOUNTAIN, SYRACUSE.
Mrs. Gail Sherman Corbett, Sc.



DRAPER MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, HOPEDALE, MASS.
Waldo Story, Sc.

The central figure is Father Simon Le Moyne, the discoverer of the Onondaga salt springs. He is dressed in the costume of a priest, wearing robes, beads and cross. At his right stands an Indian chief, holding in his hand a bowl of salt, just boiled, out of the Indian vessel at the right, which is seen heated on an Indian fire. An Indian woman stands behind him, carrying the receptacle in which she has brought the salt water from the spring. To his left stands the trapper who has guided Father LeMoyne to the Onondaga district. Back of the trapper is an Indian canoeist.

Father LeMoyne is portrayed as the ideal missionary and the trappers are men of perfect physique. They are standing under the trees of the forest which are cleverly worked into the background. The trapper's gun, the canoeist's paddle and the chief's arm all point toward Father LeMoyne. On the back of the frieze is the inscription, worked in bronze capitals, which reads as follows:

"Dr. William Kirkpatrick was superintendent of the Onondaga salt springs during the years 1805-6, and from 1810 to 1831. This fountain has been erected in accordance with the last will and testament of his son, William Kirkpatrick, dated October 11, 1889. 'I direct that my executors shall erect or cause to be erected in Washington park in the First ward (where I was born) of the city of Syracuse, a memorial fountain, the general design of said fountain to represent or symbolize the Onondaga Indians discovering to the white men the salt springs as related in the historical narratives of the relations of the Jesuits and later by the historian, Parkman. I do this to perpetuate the memory of my father, the late Dr. William Kirkpatrick, and his long relation with the early history of the Onondaga salt springs.' * * * The Jesuit missionary, Pere Simon le Moyne, under date of August 16, 1654, narrates as follows: 'We arrive at the head of a small lake in a great basin, half dried up. We taste the water of a spring which the natives dare not drink, saying that there is within it a demon which renders it foul. Having tasted of it, I find that it was a fountain of salt water, and, in fact, we made some salt from it as natural as sea salt, a sample of which we are carrying to Quebec.'"

The last of the inscription is translated from the French.

The total cost of the memorial was \$10,000.

The elaborately carved marble fountain shown in the other illustration is a gift to the town of Hopedale, Mass., by Mrs. Susan Preston Draper, and stands on the grounds of the public library in that town, the library building forming the immediate background which may be seen in the picture.

The work was modeled by Waldo Story, the American sculptor in Rome, and executed in Carrara marble in Italy. The carving is unusually profuse and handsomely executed, the grotesque dolphin's heads beneath the drinking bowl being particularly well conceived. The surmounting statue typifies Hope, a subject selected for its appropriateness as a gift to Hopedale.

A GREAT WATER PARK for JAMAICA BAY, N. Y.

Greater New York needs new dock facilities as much as subways, and if she does not get them, her commerce will cease to develop along with her population. This means, of course, that other cities will get the commerce that New York loses. Most of her best deep water-front is already taken up, and no great extent is to be had without dredging on a large scale. If it can be dredged, and if ships can be got inside, there seems to be no better place for a great meeting place of sea-going trade than Jamaica Bay, which, as most New Yorkers know, is practically a salt water lake close to the ocean and ten miles nearer Europe than Battery Park. In May, 1906, Mayor McClellan appointed a commission of three engineers to consider the possibilities of Jamaica Bay as a solution of the city dock problem. The commission, while agreeing on the general practicableness of making the bay into a great harbor, differed widely in their layout of the system of docks and wharves, and issued a majority and minority report. A map of the latter, showing the park plan of Mr. H. A. Caparn, the New York landscape architect, is here reproduced. The map explains itself as far as the general scheme is concerned. Both reports propose to dredge material from the bottom of the bay to raise the swamps and lowlands to the requisite height and deepen the channels in the same operation. The minority report calls for depths up to 40 feet. Both reports propose to deepen the channel through Rockaway Inlet to the ocean by dredging, but the majority report, in addition would build a jetty 2,000 feet into the ocean to intercept the sand which is continually carried by the currents from the east into the inlet.

These docks, of course, will be modern in size, arrangement and in the systems of transit, yards and factories, by which they will be served, and will be, in consequence, much more effective than the antiquated things that have received our foreign trade for generations; so that, considering the tediousness and difficulty of dredging and construction, the vast increase of commerce necessary to fill up the 25 miles or so of docks that the shores of the bay would carry, it will certainly be many years before they are all occupied. New York's commerce obviously cannot go on increasing at its present rate forever; from one cause or another

there must come a time when it will slacken or suspend its growth. Moreover, New Jersey, which has excellent facilities for similar development in Newark Bay and the Hackensack Meadows which are on the mainland and crossed by most of the main lines of railroad, cannot be expected to lag behind in the race for business, so that, all things considered, it will certainly be many years, perhaps centuries, before the shores of Jamaica Bay are filled up and the docks and wharves have to be extended to the interior of the bay.

Until this time comes, it is proposed by Mr. Caparn to utilize the flats within the bay as depositories for the material which must be dredged from the channels to make them navigable, and to use them as a great water park for all kinds of aquatic sports, sailing, rowing, motor boating, steamboat excursions, swimming, fishing, and even summer camping. There are about 4,600 acres of these flats, mostly submerged at high tide and already belonging to the city, so that little more than the ex-

be mainly by a boulevard running alongside the Long Island Railroad which crosses the bay and by excursion steamboats which would leave various points along the shores, and visit places of interest on the islands. Planting should be kept generally low, mainly of native shrubs and plants, and the whole treatment calculated to preserve the sentiment of flatness, monotony and vast extent which now give the region its individuality and perhaps its great charm.

We are thus left to imagine a vast circle of commerce, an apparently endless chain of great docks and wharves served by a waterway three-quarters of a mile wide dotted with all kinds of shipping from ocean liners downward, and all enfolding numbers of spreading green islands with the pleasure craft of the people of a great city riding on the ample and tortuous channels. This is surely a picture of a superb civic possession, a scene unparalleled among the municipal parks of the world, and having the advantage of costing so little that the city would not feel the expense.



DESIGN FOR GREAT WATER PARK,
Harold A. Caparn, Landscape Arch.

pense of raising them a few feet above high water is needed to secure for Greater New York a pleasure ground quite unique in character, charm and usefulness. As the waters must be deepened, and places found for the excavated material, the filling may be said to cost nothing. Access to this archipelago of low lying islands and tortuous channels would

But, park or no park, it is to be hoped that New York will not give up any part of her holdings in Jamaica Bay and discover her mistake when it is too late to get them back. The plan of docks and wharves adopted in this water park scheme is that of the Minority Report of Mr. William G. Ford, as the author says, not claiming authority as an engineer, but because the scheme in its broad lines not only offers better possibilities of aesthetic treatment, but because it seems simpler and more practical in operation, and therefore, in the long run, more economical.

PARK FOOT BRIDGES of RE-ENFORCED CONCRETE



Foot Bridge, 40 foot span.



Foot Bridge, 30 foot span.

CONCRETE BRIDGES IN LAFAYETTE, IND., PARK.

Among the many uses of re-enforced concrete in parks as set forth by Mr. West in this issue none is more common than in bridges. Mr. West shows in his account of the work in Lincoln Park a large bridge and a viaduct, carrying drives, and we show herewith pictures of two smaller foot bridges of re-enforced concrete of graceful proportions and simple design.

These are two of three foot bridges of reinforced concrete built in Colum-

bian Park, Lafayette, Indiana, in 1902. One of these bridges has a 40-ft. span with a clearance of four feet above the water, and a width of six feet clear between railings. A 30-ft. span with four feet clearance and six feet width is shown in the other picture. The bridges were designed to carry a load of 100 lbs. a square foot. The crown thickness of the arches is in each case 10 inches, which includes the cement walk over the bridge. The

arches were reinforced with smooth steel rods under the Luten patents and were designed and erected by the National Bridge Company of Indianapolis. After six years of service the bridges are as good as new. The railings of iron, cannot of course be expected to endure indefinitely, but in all other respects the bridges are permanent improvements. Iron railings were used to harmonize with the light arches and save cost.

NEW PARKS, IMPROVEMENTS and ADDITIONS

In pursuance of the general plans of the City Parks Association of Philadelphia for a comprehensive park system, ordinances have been forwarded to councils directing that five parkways be placed upon the city plan, with the plaza of the South Broad street boulevard as the central point. The map shows in heavy lines the boulevards outlined, which will be 200 feet wide. The commissioners of Fairmount Park have asked councils for an immediate additional appropriation of \$25,000 for maintenance of the grounds and for \$500,000 out of loans for permanent improvements. The current, maintenance appropriation is said to be exhausted.

There is a plan under way at Salt Lake City, Utah, to create a park to be one of the largest in the country in the hills back of the city. An exposition is also planned for 1912 which has as one of its proposed features the building of a park and an artificial beach on the Great Salt Lake. The city is considering the advisability of changing to the Des Moines or commission plan of government.

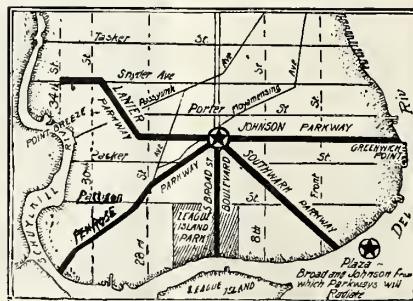
The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has upheld the right of the Park commission of Boston to establish a rate of twelve miles an hour as the maximum for automobiles on Commonwealth avenue. A convicted automobil-

ist brought the suit claiming that the commission had no authority to regulate the speed of the machines since the passage of the general automobile law of the state in 1906.

Park Superintendent Addison Bain, of Marion, O., has recommended the enlargement of the pavilion at Lincoln Park.

Oakland, Cal., is considering the establishment of a system of playgrounds and athletic fields. Walter B. Fawcett, secretary of the board of public works, is one of the leaders of the work.

The park commission of Hamilton, O., is examining sites with a view to laying out a comprehensive system of parks. It is proposed to employ an expert to make a general plan. J. J. Pater, S. D. Fitton, and Stanley Shaffer are the commissioners.



PROPOSED BOULEVARD SYSTEM FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The park board of Baltimore has bought two sites aggregating about 40 acres as an addition to the park system.

Traverse City, Mich., has purchased an additional tract of a half block for park purposes.

Park Superintendent Blake, of Mankato, Minn., reports that 1,300 feet of new walks have been laid and the river drive repaired. He recommends the erection of a workshop and storage house for plants.

The city of Omaha has taken possession of Levi Carter Park, a new tract of 301 acres on the shores of Lake Nacoma.

The Park Board of Buffalo will transform the quarry at the southeast end of Delaware Park into a sunken garden with terraces and a miniature lake. The quarry is about 300x700 feet.

Concrete walks are to be laid in King Park, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

An offer of \$2,500 has been made for the refreshment stand privilege at the Terrace in Central Park, New York. Last year the board sold the concession for \$360.

Plans are under way for a new city park at Vasalia, Cal.

P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., have been employed to make the plans for the improvement of Stubbs Park, a twelve-acre tract at Dublin, Ga.

It is expected that all the land will be acquired for Wheelock Parkway, the boulevard between Lake Como, and Lake Phalen, St. Paul, this winter so that the work of improvement may be started next spring.

Two Japanese landscape gardeners are completing the improvement of a Japanese garden in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, to surround the Japanese Temple brought from the St. Louis World's Fair which has been illustrated in these pages.

Mayor McConlogue, of Mason City, Ia., is planning to bring about the organization of a park system and the appointment of a park commission.

A stone wall is being erected along the zoo pond, in Brandywine Park, Wilmington, Del.

The lakes in Roger Williams Park, Providence, R. I., are being cleaned of the growth of grass and weeds that collects annually on the bottoms.

Henry Parsons has offered a tract of land to Kennebunk, Me., for a public park.

J. A. Rice, of New York, has offered to the city of Elkhart, Ind., a 40-acre tract for a park and an addition of fifty acres to the city cemetery on condition that the city pay him \$600 a year during his life and spend \$600 a year after his death on the improvement of the park.

The mayor and controller of Indianapolis have recommended tax levy for park purposes of 6 cents per \$100.

Superintendent Theodore Wirth, of the Minneapolis Park system has recommended the expenditure of \$1,000 for the purchase of a well driving outfit to furnish drinking water in the city parks. The plan is to have hand pumps in the smaller parks and running fountains in the larger ones. The turn in the Lake of the Isles Boulevard at Franklin avenue is to be regraded to make it less abrupt.

The Park Board of Worcester, Mass., has purchased a triangular tract of land on the boulevard to Hadwen Park.

September 12 was "kite day" at Belle Isle Park, Detroit, and a large number of boys engaged in the kite contests.

Park Superintendent Thos. W. Cook, of New Bedford, Mass., has made extensive improvements in the deer park in Buttonwood Park. One thousand eight hundred loads of dirt have been dumped there to raise the grade of the land, and a new wire fence is to be placed around it.

Rate payers of Revelstoke, B. C., have voted to raise \$5,000 for the improvement of the city parks.

Park Superintendent Kelley, of Lawrence, Mass., has laid concrete walks in Storrow Park, and will build a ball field in that park.

Baker City, Ore., has a fund of \$1,800 for the improvement of the new park recently donated to the city.

The city council of Terre Haute has authorized the Board of Public Works to condemn three tracts for parks, and will ask the special session of the legislature to pass an act allowing the purchase of Parsons Field.

The city council of Springfield, Mass., has appropriated \$2,500 for the Emerson Wright playground, to be added to another \$2,500 donated by Nathan D. Bill.

Caldwell, Idaho, is to lay out a new park at Lake Howard.

The city council of Pasadena, Cal., will include in the general bond election call an item of \$50,000 for the improvement of Tournament Park.

Plans are being prepared for the development of Gorgas Park, at Ridge avenue and Hermitage streets, Philadelphia.

Cyrus H. McCormick has donated to the city of Chicago a tract at Sawyer avenue and Twenty-eighth street for a playground.

It is proposed to condemn for park purposes six acres on Queen Anne Hill, Seattle, Wash., overlooking the city, the sound and Mt. Rainier.

Park Commissioner C. A. Genung, of Waterloo, N. Y., has completed the building of cement walks in the village park, and is now grading the ground preparatory to sowing grass seed.

Bloody Pond, near Glen Falls, N. Y., has been purchased by the New York State Historical Society Association and is to be improved as a public park.

Danville, Pa., has just finished the improvement of a new municipal park formerly a cemetery.

Dr. Rutherford Morris, of New York City, has offered to the town of Oneonta, N. Y., a tract of land known as Morrell Flats for park purposes.

Sioux Falls, S. D., recently dedicated McKennan Park, presented to the city by Mrs. Helen G. McKennan.

There is a movement on foot to purchase by joint action of the state of Ohio and the nation historic sites at Put-in-Bay.

Dolgeville, N. Y., is raising a fund of \$1,500 to buy a park tract.

Park Commissioner Quigley, of Meriden, Conn., has macadamized the Southington Road along Hubbard Park, and is proceeding with the improvement of Hemlock Grove.

The park commission of Buffalo has voted to enlarge Bennett Park, and it has been proposed to move the botanic garden from South Park where the plant life is injured by the gases from neighboring factories to this tract.

The city council of Beatrice, Neb., has appropriated \$1,700 for the improvement of a park in West Beatrice.

Appraisers appointed by the park board of Minneapolis to value the property in the old center block which it is proposed to take for a gateway park, report a total valuation of \$472,906.

The city of St. Louis has filed condemnation proceedings for the acquiring of a tract of ground on Mulvanphy St., between Tenth and Eleventh.

About 200 additional benches have been placed in West Park, Pittsburg.

The Special Parks Commission of Chicago have acquired or fitted up sixteen new parks during the past year. The commission now has charge of 52 parks and twelve playgrounds. John Allgots is superintendent of small parks and Theodore A. Gross superintendent of playgrounds.

A new park at Floyd and Oak Sts., Dallas, Tex., has been purchased for \$9,500.

Cecil Fraser, landscape architect of Louisville, Ky., is in charge of the improvement of the grounds about the new public library.

John C. Olmsted of the firm of Olmsted Bros., Brookline, Mass., recently visited Richmond, Ky., in connection with plans for the beautifying of the campus of the Eastern Kentucky Normal School there.

Philadelphia has added 34 acres to the tract to be made into Pennypack Creek Park.

Lester P. Stearns has offered to Forestville, N. Y., a tract of land for park purposes.

F. J. Kiesel of Ogden, Idaho, has donated to Parma, Idaho, a ten-acre tract for a park.

The Federated Women's Clubs of Springfield, Mo., have appointed a committee to take steps to secure a park in the valley of the Jordan.

George W. Ehler, superintendent of city playgrounds of Cleveland, O., reports that the attendance this season has been the largest in the history of the playgrounds.

Wittenburg, Wis., has purchased five acres of park land, and would like to receive suggestions for its treatment. R. B. Glaubitz is the village clerk.

PARK NEWS.

New York Parks

The New York Supreme Court through Justice Davis has declared the ordinance framed by Park Commissioner Henry Smith of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, New York City, prohibiting tire chains from being used in parks, invalid and unconstitutional. Justice Davis said the ordinance was in direct violation of the New York State motor vehicle law, is in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New York, and that it discriminates between various kinds of non-skidding devices.

Plans looking toward the consolidation of the park systems in the different boroughs of Greater New York are under consideration by the executive committee of the Allied Parks Association, of which Eugene A. Philbin is president, for submission to the Charter Revision Commission. One plan is that a committee of five shall be appointed by the mayor from recommendations made by recognized organizations, each commissioner to be paid a salary of \$5,000 a year. The other plan is that a commission of eleven shall be appointed by the mayor, who shall himself be an ex-officio member, the ten others to be selected from the directorate of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Public Library, the Brooklyn Institute, the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Richmond, the United Civic Association of the Borough of Queens and the North Side Board of Trade, and a citizen, who has been a resident at least ten years of the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond and the Bronx. These commissioners are to serve without compensation, except that they shall receive \$10 for each meeting attended, but in no event shall the amount so received by each commissioner exceed in any one year \$500.

The Bureau of Municipal Research in submitting the second and last section of its report on the parks of New York, says that the permanent correction of the evils to which it calls attention "will not be possible unless the city's central business office, the department of finance, assumes its responsibility. But in an addendum the bureau says that much has been accomplished lately in Manhattan and

Richmond, and praises Commissioner Smith. Privileges and concessions come in for much criticism, and in this connection the New York park commissioners are invited to a careful reading of Superintendent Foster's paper on "Concessions" on another page in this issue of PARK AND CEMETERY.

Hon. Wm. S. Devery, "Big Bill," of Tammany fame, has some ideas that are worthy of the attention of the park superintendents of the country. Recently, Mr. Devery was told that Richard Croker wanted the ruins of Philae brought from an island in the river Nile and set up in Central Park. After a few general remarks he said: "I'm not in favor of filling Central Park with any ruins myself.*** There is enough stuff in Central Park now that oughtn't to be there. A lot of those statues up there, scaring horses and children, ought to be given the run. If they put many more buildings and statues and restaurants and boat houses and band stands and garages in Central Park, the only way poor people can get any enjoyment out of it is by walking around the outside and looking over the wall."

* * *

Massachusetts Park Statistics

Chief Charles F. Gettemy of the bureau of statistics of labor of Massachusetts gives some interesting comparative statistics of park expenditures in a number of Massachusetts towns, from which we quote the following: "The aggregate population of the 20 cities of the commonwealth which are not embraced in the Metropolitan park district, was estimated in 1906 to be 961, 170, and they expended in the aggregate on their local parks, playgrounds, etc., \$170,208, or an average expense per capita of \$0.18. Springfield headed the list with a total expenditure of \$37,857, or \$0.50 per capita, although she ranks fifth in population among these cities. New Bedford, however, has substantially the same population as Springfield, that is, between 76,000 and 77,000, but New Bedford spent on her parks \$15,991.63—considerably less than half of Springfield's outlay—or \$0.21 per capita. Springfield has an area of nearly 32 square miles, as against New Bedford's less than 20, which very mate-

rially increases the density of the latter, bringing it up to 3,869 per square mile, as against 2,382 in Springfield. It would seem to be a fair subject of inquiry as to whether New Bedford has kept pace with her increasing population in the matter of providing sufficient parks, playgrounds and other breathing spaces.

"Neither size nor density of population has greatly affected, nor even been systematically taken into account, in planning expenditures for this purpose by our Massachusetts municipalities. We find Beverly, for instance, one of the smallest cities in the commonwealth, having a population of only 15,614, spending more money for this purpose than the industrial city of Fitchburg with more than double its population, to say nothing of comparisons with Taunton, Gloucester, Pittsfield, Northampton, Brockton, Marlborough, Chicopee and North Adams. Beverly, perhaps, cannot be considered as fairly comparable with Fitchburg in character of its population, yet its local valuation is not as high as Fitchburg's.

"Lowell, with a population of 96,011—nearly 20,000 more than Springfield—expends less than half per capita what Springfield does for this purpose, or \$0.16 per capita for a population of 6,728 per square mile."

* * *

The public works which were projected some years ago and whose construction has made Harrisburg, Pa., famous, were recently inspected by officials who deal with their control. Warren H. Manning, the Boston landscape architect who planned the park improvements, was one of the party, and explained the park plans to the officials. He pointed out the natural advantages of the Spring Creek valley and said that when the roadway was finished it would connect with a driveway projected by Steelton. Wildwood Park will contain 650 acres. The city now owns or has in process of negotiation 500 acres. Not over \$100 an acre has been paid for any tract and for some \$50 was paid. Some donations were made. The park has a growth of trees which Mr. Manning declared were unequalled anywhere in the state.

* * *

The Surveyor of London, prints a report from Paris that the authorities of that city had decided to abandon tar as a dust-laying material for roads. While the admission is made that a diminution of dust is obtained, it is said to have been noticed that the trees along tarred roads begin to "peel" and perish rapidly; in fact, the

assertion is made that on the Avenue du Bois de Bologne the tar grit has in four months killed seven fine trees, and that in order to preserve the flowers in the lawns which line the avenue the city is obliged to spend ten times as much on their culture as it did before the experiment of tarring the road was tried. The Surveyor in a great number of communications from English engineers, surveyors and park officials finds very few who have noted any such effects in that country, and in no instance has there been any complaint in America.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Park Commission of Rhode Island at Providence, reports from Olmsted Brothers, the landscape architects of the commission, and from G. L. Hosmer, the commission's engineer, were presented and discussed. Amasa M. Eaton presented a verbal report on the purchase of the Quinsnickett land, the first made by the Metropolitan Park Commission. The area contains 69 acres and the lake. Secretary Henry A. Barker of Providence and F. L. Olmsted were given power to formulate rules and regulations for the conduct of the park and to mark its boundaries. It is the intention to have the park open to all for picnics and other pleasure purposes. Mr. Barker was also authorized to arrange temporarily for the care of the new park.

* * *

The park board of Saginaw, Mich., has started the squirrel controversy again. It has come to be the opinion of several members of the board that the presence in such great numbers of squirrels in this city, has decreased the number of song birds. The question has presented itself to the board as to which should be allowed to be destroyed, the song birds or the squirrels. For some time past there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of song birds, and investigation and a close watch kept on the squirrels is said to have revealed the fact that the little animals rob the nests of the birds, the robin especially, and to this is attributed the decrease in the number of those birds.

* * *

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has decided that the mayor and city council of Omaha have the right to appoint park commissioners, instead of the district court, thus confirming the contention of the city legal department. But one member of the Board, John Latenser, will be affected by the

decision, as he was the only one appointed by the District Judges.

* * *

A plan for a great ocean parkway along the New Jersey coast from Seabright to Cape May is to be launched in that state, and it is believed that Governor Fort will advocate in his message to the next Legislature the acquisition by the state of the right to build this parkway, for which an appropriation of \$500,000 will be needed.

* * *

Among the propositions to be recommended by the finance commission now considering Boston's form of government will be included the merging of the park, public grounds and cemetery departments.

* * *

FROM THE PARK REPORTS

The Quincy Boulevard and Park Association, Quincy, Ill., has purchased four tracts of land since January 1, including four acres connecting Sunset heights and Gardner Park. Work will be begun this winter on the construction of a roadway from Locust street to Whipple Creek and Gardner Park. The total amount available for park purposes this year is \$17,958, and \$5,141 has been expended. The association is trying to induce the George Rogers Clarke Monument Commission to change the site for the proposed monument to that explorer.

The final report of the Board of Park Commission of Des Moines, Ia., which passed out of existence this spring with the inauguration of the new commission form of government, is a profusely illustrated book of 150 pages, giving a history of the park system and many illustrations and plans. The receipts for the year ending July 5, 1907 were \$38,189. The board was organized in 1893 to take over two acres of parks and there are now 676 acres. A detailed history and description of each of the park tracts is given in the book. Wm. B. Keffer is president of the board and Sidney A. Foster, secretary.

The report of the park board of Portland, Ore., includes the report of former superintendent, Arthur D. Monteth, and concerns matters of improvement before the incumbency of the present superintendent, Emil T. Mische. A temporary addition was built to the greenhouse and improvements made on other buildings in the city park. Two new public utility houses were built in Holladay Park and much cleaning of underbrush accomplished in Columbia

Park. The report contains two letters from Olmsted Brothers, Brookline, Mass., relating to the comprehensive plans they are preparing for a great system of parks to be developed with the authorized bond issue of \$1,000,000. They comment on the fact that since their report on this system in 1903 the value of land has risen to such an extent that the present loan will not accomplish all that was planned. The expenditures for the year were \$42,131.

The 48th annual report of the park board of Hartford, Conn., includes an interesting history of Bushnell Park by Rev. Horace Bushnell, for whom it was named. Superintendent George A. Parker's report of the work done says that an extensive bedding of hardy perennials has been set out on three sides of the rose garden in Elizabeth Park, and two new ball diamonds constructed in Riverside Park. The retaining wall in Bushnell Park has been repaired and the construction of the new temporary bridge at the foot of Mulberry street completed. Charter Oak Memorial Ground has been graded and planted, and the addition to Rocky Ridge Park cleared of underbrush and rubbish. Mr. Parker contributes to the report an interesting discussion of system in park work which will be printed in a future issue of PARK AND CEMETERY.

The 39th annual report of the park commissioners of Buffalo, N. Y., for the year ending June 30, 1908, contains interesting reports from John F. Cowell, supt. of the Botanical Garden and South Park, General Superintendent John L. Brothers, F. A. Crandall, curator of the Zoo, H. B. Filser, city forester, and B. T. Simpson, superintendent of playgrounds. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$202,797, leaving a balance on hand of \$41,942. The new act giving the park board the authority over all street trees is printed in full and the work of Mr. Filser, the forester appointed under it, is detailed in his report. Six large spraying machines were purchased and spraying with arsenate of lead found to be very satisfactory. The superintendent of playgrounds reports an average daily attendance of 2,000 at the Terrace playground where there are 18 swings and other equipment in proportion. The Zoo now contains 334 specimens. At South Park preparation is being made for enlarging the nurseries, and a large section of the Meadow south of the lake was broken up, fertilized and reseeded. About 1,500 feet of six-inch sewer was built in Delaware Park, and five new silt basins and receivers installed there.

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

PLANTING FOR WINTER EFFECT in the NORTH

During the really marvelous decade through which we have passed, in which the masses have shown a response to the education which has been imparted to them by the many landscape gardeners, artists and nature lovers, who have labored with such untiring devotion to the cause of outdoor art, the people of the Northern States have learned to appreciate the beauties of the Winter season, and though, to many, the term Winter is equivalent to death, in that all activity of growth is at rest, they do not realize that rest is as necessary as growth, and that even in the tropics there is a season of rest, though it may not be expressed in the same manner as in our snow-bound latitudes; yet to others Winter means only a change from the pervading green of Summer, through the high coloration of Fall, to the gray effect of the woods and the brilliant berry and evergreen effects with a groundwork and background of glistening snow. The subtle effects are always lost in Summer by the massive foliage, and it is only the hand of Winter that can reveal them to us. When we realize that in the northern parts of the Northern States there is a Winter season of from four to five months' duration, it behooves us to study our material thoroughly, in order to make our home surroundings, whether large estates or small city lots, as attractive and delightful as the art of the landscape artist can suggest.

The aim of this paper, which might more properly be called "planting for Winter effect in the northern part of the Northern States," is to stimulate the growing desire of aesthetic people in this belt of our country to produce landscape pictures which will gladden and cheer through the Winter season. Although many excellent articles have appeared in recent years in our best journals on the subject of planting for Winter effect, yet almost all of this valuable information has been written for Winter effects which could be produced in the latitude of New York City, or along the

Paper read by George Edward McClure, of Buffalo, before the Convention of the Society of American Florists

Atlantic coast as far north as Boston, and in many cases this information, as applied to the region of the Great Lakes, has often resulted in partial, if not complete, failure. This has served to discourage those who sought to reproduce the Winter pictures painted by writers from a more temperate region. Although a great many of the trees and shrubs which are useful for planting for Winter effect come from foreign lands and are useful in this country only when extremes in temperature are not very severe, yet a long list of iron-clad materials is at hand to select from for the extremely cold regions of our Northern States.

When we contemplate planting for Winter effect, the mind turns first to the evergreens, then to berry plants, and to the bright colored branches of the dogwoods and osiers, etc., but seldom do we think of the beautiful effect of the Winter woods, the persistent foliage of some of the beeches and oaks, which, although brown and dry, yet are cheerful in their effect. Little is thought of the beautiful shades of brown, gray and white, in the trunk and branch, or of the variety of the frame work of the various trees, which gives an element of strength to the Winter landscape, or to the variety in trees and shrubs, in the delicate tracery of their smaller twigs as evidenced by some of the birches and alders, etc., in the trees, and in the shrubs by such as *Stephanandra flexuosa*, the coral berry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*) and some of the spiræas. Among the deciduous trees which are attractive during Winter might be mentioned the Oriental plane (*Platanus orientalis*) which, with its pendant balls of fruit borne high against the sky, seems to take away the barrenness of the deciduous trees, and is suggestive of the Christmas decorations so admired by the young folks on Christmas trees. While this tree is beautiful in Winter

it has also much to recommend it as a fast growing tree for Summer effect. Its beautiful bark, with the irregular patches of green and gray, are also interesting in the Winter season. In much the same manner the liquidambar (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) is interesting with its fruit in pendant spiked balls. Its symmetrical form of growth and extremely corky branches are noticeable to those who are only casual observers. The shell bark hickory (*Hicoria ovata*) while suggestive of strength is also especially interesting on account of its peculiar bark formation, which is unlike any other common species of tree. If planted near the shell bark hickory and other trees with rough bark the American beech (*Fagus ferruginea*) shows to advantage, as its gray bark is the smoothest of any of our hardy American trees, and never fails to attract attention from those who seek the beauties of Winter as found in our woods. It is also especially attractive in Winter, as the young trees often hold their dry leaves as do some of the oaks well into the Winter. Among other trees which might be mentioned as being attractive in Winter, from the standpoint of their bark coloration, are the yellow branched linden (*Tilia platyphyllos* var. *aurea*), the Babylonian willow (*Salix Babylonica*), and the white willow (*Salix alba*) with its brownish yellow branches, the white poplar (*Populus alba*) and its fastigate variety *Bolleana* with their gray-green bark, *Acer Pennsylvanicum* with its white striped bark and greenish twigs, the red birch (*Betula nigra*) with its brown bark, the canoe birch (*Betula papyrifera*), the white birch (*Betula populifolia*) and the European white birch (*Betula alba*) are the most beautiful white barked trees. Their graceful outlines are one of the delights of Winter landscape, but unfortunately they are afflicted with the birch borer, which in some localities is so destructive that the culture of the trees has been abandoned. When

it is possible for them to thrive, they are charming, if planted along with some of the pines, such as the white pine (*Pinus Strobus*) and the pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*). The birches also thrive in sandy soil, which is favorable to the pines themselves. The effect of the white bark against the perpetual green background of the pine is, to many, more delightful in Winter than when the birches are covered with their Summer foliage. This beautiful effect is particularly noticeable in the region of Albany, N. Y., where it is the feature of the Winter landscape.

Excellent Winter effects are also obtained by what the forester terms the "Mixed Forest," which is a mixture of deciduous and coniferous trees. This forest growth is often to be found along the Great Lakes belt and the effect is often very beautiful. It would be well if we would learn from nature and reproduce these effects in our parks and large estates. While it is out of the realm of this paper to mention Fall coloration effects, this "Mixed Forest" effect is unparalleled when we behold the tints of the maples mixed with the dark green pines, and the impression produced is one that lingers in the memory of the most casual observer.

While we can secure much pleasure from the observation of trees in their bark, twig and fruit formation, yet the most impressive Winter effects are largely produced by using the hardy coniferous evergreen with a lavish hand. In this connection, it may be said that an infinite variety of evergreens is not necessary to produce fine effects, while the list of the iron-clad evergreens, suitable for Northern climate, is woefully short, yet we have no reason to be disturbed. On larger places the liberal planting of pines and hemlocks for screening unsightly buildings and checking the force of the Winter winds, will have much to do with the successful treatment of the place, for one can better appreciate the subtle beauties of a Winter landscape if protected from the force of the icy wind by an effective screen of tall and stately evergreen trees. The most useful large growing pines for Northern planting are the white pine (*P. Strobus*), the Austrian pine (*P. Austriaca*), and the Scotch pine (*P. sylvestris*). The soft effect of the delicate needles of the white pine when young, and its stately appearance when old, place it pre-eminently in the lead, while the larger needles of the Austrian and Scotch pines contrast

well and give variety. The only objection to the use of the American hemlock is that it cannot be employed near large cities on account of the smoke and sulphur gases, which are always present in manufacturing districts. In both large and small places the Douglas spruce (*Pseudotsuga Douglasi*) with its dark green foliage, and the Colorado green spruce (*Picea pungens*) and its varieties (*glauca* and *Kosteriana*), give variety to the Winter landscape. For immediate effect and for filling in between the more permanent pines and spruces the Norway spruce (*Picea excelsa*) is useful, but as it very often outlives its usefulness at an early age it is only useful for the purpose of temporary effects. The mountain pine (*P. Mughus*) is the most useful of the low growing evergreens for our Northern climate and is not out of place on the smallest lawn. When massed at the foot of larger evergreens, it is extremely effective. Some of the junipers can safely be employed in the North. And by far the most effective of all is *Juniperus Virginiana glauca*, the glaucous form of the common red cedar. It is much more hardy than the type and it will thrive in the smoky atmosphere of the city as will no other cedar. Its whitish effect, like that of the Colorado blue spruce, is particularly striking. *Juniperus Chinensis stricta* is also an evergreen of the first rank for the North.

For low planting, *Juniperus Sabina*, the Savin Juniper is excellent, while *Juniperus communis* var. *nana*, which is still lower in growth, gives us an opportunity to produce an evergreen carpet when it is desired. As a useful hardy evergreen we cannot overlook the Japanese yew (*Taxus cuspidata*). It is a welcome addition to the list of really hardy evergreens. The American arbovitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) in its numerous varieties is also useful as a Northern evergreen, but prefers the shelter given by windbreaks. Its golden variety (var. *aurea*) is extremely useful, as it is really golden and adds a touch of bright color, which harmonizes well with the prevailing deep green of the majority of evergreens. In sheltered positions it is safe to use the pea fruited *retinispora* (*R. pisifera*) and in some cases the silver *retinispora* (*R. squarrosa* var. *Veitchii*), but although this is fairly hardy it is often injured by the Winter sun. While the evergreens enumerated do not include all of the coniferae that are hardy along the region of the Great Lakes, yet they do include the very hardiest species and

these are sufficient to produce a Winter picture which, as far as coniferae are concerned, will be effective and leave little to be desired.

What is true of the paucity of the really hardy coniferous evergreens in the Great Lake or Northern regions, is still more true of the broad leaved evergreens. One of the very few which is hardy under all conditions is the yucca (*Y. filamentosa*); when planted in large masses it is a cheering sight in Winter, to say nothing of its profusion of bloom in Summer. It is doubly welcome, but its value as a Winter plant is its chief asset; even a solitary specimen on the lawn is an evidence of life in the snow.

The rhododendrons, which are first thought of among the broad leaved evergreens, can be used safely and effectively in the northern parts of the Northern states, but only under the most ideal conditions and with the best of care, and it is only too often that they eke out a bare existence. Conditions under which they would flourish in the regions of New York and Philadelphia would be fatal in the Lake regions, and success is only reached by eternal vigilance. When such a sight is seen as that in Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., we are forced to believe that rhododendrons will thrive and be considered a factor in the Winter gardens of the North. If the planting beds are thoroughly prepared and Epsom salts judiciously used, they will be a success. Very effective grouping can be obtained by using the great laurel (*R. maximum*) *R. Catawbiense* and the numerous hardy hybrids.

What is true of the rhododendrons is also true of the mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) and *Andromeda floribunda*. The boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*) cannot be called a Northern plant, but the more uncommon *Buxus arborescens* will stand a temperature below zero without covering if well established. Excellent samples of it are to be seen in Geneva N. Y., which are over four feet in height. Its foliage is coarser, but it is an excellent substitute for the European species. Its usefulness as a Winter plant cannot be overestimated, especially in formal work. I have the temerity to mention this species of box only after having seen it withstand severe Winters.

The best evergreen ground cover is undoubtedly the periwinkle (*Vinca minor*); its ability to thrive under adverse conditions of light renders it useful for other things besides Winter effect. It is an excellent ground.

cover between evergreens and rhododendrons; its cheerful green is not only beautiful to the eye but the plant acts as a protection from deep freezing of the soil. When it is planted in mass in the open, or on the edge of a shrub border, in company with *Rosa blanda*, it makes a unique combination, as with the brilliant large fruits of the rose borne near the ground and just over the ground work of green vinca, the effect is suggestive of the Christmas season.

Another broad leaved evergreen which is useful in the Northern latitudes is *Euonymus radicans*, which, as a low climber, takes the place of the English ivy. As a creeper it is seen at its best. The sun of February and March often burns some of the upper leaves, but whenever it produces its red berries it is a thing to be desired.

The Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera Halleana*), while not considered an evergreen, yet retains its green leaves until long after Christmas in sheltered situations, when used as a trailer, but not when used as a climber, as the leaves are more exposed to frost and wind and are not as persistent. As this plant is used for covering banks in open ravines, and around rocks and boulders, it has a cheery effect on a Winter day.

One of the chief delights of a Winter garden is the effect of the berried shrubs and trees, and of course we always think of berried plants in relation to Christmas and very naturally to the holly that is so extensively used at that time. The Northerner is denied the use of this most regal plant, but whenever evergreen leaves and red berries can be combined, it is regarded as the highest perfection of Winter effect.

A few years ago I conceived the idea of using the Winter berry, or leafless holly (*Ilex verticillata*), which is more profuse with its berries than the Southern holly, along with the English privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), mixing the two kinds and planting in masses. The privet retains part of its green leaves until January and has splendid trusses of brilliant black berries and the effect of these black berries and green leaves, with the dense masses of red berries of the leafless holly, is similar to that obtained in English gardens by the famous holly plant. The *Ilex* is vigorous, as also is the privet, and the whole in time becomes a tangled mass and the effect glorious. Sometimes the leafless holly is planted along with mountain laurel, but as the laurel is low and the *ilex*

high, the green leaves and berries are not together and the effect not as good. Even though it is not always possible to secure a background of green for berried plants in the Winter, it is not always desirable, as the snow itself is a sufficient background for many berried plants. Among the most common and best of our berried plants are, the common barberry (*B. vulgaris*) with its racemes of brilliant berries which remain well into the Winter and the Japanese barberry (*B. Thunbergi*) with its single yet thickly borne berries of as brilliant a hue; the high bush cranberry (*Viburnum Opulus*) whose bright and large trusses of berries last until the new leaves are formed in the Spring and are very striking. Many of the endless number of forms of *cratægus* are useful for Winter effect, and although their fruits are not persistent during the entire Winter season, yet many are glorious in the early Winter. *Euonymus Bungeanus* holds its fruits very long; in fact, it is better than the "Wahoo," or strawberry tree (*E. Americana*). The sea buckthorn (*Hippophaë rhamnoides*) is also attractive in Winter because of its yellow black dotted fruit, which is very persistent. Many of the roses are extremely beautiful as their fruits are often large. One of the best is the Japanese rose (*Rosa rugosa*), whose large haws or berries are highly colored and remain long; in fact, it is better than the landscape. *Rosa multiflora*, whose fruits, although smaller, are borne in large clusters and last all Winter. *Rosa lutescens* has the largest fruit, some of which are one inch long and are borne in clusters of four. *Rosa blanda* is also useful.

The privets, both the common (*L. vulgare*) and the Japanese (*L. Ibotia*) have large clusters of shining black berries and are very striking with a background of the snow. The snowberry (*S. racemosus*) with its profuse masses of white berries and the coral berry (*S. vulgaris*) are both splendid species for effective Winter planting. When planted in masses in richly prepared borders, they produce riotous masses of fruit. The European buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) so often used for a windbreak, has attractive black fruits, as has also *Rhodotypos kerrioides*. The staghorn sumach (*Rhus typhina*) produces a marked effect in a Winter landscape, with its antler-like dense clusters of berries. The smooth sumach (*R. glabra*) is also useful as a Winter fruited plant.

The European mountain ash (*Sor-*

bus Aucuparia) with its bright red berries in large clusters, is especially useful for Winter effect and the yellow berried form is also useful for variety. With an evergreen background they are especially attractive. Among the vines for Winter effect nothing can surpass the bitter-sweet (*Celastrus scandens*) with its Winter array of orange berries; when the vine is allowed to grow as a shrub, forming an uneven mass of twining stems, covered with attractive fruits it is particularly fine. *C. articulatus* is also a splendid berried vine similar to the bitter-sweet. *Vitis heterophylla*, whose grape-like clusters of whitish-blue berries offer a variety in berry color, are also interesting from the standpoint of Winter effect.

The variety of berried plants is not seriously limited by the effect of the higher latitudes and when planting for Winter effect, if planned, we may enjoy a profusion of color all Winter, which will please the eye and make our Winter walk through park or home grounds a joy which belongs peculiarly to the Winter season.

One of the very best opportunities for brightening up the Winter landscape is offered to us with a lavish hand in the bright colored branches of twigs in shrubs and trees. Who of us has not been charmed, after the leaves have fallen, with a large mass of the red osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*); as seen from the window of a train, the effect is lasting. A number of the *cornus* is useful in planting for Winter effect; the best is *C. alba Sibirica* and *C. stolonifera* for red stems and *C. stolonifera* var. *flaviramea* for the yellow effect of its branches. When planted in large masses beside the brilliant green branches of *Kerria Japonica*, the effect is really wonderful. There are numerous species of *cornus*, among which might be mentioned *C. Amomum* and *C. circinata*, with bright colored bark which gives us shades of color, which are useful for Winter effect and as their berries are quite persistent and usually of a bluish white shade, the contrast between stems and fruit is good. The red stems of *Rosa lucida* are also used to advantage.

In large shrub borders, along margins of ponds and edges of creeks, the brilliant osiers form an important part of the Winter landscape. About the best are the golden branched willow (*Salix vitellina* var. *aurea*) and the variety *Britzensis* with reddish branches; *Salix viminalis*, the basket willow, has also bright yellow stems

(Continued on page IX)



ROSEDALE CEMETERY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The views of Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles, Cal., shown herewith are typical of the landscape beauties of that state and well illustrate the superiority of the modern burial park with its well-kept drives, its green lawns, its ornamental trees and wonderful profusion of vegetation over the graveyard of former days where weeds flourished and where trees and flowers withered and died for lack of care.

Rosedale long ago adopted the lawn plan of management and all copings or other artificial irregularities around lots are prohibited and the resulting handsome lawns make it one of the most beautiful and attractive cemeteries in Southern California. Twenty years of constant care have given it a marvelous growth of semi-tropical trees, of multi-colored foliage and graceful shapes of luxuriant flowering shrubbery and smaller plants. A more varied or extensive representation of California flora is not to be found in any of the Los Angeles parks.

All of the newer sections are under perpetual care and the trust fund now amounts to over \$250,000, said to be the largest fund for this purpose west of the Rocky Mountains.

The cemetery proper includes about 80 acres. The grounds are perfectly drained and have an unlimited supply

of artesian water, which is distributed by electric power from the cemetery's own plant.

Rosedale is on the gentle slopes in the southwestern part of the city,

This is known as the "New Rosedale Cemetery," and is located on the highest divide towards the west, between the mountains and the ocean. It commands a view that is unsurpassed



RECEIVING VAULT, ROSEDALE CEMETERY, LOS ANGELES.

near the best residence sections within easy driving distance by well-improved streets and is also reached by three lines of electric cars.

The association has purchased an additional tract of land beyond the city limits, along the electric road leading from the city to the ocean.

of the mountains, the ocean, and the intervening valleys. This tract was surveyed and platted by Earnshaw & Punshon of Cincinnati.

All administrative structures, necessary or convenient to the conduct of a complete cemetery are to be found here. The crematory was erected in



Lawn View.



Palm Drive.

VIEWS IN ROSEDALE CEMETERY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

1887 and was the first of its kind west of the Mississippi River. From time to time, as occasion required or increasing patronage demanded, it has been enlarged and improved.

A chapel free to all patrons of the crematory or cemetery is a feature that has been much appreciated.

The most pretentious structure of the Cemetery Association is the receiving vault—of Grecian Doric architecture, massive, imposing and perfect in its lines. It is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the grounds, and is a structure of great architectural beauty. It is constructed of reinforced concrete and steel, and improvements have recently been made which have more than doubled its capacity. Ornamental bronze and iron work, mosaic tiling and art glass work give beauty and elegance to the interior.

The columbarium is also in this building.

The officers of the Association are: George R. Crow, president; George I. Cochran, vice-president; Simpson



CREMATORY, ROSEDALE CEMETERY, LOS ANGELES.

M. Sinsabaugh, secretary-treasurer; William R. Durbin, assistant secretary, and J. H. C. Von der Lohe, superintendent at the cemetery.

OILING THE PARK ROADS IN KANSAS CITY

Paper by S. W. Benedict, Asst. Supt. of Parks, Kansas City at Convention of Cemetery Superintendents

It is unfortunate that the dates of the annual meetings of Park Superintendents and Cemetery Superintendents of America should fall in the same week, for had they not occurred at the same time you would have had the privilege of listening to a very interesting talk on "Oiled Roads" by our Superintendent of Parks, Mr. Dunn, as your committee planned that you should, instead of having a poor substitute palmed off on you. He either had a fear that he would get into a cemetery and couldn't get out again, or else it was the water about Minneapolis that appealed to him; anyhow, at the last moment he left for the convention of Park Superintendents now being held in Minneapolis, and asked me to express his regrets for having disappointed you, and to open the discussion on oiled roads, and, if necessary, take the witness stand for them.

The initial cost of park and boulevard work in purchase, shaping, grading, planting, building of drives and so forth is a heavy one, and the average taxpayer feels when that is settled he has paid it all. But the cost of maintenance is never ended. And after all, it is the efficiency of maintenance of the work completed that makes friends and fosters park and

boulevard sentiment. A good, smooth road, neither dusty nor muddy, we must have at all times.

How can we best accomplish this result?

It is believed that through a liberal use of oil on well-built macadam roads a step forward has been taken, securing thereby not only the most economical but also the most satisfactory dustless drive.

In our early experimental days with oil we had public opinion against us. One didn't need to keep an ear very close to the ground to know how the people felt about it. They didn't want it, and they didn't hesitate to tell us so. Our files show letters and petitions asking us not to put that "nasty oil" on the boulevards, followed later by ones from the same people asking for it. Today you would have to search diligently in Kansas City to find opponents to our use of oil on the roads. Like the original "park kickers" they, too, have passed away, passed away even beyond the confines of our county, for the farmers know a good thing when they see it and are demanding oiled roads, so that when they come to the city with wagon loads of produce or with their families in their automobiles, it is not to travel in a cloud of dust but to

make a pleasant journey over smooth, dry, dustless roads. Our county commissioners show that they are progressive and up to date in giving to their rock roads the treatment of oil.

Until last year we sprinkled with water, which we found cost us approximately two and one-half cents per square yard, over \$14,000 a year, and this meant either mud or dust—often both at the same time. Complaints were numerous. Sprinkling with water did not give us satisfactory roads. We wanted something better. Our landscape engineer, Mr. Kessler, endorsed and advised the use of oil.

In the fall of 1906, our first experiment was made with light residuum oil. This not only proved of value as a dust layer, but as a protection to the macadam from water through the winter and spring months.

The test was so satisfactory that our President, Mr. Hudson, who is and has been an oil advocate from the first, together with our superintendent, Mr. Dunn, not only talked oil but early in the spring of 1907 got out and hustled for the best and most available road oil. In this rich empire of the West, it is not necessary to go far from home to find anything you want. If it's not on the surface,

our rule is to dig down and find it. Over in Kansas they found and contracted for a heavy oil at eighty cents per barrel of forty-two gallons, f. o. b. Kansas City, and this is the oil we are still using. It is not the crude oil as it comes from the wells, as our crude oil has but little value as road oil. It is a residuum from which the distillates naphtha and kerosene have been removed and has a paraffine base.

In Los Angeles they have a native oil with asphaltic base which they use direct from the wells. An oil with asphaltic base is a better road oil than one with a paraffine base. Our oil has a specific gravity of 20 to 21 Baume.

Oils and other substances which are lighter than water are referred to readings on the Baume hydrometer. This is an instrument used in technical work to obtain relative specific gravity. Distilled water is used as a standard, and its reading is ten on the hydrometer. The heavier the oil is, the closer it approximates to ten, all readings being kept at a constant temperature, 15 deg. C. or 60 deg. F. Our oils were at first all tested by the city chemist, but as his reports were of little value, owing to scientific statements contained, we finally purchased a hydrometer and make our own tests for specific gravity.

For the advantageous handling of oil we put in a switch track on the Belt Railway and built two steel receiving tanks of 8,000 gallons capacity each at a cost of \$715. These tanks were built at such an elevation as would permit of unloading from tank cars into them by gravity, thence into sprinkling carts by same method.

In 1907, beginning in May, our entire system of macadam roads was

treated with an application of oil, and during that year most of them were given two applications. We used thirty-three cars of oil and the cost, including oil and labor, was \$10,671.44, or about two-thirds as much as the old method of sprinkling with water. The results were in every way more satisfactory. It gave us dustless roads, impervious to water, and held in place the finer material as cover to the macadam, which, under the sprinkling with water practice, was torn loose by automobiles and washed into the gutters by rain and sprinkling, or blown away by the wind or dust.

No water from rain or snow penetrates the oiled surface and the road is dry as soon as the rain ceases or the snow melts. The freezing and thawing of the winter and spring breaks the surface but little.

The first application of oil to a road is the most expensive. More care and work are required to prepare the street, and more oil is used. In the first application, the oil penetrates further than in subsequent ones. We figure the cost of the first treatment at one and one-half cents per square yard, against one cent per yard for later applications. One gallon of oil covers from three to four square yards of surface.

Before applying, the road should be swept as clean as possible to insure better contact and penetration and to lessen its picking up. For this we use the ordinary rotary street broom, although it can be done as well with the hand push broom. The sweepings are left along the edge of the gutter to protect the cement work from the oil.

Oiling a road is dirty work, and care must be taken to protect the crossing to the public, keep the workmen from tracking up the cement work, and to preserve and restore the street as quickly as possible. To do this, the best practice is to barricade one-half of the street in the block to be oiled, before any oil is spread. As soon as the half block is oiled and broomed until there are no bare spots or pools of oil, the sweepings along the gutter, together with sufficient limestone screenings to form an absorbent, should be flirled over the freshly oiled surface. It is good practice to follow this dressing with a light road roller, especially if the travel over the road is light. Where there is much travel, the rolling is not so essential, and we do not always do it, but open the street at once. The



APPLYING THE OIL.
BROOMING AFTER THE WAGON TO
PREVENT POOLS.

other half of the street may then be treated immediately in the same manner, or left for some more convenient time.

The pavement should of course be dry, as oil and water just won't mix, and the hotter the pavement, the better. In cool weather we find it necessary to heat the oil so it will flow freely. For this purpose we have each of our receiving tanks piped with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch steam pipe from a four horse-power boiler, purchased for that purpose at a cost of \$67.50. This is set up close to the tanks and enclosed in a knock-down boiler house. When, as it often happens, the oil stands in the sprinkling cart over night and is too heavy to flow well, we heat it in the cart with a steam hose from a road roller. My advice would be, always heat the oil; it penetrates better, picks up less and covers more.

For distributing the oil on the road, we use the ordinary street sprinkler, discharging the oil into a perforated tin trough under the outlet valves, which is hung parallel to the wagon axle. This trough is about seven feet long, six inches wide and six inches deep. The size of the perforations depends on the kind of oil used. One-quarter inch holes about one and one-half inches apart serve for such oil



SPRINKLING WAGON
With Oiling Attachment

as ours. This simple contrivance works very satisfactorily.

We feel that if we had an oil of asphaltic base available for our use, it would do away with one objectionable feature on heavy grades. That is, a tendency to become slippery. We are making experiments now and expect to keep at it until we are able to overcome that condition. It may interest you to know what we are doing, but as we only began these tests last Saturday it is too early yet to discuss results. Our first experiment was made on a block of new macadam on Valentine Road, between

Wyoming Avenue and Genessee Street. Our second on old macadam on Broadway near 31st Street, by using a mixture of Utah asphalt, known here as "Sarco," with residuum oil, the proportion of "Sarco" being about ten per cent. To get a mixture of these two, we have had built an open top steel heating tank, holding 250 gallons, with a firebox underneath and mounted on low trucks, with a short handle attached.

The asphalt is first put in and heated until it is thin. The oil is then added and thoroughly stirred, while the heating is continued. The tank is built with a vertical paddle rod or

mixer in the center, having a geared crank shaft with a handle for turning by hand. When hot and well mixed, we spread it from buckets.

As you see, we are yet in an experimental stage in the use of oil on macadam roads, and we are doing things in a crude way. We hope and expect to arrive at better methods and better results from its continued use, such as a cheaper cost of succeeding applications with a longer life of road and smaller cost of maintenance.

In appearance, the roads will speak for themselves, and you are to form your own opinions of them.

A HORTICULTURAL TRAVELER in the WEST

From Pittsburg to Kansas City

Knowing several friends in the West and wishing to stop over on the way to see some of them, I started for the convention a few days ahead of the necessary time. As neighbor Allen had never been west of Pittsburg and as he was going to Kansas City anyway, I asked him to accompany me and see my friends and he readily complied.

Columbus, Ohio, was our first stop. A private gentleman friend met us at the railroad station with his automobile and with him was John J. Stephens of Greenlawn Cemetery. They way we tore around that city was exciting. "Let her out, Ben, but slow up if you see a bobby" was the sub rosa order to the chauffeur. At Greenlawn everything was lovely. It is a beautiful enclosure, modern and finely kept with the lawn-plan established in the newer sections. Mr. Stephens is a tree man, he loves the grand arboreal giants that prevail in the grounds and prides himself on his groups of younger specimens, notably the finer coniferæ. He also has a serviceable concrete gutter and catchbasin that is giving complete satisfaction. A very beautiful memorial chapel is a feature of the institution. The office work was in fine form with complete detail plans of every portion of the cemetery, the work of that expert engineer, John's brother, Mr. L. Y. Stephens.

Eight o'clock next morning found us at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati. Here I have been making occasional pilgrimages for many years for in its 600 acres there is much to see and learn, and something new to know every time I visit it. My first visit there was on the occasion of the meeting of the A. A. S. in Cincinnati in 1881. Being interested in parks, landscape work and plants, and

knowing of the fame of Adolph Strauch, the then superintendent and great artist of Spring Grove, I soon made my way to this "new creation" among cemeteries. Most cordially did that grand old Dutchman welcome and entertain me. Could you then blame me, when Sid J. Hare threw the portrait of this brilliant gardener on the screen on Tuesday night, if I did stamp my feet and clap my hands? But that likeness was of him as a young man, he was advanced in years when I knew him.

Brother Salway was on the East coast recuperating. But the glowing smile and happy welcome of Miss Beech in the office are as cordial today as they were twenty years ago, and she doesn't look a day older. Then Mr. Innes and Mr. Kern, Mr. Salway's assistants, took us in tow through every nook and cranny, showing and explaining everything, reserving nothing. Does that cemetery superintendent live—who is he? where is he? who can traverse this great acreage of the dead, having his eyes and his ears open, without absorbing something new and practical to his profit?

Saturday found us at Richmond, Ind., the guest of my many-years-close friend, Mr. E. G. Hill, or Gurney Hill, as I always call him. He was at the station to meet us. Mr. Hill is the originator and disseminator of many new plants. The "Richmond" rose is one of his achievements, and it is today the best and most popular and profitable crimson forcing rose on earth. Every new plant of merit in the way of roses, carnations, geraniums, chrysanthemums and the like brought out in this country or Europe, in addition to his own productions, is obtained and tested by his firm. Hybridization and selection as carried on by himself have given rise

to many sterling novelties, and his place today is alive with pedigreed hybrid and cross-bred plants, the labor of love and his own hands, for his heart is in his work and his pocket faileth him not. He is now building a new and mammoth establishment for the propagation and cultivation of his novelties. And still we are asked—"where can I send my boy to learn practical, progressive florist work?" Mr. Hill is also one of the trustees of the cemetery—an exceedingly clean and beautifully kept one. Although it is a stock company, every penny taken in goes to the maintenance and improvement of the place.

The Richmond park is the finest piece of original heavy woodland I have seen for many a day, undulating and diversified in outline and abundantly supplied with generous natural springs. After enjoying the full souled hospitality of his family he leaves us at the station, and next morning we reached St. Louis.

At St. Louis is my dear old cronic, James Gurnie, Supt. of Tower Grove Park and gardener emeritus of the Missouri Botanical Gardens—Shaw's Gardens. We both are old Kew men, he of '53 and I of '72, and this fastens our attachment, but we have been as brothers for over 30 years. What a grand old man he is, so enthusiastic in his profession and an encyclopedia among plants. His son met us at the station.

Mr. Gurney's water lily gardens surpass in diversity and beauty anything else of the kind in the country and they are the great feature of Tower Grove Park. In shallow winding lakelets he grows all manner of water lilies (nymphæa), hardy and tender, day blooming and night blooming, white, yellow, blue and many shades of pink, purple, red and

glowing crimson. He also cultivates the royal Victoria, the gigantic euryale, and a great assortment of appropriate marginal plants, and luxuriant tropical grouping subjects, and these are enlivened by a gorgeous display of cannas, hibiscus and the like.

But he has discontinued growing nelumbiums. They need deeper water than the nymphæas; they spread too much and they become so disfigured by stem or leaf borers as often to be unsightly. They need a water to themselves. But my neighbor, Mr. Henry H. Negley, a wide traveler and keen sportsman, finds utility even in these borer pests, he tells me the boys in Florida cut the grubs out of the leaf stalks of *nelumbium luteum* and use them as bait for fishing.

Now here is a garden to linger over and study. In most of our cemeteries we have lakes or streamlets and it behooves us to make them as decorative and pretty as we can consistently and appropriately. But never lose sight of the fact that a lake is like a lawn, in the latter the broad expanse of unbroken grass is its most charming feature, the same with the lake, the clear unbroken spread of water itself is the great aim to consider. In the marginal settings and effects and contiguous plantings we have ample scope for furnishment and decorative schemes.

Although it was Sunday and Shaw's Gardens were closed to the public, the Supt., Prof. Irish, specially invited and welcomed us and spent some hours with us explaining and showing to us the thousands of kinds of plants, indoors and out, grown in this vast emporium. Oh, how delightful it was to again come face to face with plants—common associates of long ago—that I had not seen for many a day or year, and to refresh the memory, and also to meet plants that were new to me. Our education is never complete. But confound those botanists. Here are dozens of old plants under new names, generically and specifically. How can a plain practical man ever keep pace with the technical researches of those scientists?

Arising from Gurney's groaning table, his son our guide, we hied to friend Brazill at Calvary Cemetery some miles away. That Celtic Solomon awaited us in radiant glory and with him was his boon companion, John Reid, of Detroit. Brazill has a fine cemetery 430 acres, and 91,000 peaceful occupants, and he is adding to this host over 3,000 a year of his fellow citizens. And still he was dissatisfied and growing about hard

times; he was not now, on an average, burying more than 8 a day! Brazill has a fine reputation in St. Louis. He is an eminent civil engineer and excels in construction work. He aims at landscape art and tree grouping, too, but gives the credit for his proficiency in this direction to his preceptor, Reid. And a capital teacher he has; we all remember with pride the magnificent work of John Reid in his new cemetery at Detroit. Brazill has a fondness for the box elder, but I haven't, so he got cross with me and he failed to see any good in the Scotch pine, it was too scraggy; the Austrian is his favorite, and the Mugho he uses extensively in marginal and corner grouping.

Echoes of the Convention

Great is Kansas City!

Didn't we have the splendid convention?

You men who could have gone but didn't are to be pitied, you missed it in brotherly love and helpful business information. You who wanted to go but were unavoidably prevented have our sympathy.

But we heard of somebody who knows so much already that going to the convention couldn't benefit him any! Poor fellow. Don't for a moment think that you know everything, because you don't; and don't for a second imagine that you couldn't learn something beneficial to yourself and your cemetery at the convention, for you could. When you rub up against such men as Diering, Currie, Painter, Hobert, Miller and Ross, don't think that the brains are all under your hat, for they aren't.

Kansas City itself was a delightful surprise. Its proportions, area, business and building activity, multitudinous and lovely homes, great park acreage, vast boulevard mileage, beautiful cemeteries, superb tree growth and hospitable people, were a revelation to me, and to thee. And then its oiled roads—city boulevards and county highways, were an indelible lesson. Many of us had been nibbling and guessing at these for years, but here they were broadcast before us and everywhere, made and in process of construction, and their utility cannot be gainsaid.

Many new faces appeared among us and they took earnest and active part in the meetings, and most welcome they were. Friend Crosbie and other veteran members have not got it all their own way. Vigorous and irrepressible young men, Gaudin and

Jensen, for example, have become a force in the Association. Still the frosty brows of Boice, Cline, Craig, Eurich and others stand aloft in honor and experience—leaders and teachers.

But among the older members there was a tinge of sadness—something missing. It was the wholesome joyousness of dear old brother Stone, the genial word and smile of the gentle and beloved David Woods, the modest and interested bearing of John Boxell, and others who had gone beyond. Still we were a mirthful people. The ringing laugh as our Nestor of Geneseo related his experiences of half a century ago was contagious; a look, let alone a word from the Sage of Salem melted the gloomiest face into the happiest grin, and so it went.

What a little world this planet is to a man who would want to hide in it. Aside from the cemetery people I did not think that I knew a living soul in Kansas City, still on the second day of the convention, Murray, the florist, sent for me. He had known me for 25 years and his associate, Mr. Thompson, 20 years. Great was their hospitality. And thus it was that Craig, Currie and myself did not reach the Forest Hills meeting until brother Gaudin was expounding his 29thly. In a fast and furious "red devil" friend Murray bore us hither and thither from one village of glass to another, for it was meet that we should see and know how flowers were grown in the West as well as how people were buried there.

Oh, how I envied the good soil of the country and the luxuriant and healthful arboreal growth and the generous variety of indigenous trees. Climatic and industrial conditions avail them. Here in dear old smoky Pittsburg, a cloud of smoke by day and a valley of fire by night, the sulphurous breath of the blast furnaces and coke ovens are murder to our trees, and the land is desolate. But with new plantings and shrubberies we are trying to make amends for the giants that are dead or dying and the lesser growth that is shrivelling on the stump.

What a blessing these conventions are! What an excellent antidote for the swelled head. Stay at home and get puffed up in our own importance. Go out and find that other people not only know as much as we do, but oftentimes a mighty sight more, and he is an obtuse wretch indeed who cannot see something suggestive to his

(Continued on page X)

TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

R. J. HAIGHT, PUBLISHER, 324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

PUBLICATIONS INDEXED AND ABBREVIATIONS USED.

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 Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
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 House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; 50c copy.
 Independent, The (Ind.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Moeller's Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung (German), M. D. G., \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Municipal Engineering (M. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Municipal Journal and Engineer (M. J. E.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
 Monumental News (M. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 National Nurseryman (N. N.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

- Autumn Garden Work, C. G., 73:914-5. Sept. 24, '08.
 Block by Block. Outlook, 89:871-2. Aug. 22, '08.
 Civic Revival in Grand Rapids. Outlook, 89:542. July 11, '08.
 Conservation, The Cult of. Cons., 14:469-72. Sept., '08.
 Memorial to Kentucky Governor, Handsome. Illust. M. N., 20:735. Oct., '08.
 My House, Designed by My Neighbors, by John Kendrick Bangs. Illust. Suburban Life, 17:169-70. Oct., '08.
 Sculpture Work, Great, on Brooklyn Institute. Illust. M. N., 20:724-5. Oct., '08.
 Soldiers' Memorial at Pittsburg, Elaborate. Illust. M. N., 20:723. Oct., '08.
 War Memorial, Liverpool. Illust. M. N., 20:726. Oct., '08.
 Window Gardens and What to Grow in Them, by P. T. Barnes. Illust. Suburban Life, 7:185-6. Oct., '08.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

- Aquatic Plants for Gardens, by H. W. Clark. Science, 27:505-7. March 27, '08.
 Botanical Gardens of Ceylon, by E. Ramsey. Illust. Pop. Science Monthly, 73:193-206. Sept., '08.
 Four Ways of Planting Bulbs. Illus. G. M., 8:126. Oct., '08.
 Fall Planting Number of Garden Magazine. Oct., '08.

Grouping Autumn Flowering Shrubs.

- A. F., 31:444-5. Sept. 26, '08.
 Hardy Flowers in September. A. F., 31:422-3. Sept. 26, '08.
 Monumental Entrances to Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Illust. M. N., 20:725. Oct., '08.
 Naturalistic Garden, by Neltje Blanchan. Illust. C. L. A., 14:443-5. Sept., '08.
 Opportunities in Fall Planting, by Leonard Barron. Illust. G. M., 8:112-13. Oct., '08.
 Trimmed Hedges, a New Idea for, by A. S. Warthin. Illust. G. M., 8:128. Oct., '08.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

- Bridges of Grand Rapids, Mich. Illust. M. E., 35:227-8. Oct., '08.
 Chicago Parks, Notes on. A. F., 31:423-4. Sept. 26, '08. Gard. Oct. 1, '08.
 Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. C. H., 10:95-6. Sept., '08.
 Greenhouse Construction Comparisons. A. F., 31:420-1. Sept. 26, '08.
 Oiled Roads at Santa Monica, Cal., by C. B. Irvine. M. E., 35:223-7. Oct., '08.
 Painting Cement Surfaces, by P. W. Nelson. M. E., 35:216-7. Oct., '08.
 Tree Guards, Ornamental and Otherwise, by Wm. Solotaroff. Illust. Suburban Life, 7:183-3. Oct., '08.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

- Avenue and Shade Trees for North and

- South, by P. J. Berckmans. Illust. G. M., 8:118-21. Oct., '08.
 Azaleas, Two New. Illust. Rev. Hort. (French), 80:424-5. Sept. 16, '08.
 Best Bulb for Winter Forcing, by C. W. Patterson. Illust. G. M., 8:114-5. Oct., '08.
 Fern Hybrids. Science, 27:542-3. April 3, '08.
 Forest Policy of Pennsylvania. Illust. Cons., 14:481-6. Sept., '08.
 Forest Reserve near New York. Illust. C. L. A., 14:456-9. Sept., '08.
 Forestry, the Salvation of a Worn Out Connecticut Town. Illust. New England Mag., 39:19-25. Sept., '08.
 Fungi Destroying Eastern Forests, by W. H. Ballou. Illust. Sci. Am. Supplement, 66:12-4. July 4, '08.
 Insect Enemies of Crops, How Science Fights Them, by L. E. Van Norman. Illust. Rev. of Reviews, 37:684-8. June, '08.
 Nation's Need of Forestry. Illust. Cons., 14:487-91. Sept., '08.
 National Forest, Work on, by C. H. Shinn. Cons., 14:473-80. Sept., '08.
 Neglected Street Trees. C. G., 73:914. Sept. 24, '08.
 Peril of the Tree in Japan and France. Rev. of Reviews, 37:735-7. June, '08.
 Philippine Forests, Riches of. Illust. World's Work 16:10228-35. May, '08.
 Spain Feels the Need of Forests, Sci. Am. Supplement, 65:413-4. June 27, '08.
 Street Trees, Caring For. Char., 20:618. Aug. 22, '08.
 Tulips, Growing Them Like Wildflowers, by Wilhelm Miller. Illust. C. L. A., 14:450-2. Sept., '08.
 Tussock Moth in Michigan. C. G., 73:886-7. Sept. 17, '08.
 White Birch, a Word For, by T. L. Hoover. Illust. C. L. A., 14:138. June, '08.

PERSONAL

William F. Kasting, wholesale florist and former president of the Society of American Florists, has been appointed to the park board of Buffalo, N. Y., to succeed H. G. Meadows, resigned.

Jerry M. Johnston has been appointed superintendent of Springdale Cemetery, Madison, Ind., to succeed William McGuire, resigned.

Charles B. Storms, former treasurer of Cooksboro Cemetery, Pittston, N. Y., was recently arrested at Pittsfield, Mass., charged with embezzlement of \$1,000 from the cemetery.

O. H. Ellis has been elected superintendent of Colebrook Cemetery, Whitman, Mass. A. R. Warfield is secretary of the board.

President A. B. Lamberton of the park board of Rochester, N. Y., recently

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ROAD ECONOMY

While primarily Tarvia was intended for a dust preventative, it has proved to be a most wonderful road preservative as well, and in that way its use saves in maintenance expense much more than the cost of the Tarvia treatment.

Mr. Linn White, of the South Park Board of Chicago, says:

"In 1905, South Park Avenue was reconstructed and paved with macadam twelve inches thick. The cost of construction was \$1.25 per square yard. In 1906 it was repaired and rerolled at a cost of 23¢ per square yard. In 1907 about 6¢ per square yard was expended in maintenance, and it is now estimated that it will cost at least 20¢ per square yard to resurface and carry it through the season of 1908 in good shape as a plain macadam street. This is a maintenance cost of about 10¢ per square yard per year for the period of three years, exclusive of sprinkling and cleaning. This means the round of repairs and resurfacing would only be begun over again at a gradually increasing cost each year. In its present condition there are numerous depressions one to two inches deep and a sprinkling of loose stone may be seen over the surface, loosened and thrown up by the automobiles.

"In 1906 two miles of Grand Boulevard were treated with Tarvia at a cost of 6¢ per square yard, plus a trifle for a little new stone used in redressing. In June, 1907, three blocks were spiked up and re-treated with Tarvia. The rest of it, thirteen blocks, remains in fair condition up to date, with not more than five per cent repaired in 1907. It may be expected to go through the season of 1908 with a very small percentage of repairs."

The entire surface of Grand Boulevard has since been treated at a cost of 2½¢ per square yard, making a total cost for the Tarvia treatment and three years' maintenance of less than 9¢ per square yard, which contrasts favorably with the 28¾¢ required on the South Park extension of the same street.

It should be borne in mind also in connection with this work that the cheaper tarviated road was dustless, whereas the South Park avenue extension with its high maintenance cost required continual sprinkling with water, and even then was a source of complaint to residents and pedestrians.

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324 Dearborn St., Chicago
EDITOR:
John W. Weston **O. H. Sample**
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returned from an extended trip to England, where he made a careful study of park matters. He reports that the playground system in this country is far ahead of that of England.

John Dunbar, assistant superintendent of parks, Rochester, N. Y., has been granted a three months' leave of absence with pay to recuperate from a recent severe illness.

Philip Prioleau, city engineer of Jacksonville, Fla., has been placed temporarily in charge of the park system of that city.

The New York Tribune has a long article on landscape gardening as it appeals to women and says the American Association of Landscape Gardeners has half a dozen women members out of a possible 50. Three of these are New Yorkers, Miss Beatrix Jones, the dean of the corps; Miss Marion Coffin and Miss Martha Brown. The most prominent of her sex in the profession, and also the first who could truly be called a landscape architect, is an English woman, Miss Wilkinson. She is official adviser of the London board of public works, and designs squares and parks.

The New England Cemetery Association held a meeting and dinner at the Quincy House, Boston, October 12. Fuller report in the next issue of PARK AND CEMETERY.

M. H. West, formerly assistant superintendent of the Lincoln Park system of Chicago, who has been acting superintendent since the death of Superintendent R. H. Warder, has been officially appointed superintendent to succeed Mr. Warder.

OBITUARY

Pierre Auguste Pinoteau, superintendent of parks and squares in Montreal, Que., since 1889, died there September 9. Three weeks before his death he underwent an operation and it was thought he would recover but complications ensued which resulted in his death. Mr. Pinoteau was a splendid public ser-

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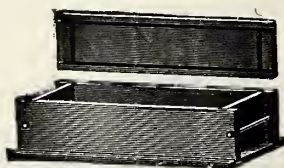


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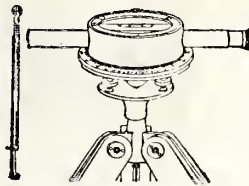
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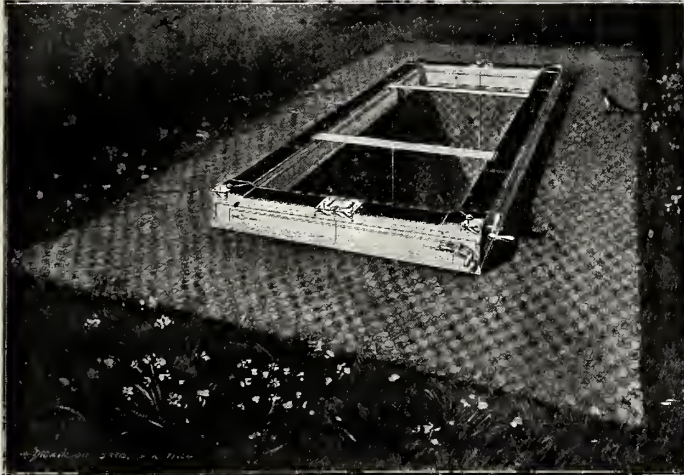
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E. R. Butterworth, Seattle, Wash., Ex-President of the Washington Funeral Directors Association, sends the following:

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Gentlemen—I desire to say that I do not see where it would be possible to improve on your Lowering Device. We are using three at this time (all your make) and out of three thousand interments made where your device was used I have yet to have the first accident.

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John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used this Device 3,500 times without an accident.

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Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.

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vant and had done much good work in beautifying the parks and squares of the city. During the period of his management the area of the parks has been greatly enlarged and he also established a nursery in Lafontaine park which has furnished a large number of fine trees each year for use in the parks. Mr. Pinoteau was born at Villeneuve, France, August 13, 1855, and began to study at the College of Horticulture of the Department of Cher. He migrated to Canada in May, 1874, and eight years later took charge of the greenhouses in Mount Royal Park in Montreal under the direction of Wm. McGibbon, at that time park superintendent and whom Mr. Pinoteau followed in this office. He was an active member of the Montreal French Mutual Society and of the Veterans of the Army and Navy of France and he received the decoration of the Merite Agricole de France, August 4, 1908.

The board of managers of the Homewood Cemetery, Pittsburg, Pa., record with deep regret the death of Thomas Wightman, an original incorporator of the cemetery, and many years a member of this board and its president when he died. One of Pittsburg's leading citizens and a man upon whose time large demands were made by the many financial and philanthropic works in which he was engaged, he nevertheless found time to give to this board his earnest co-operation, and for his constant attendance at the board's meetings to his influence the cemetery is greatly indebted for its successful growth and development. Mr. E. M. Bigelow is now acting president.

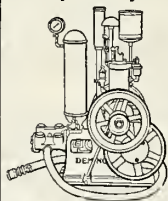
ASKED AND ANSWERED

An Indiana cemetery superintendent writes: "We have a pest of a plant growing in our cemetery which is known locally as buckhorn. It grows as rapidly in dry weather as in wet and needs cutting every four or five days to prevent its seeding. We have fought it in this way for some four or five years without progress. Have also pulled quite a bit of it up as thought by the roots. The center of the plant which bears the seed grows six or eight inches high and is a hard stem with the seed at the end, which is about the size of a head of timothy but not so long."

Answer by Sid. J. Hare, Kansas City, Mo.: "The grass you speak of we call crab grass for which we have found no cure, but I am aiming to supplant it with white clover and fertilize with phosphates instead of nitrates to encourage the clover growth, hoping to get rid of it that way."

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WINTER PLANTING EFFECTS

(Continued from p. 427)

and is especially valuable; *Salix purpurea*, the purple osier, gives us a chance to introduce a purple hue into the Winter landscape, which in the distance is particularly enchanting; *Salix palmarum* has also purple branches and is very useful. As a purple branched shrub, *Berberis vulgaris purpurea*, the purple leaved barberry, is often used in small plantations.

For gray effects in stem and twig coloration, we can resort to the sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) and to one of the oleasters (*Elæagnus argentea*). Effects in gray are sometimes very desirable in the Winter landscape picture. For effects in green branches, we have the grass green stems of *Kerria Japonica* and the green stemmed variety of the red dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea viridissima*) and the golden bell (*Forsythia viridissima*).

We look to the coral berry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*) for a magenta shade. For soft brown shades we have ample opportunity to select from a long list, such as *Stephanandra flexuosa*, *Spiræa callosa*, the golden bell (*Forsythia suspensa*), the tree of heaven (*Ailanthus glandulosa*), *Cratægus crenata* and many others.

Many fail to notice the beautiful soft effects that can be obtained by mass planting of the brown stemmed shrubs and trees, but it is particularly agreeable during the months of January and February to see a mass of brown stems as a relief from the blinding glare of the sun on the snow. It is then that we value the brown stemmed shrubs along with the osiers and dogwoods.

In order to secure exceedingly good effects in stem coloration, it is well to remember that the highest color is produced in the growth of the current year and in order to secure this growth we must not be afraid to prune heavily in the Spring, so as not to destroy the effect in Winter; this is particularly true of the willows, dogwoods and kerrias.

All planting should be done to a definite purpose. If it is for a place that is to be occupied throughout the entire year, we should not fail to make ample provision for the effect which we can produce in the Winter. If successfully planned, such a planting would be a work of art, which would not only appeal to every artistic eye but would at the same time serve as an education to the people.

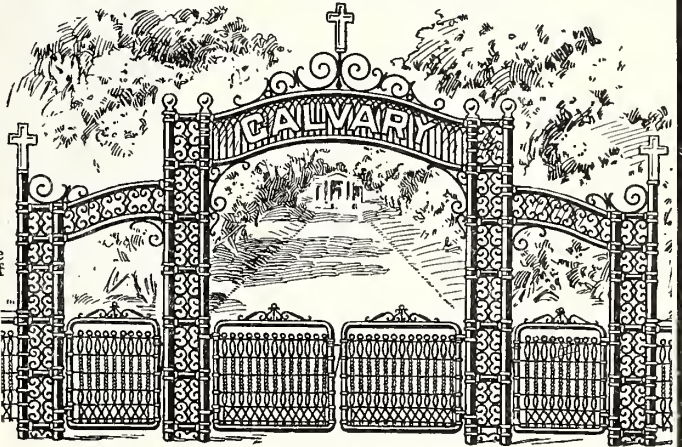
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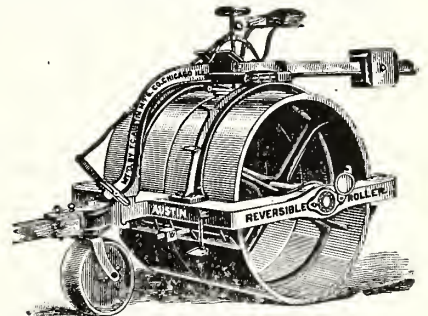


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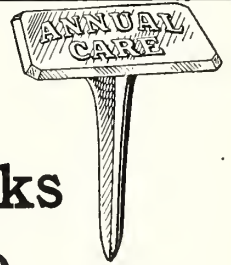
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deners in the past have been to plan for Summer effects only and we are often sated with the profusion of Summer bloom. It is in the Winter that we more fully appreciate what we can get by way of color and tone.

Too often we see the home grounds arrayed with bundles of straw, burlap and barnyard refuse and the graceful shrubs which are absolutely hardy and need no protection, tied up in an unspeakable manner, suggestive of the hair dressing of an African chief.

The effective arrangement of plants for Winter effect can never be taught, as it is more difficult than the more or less stereotyped Summer effects can possibly be; yet it is worthy of careful study and will repay every effort. Winter travel and constant observation will enable us to add to our storehouse of knowledge.

The growing desire for out of door exercise, especially in Winter when indoor ventilation is so often neglected cannot be too much emphasized and if it can be stimulated by the creation of better Winter gardens and by rendering more beautiful the great out of doors, in the Winter season, the art of the landscape profession will have taken a long stride forward.

CONVENTION ECHOES

(Continued from page 432)

own interest—something to adopt, something to avoid, or something to know, in any cemetery he visits. There are ways or means of doing things he should familiarize himself with, note their system of planting and what plants are used, and he should seek and know the wild flowers as well as the cultivated.

The conventions have another incentive. They spur us on to greater perfection in our work, and systematic methods; we are ashamed to lag behind. We should hate to have our brother superintendents visit us and find our charge in a condition of lethargy and dirt. Oh how my heart did beat when some of the Eastern superintendents at the convention told me they were going to stop over at Pittsburg on their way home; I trembled lest our cemetery was not in condition to receive them. But in they came—Diering, Atkinson, Painter, Ross and Creesy, and right glad I was to see them. These fraternal visits are exceedingly pleasant. Come, all are welcome here. And especially is the latch string out to Cook, Hare, Root, Hyer and other of our friends of Kansas City who did do much for us.

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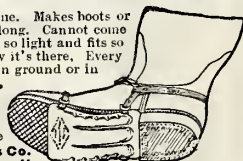
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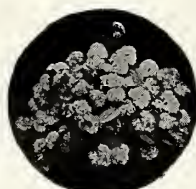
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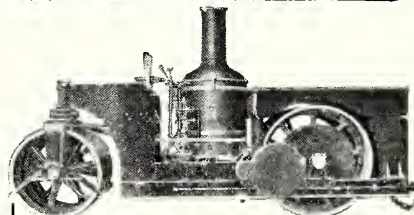
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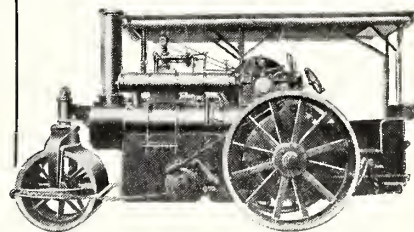
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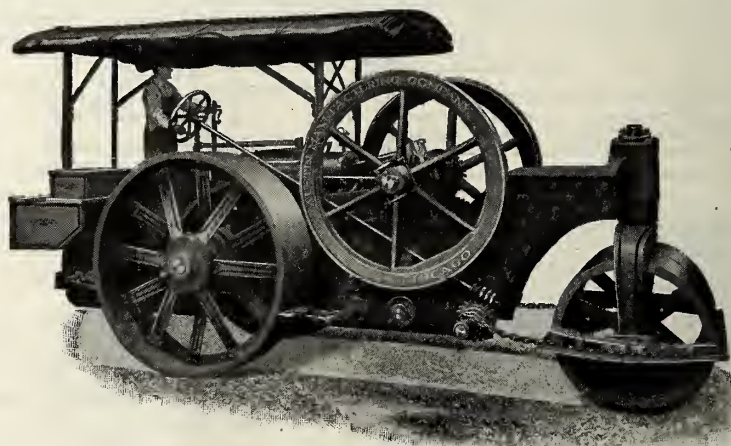
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NOVEMBER, 1908

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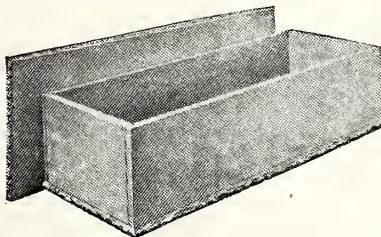
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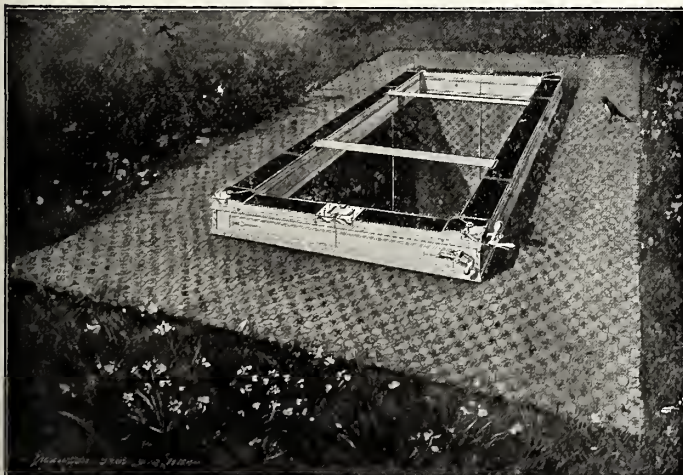
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Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10, 1906.

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- 50 M. *Elm* (white.) 1 to 2 ft.
- 75 M. *Hamamelis*, Witch Hazel. 1 to 3 ft.
- 50 M. *Tulip Poplar*. 1 to 8 ft.
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PARK AND CEMETERY

AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Vol. XVIII Chicago, November, 1908

No. 9

City Planning

There has been something of a lull in "City Planning" throughout the country since the hard times set in a year ago, but that the idea is full of vitality is evidenced by the fact that Grand Rapids, Mich., has recently arranged for a report. This city is already a place of considerable reputation for civic accomplishments, and the experts called in to advise, expressed themselves very warmly on present conditions as an excellent foundation for an ideal plan. Every city in the country would successfully discount the future by providing such a plan of development. While it may not be financially possible to carry on at once extensive improvements, property could be acquired while it is cheap, and plans of action decided upon so that advantage could be taken of every opportunity to advance the details.

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"Making Good"

That Minneapolis has been "making good" in connection with her efforts at improvement generally, is well known, but the fight has to be kept up to maintain each progressive step. The recent political campaign found numbers of trees and telephone poles decorated with candidate's posters, as they were two years ago when boys were employed to tear them down and make lists of the offenders. The same course was adopted in the recent instance, and moreover the Minneapolis Improvement League has threatened legal proceedings against the offenders. It is a curious commentary on and proof of the Philistinism of the times, that the candidates running for a municipal judgeship are found among the worst of the offenders. Minneapolis is to be warmly congratulated on the zeal of her Improvement Associations.

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Statuary in the Parks

The question of appropriate statuary for parks is gradually becoming better understood, and the evolution of the vexed problem, is wisely promoted by such exhibitions as that recently installed in Humboldt Park, Chicago, in which the West Park Board, the Municipal Art League and the Chicago Art Institute joined hands to give the public a lesson in the type and quality of statuary suitable for park purposes. The display and its setting has met with unqualified public commendation. The heroic public monument is doomed as a park ornament; its lessons, if it afforded any, have been given to limited audiences, and besides, hero worship is apt to be considerably modified when confronted with the influences of beautiful landscape. Hence, as some authorities assert, statues of heroes, statesmen, etc., belong to the public squares, park entrances only, and to sites where the masses may have better opportunities to study and understand them. Mr. Jens Jensen, superintendent of the Chicago West Park system expresses himself as follows on the subject: "The statues we should have in the parks should harmonize with their surroundings. It should be the aim to conserve the beauties of nature always in the park. Then the statuary should be planned along definite lines to add to this beauty of nature, amplified as it is by the art of the landscape gardener." It is to be deeply deplored that the majority of our statues of heroes and notables are open to caustic criticism and are more or less unsatisfactory; we are only in the beginning of our art of creating public monuments of perma-

nent artistic value, nor have they always or often been erected to fit in with their surroundings, which has further detracted from their merits. The example set by the Chicago experiment should be followed in every large city. Its educational value cannot be overestimated.

On another page of this issue will be found a statement of the purpose and scope of this exhibition by Mr. Jensen, and illustrations and description that will help to a more complete understanding of this new idea outdoor art show.

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Important Conventions

The success which attended the joint conventions of the American Civic Association and the National Municipal League held in Providence, R. I., last year, will undoubtedly be repeated at Pittsburg, Pa., this year, at which all interested in the work are cordially invited to attend, November 17-20. All previous conventional efforts of both bodies were exceeded in enthusiasm, attendance and far-reaching work at the Providence meeting, and most certainly the arrangements and programs for the Pittsburg session promise still more pronounced results. The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, rapidly becoming a leading civic factor in the country, is the prime agent in promoting a successful conference and other local boards and civic organizations will co-operate. Among the many important subjects to receive attention are: Public Utilities Commissions; Conservation of Natural Resources; Charter and Electoral Reforms; Billboards, the Smoke Nuisance, Local Improvement; School Extension and Rural Improvement; the Bureau of Municipal Research, etc. Two joint sessions will be held, one devoted to a Municipal Sanitation Program, the other to the Pittsburg Survey. "City Planning" and "The Playground Movement" will also be important topics. The wide range of subjects to receive attention will be not less attractive to those interested, than the distinguished men who will participate in their presentation and discussion. The two associations, which touch very closely in certain of their activities, are exerting a vast influence in improvement work throughout the country; the strength and public spirit of their memberships give to all their aggressive efforts an authority which forces attention and advances reform.

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Garden Work in the Public Schools

The value of garden work as a part of the curriculum of the public schools is surely gaining ground. At the recent annual meeting of the Chicago Woman's Outdoor League, the association was urged to continue its work in the good cause, on the ground that practical instruction in gardening was of the utmost importance to the child. On this there should be no difference of opinion, for every recorded experience in the matter distinctly expresses the influence for good which dabbling in the garden exerts. It has always been an engrossing occupation for childhood, even under the ordinary conditions of the average home life, for the development and wonderful revelations of plant life offer a continual series of surprises, surprises that educate the mind and strengthen the intelligence without impairing the physical well-being. Carried out as part of the common school education it can be assumed that in a general sense it would add a zest to schooling, invigorate the students' faculties, encourage a habit of inquiry and investigation, and stimulate the thinking processes. It will be worth all the money it costs to try it on a comprehensive scale.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

BEAUTY and FITNESS in PARK CONCRETE WORK

May we not call this the beginning of the concrete age, and say who can determine the possibilities of the future in this wonderful composition? No other building material has such a broad scope of usefulness as concrete. Its usefulness is almost unlimited, and in this lies the danger of over-doing.

Starting with foundation work, and finishing with sculpture or plastic work, with an endless variety of forms between the two extremes, it seems that almost anything pertaining to building or plastic work could be made out of concrete. That abuses in the use of material of such great usefulness are likely to exist must be evident, and especially where its adaptability for various building construction is as great as it is in park work.

Life itself is based on truth. Imitations are lies. The philosophy of art is truth, and park building belongs to one of the fine arts. Right here we draw the line. Concrete work must be real, or represent something real instead of imitate, and imitations will fail just as sure as a lie will not stand in the light of truth. Therefore, concrete construction work should be of such character as to represent concrete, and not stone, marble or bronze, and has its right place in park work. If it has been toned down on account of coloring it must be for the sake of that particular color harmonious to its surroundings, and not because it

(Paper by Jens Jensen, Supt. West Park System, Chicago, read at recent convention of Park Superintendents.)

should represent stone of various kinds, and if its surface is sand finish, pebble finish or bush hammered, it must be done because that finish is adapted to the design of the building, bridge or foundation, and not because it should represent some other material, whether stone or marble. As long as we understand this thoroughly we will be right in the matter of concrete construction, and concrete work will always have its place in park construction work.

How absurd it is to build a rustic bridge out of concrete representing branches or trunks of trees, when the only real way to build a beautiful rustic bridge is out of wood. Such practice is kindergarten work, and leaves a false impression upon the uneducated mind.

Another matter of importance in connection with concrete work in our parks is its color. We must remember that we, or at least most of us, are situated in a part of the Western Hemisphere where one-half of the season is winter, when vegetation is stripped of its verdure. And still more must those of us that are situated in or close to large cities, or manufacturing centers, where soft coal smoke prevents the growing of evergreens or coniferous trees,

strive not to add to, but to reduce the bleakness of winter days in our parks. Gray is a cold color, and lends the bleakness of winter to the landscape, and an over-production of gray is detrimental because we need warmth in our winter landscape.

The Mannheim Exhibition of Garden Art held last year plainly showed this fact, and we must admire it whether we agree in design or not. It indicates the wonderful strides made by Germany in garden art during this period of empire building. Their tendency recently, which is perhaps partly influenced by the Emperor, is towards the Romanesque. That the Emperor should be influenced towards this ancient art is reasonable, but that they should reproduce, or imitate Roman gardens built for a people of different habits, different customs, and under different climatic conditions, shows the short-comings on the part of the Germans. Roman Gardens are benefited by a luxuriant growth of green during the entire year, and are useful at all times. Our Gardens are useful only during a few summer months, and with the introduction of gray forms, bleakness and coldness is added to them during the winter months.

We must remember at all times that whatever we do must be fit for a special place where construction has to be done. It must be applicable to its surroundings, and applicable to



THREE TYPES OF CONCRETE BENCH USED IN WEST PARK SYSTEM, CHICAGO.

the people. It must be a part of us, and part of our landscape if we hope for something that will be lasting, and remain for our descendants, not as a curiosity, but as something that belongs to them. It matters little whether we are justified from a practical or commercial standpoint to use concrete for the various forms it is adapted to. It must first of all fit its surroundings. Park building, as mentioned before, is one of the fine arts, and therefore "art first, and art last." Our aesthetic senses must be the deciding factor. However, there is one admirable feature about concrete work. It improves when partly covered with rambling vines, and

watch out for the great Mississippi Valley!

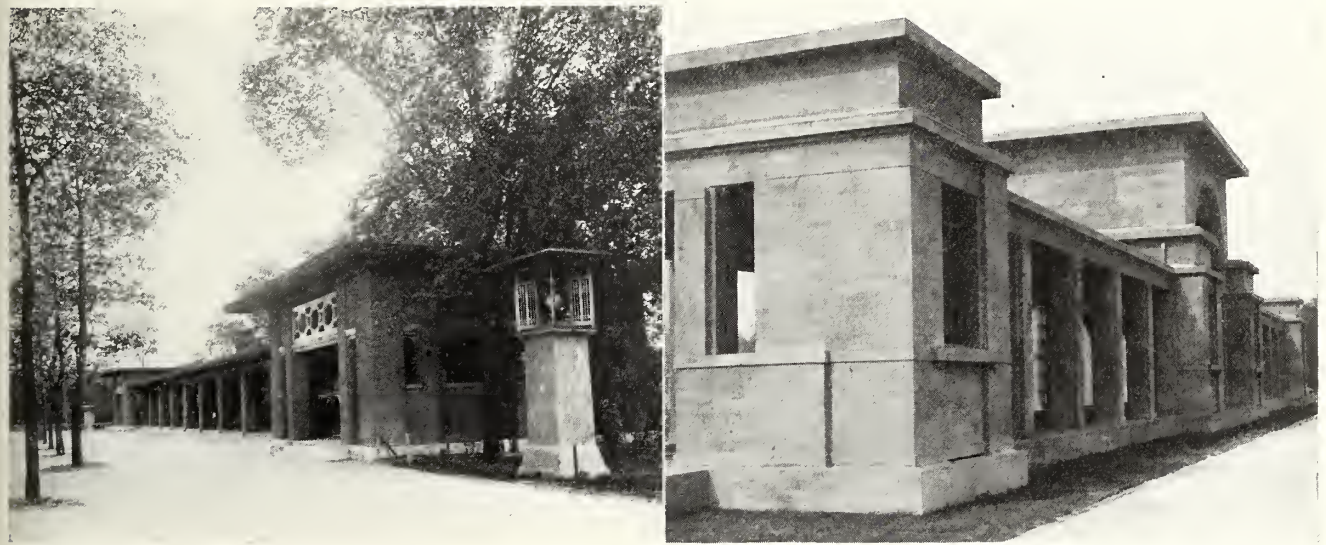
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Following Mr. Jensen's paper at the convention was an interesting discussion by a number of the park superintendents from which we quote as follows:

John F. Cowell, Buffalo: "It has always seemed to me that we were using concrete in construction because it was a cheap material. There are certain uses to which concrete can be put where it has perhaps no equal, but where we are using it in structures that are to be ornamental, it seems to me we are using it because

there has been an attempt at imitation of something else."

J. F. Foster, Chicago: "I am not prepared to talk on concrete construction because there are a great many details connected with that work that one should know in a technical way. I am heartily in sympathy with Mr. Jensen's proposition that concrete or any other building material should stand for what it is. The use of concrete, of course, for foundations is a very valuable thing and we appreciate its value. The use of concrete in interiors, in basements such as we saw today, is immaterial as to surface, but when it comes to the construction of any building or park



CONCRETE SHELTER, ORNAMENTAL LAMP POST AND GARDEN HOUSE, WEST PARK SYSTEM, CHICAGO.

some of our climbing friends delight in blanketing concrete structures. Covered with vegetation, even during the winter months, concrete work takes on a different aspect, and warms up considerably, so do not despair, for after all it is a paramount and desirable material in our work of park building. It lends strength and character to our buildings. It gives an impetus of wealth and greatness to park construction, and in this way impresses us with the wonderful wealth, strength and greatness of this, the greatest of all countries. Here on the western plains we admire horizontal lines so much; lines that are characteristic of the plains themselves, and no material exemplifies these lines as well as concrete. It is on these great plains that concrete work is being studied and used, and where great results have been obtained, more than anywhere else, and it is from this great prairie country that we expect great results. Friends,

it is cheap. At best most of our concrete work is nothing but an imitation of the natural stone; it is artificial stone in itself. I should rather disagree with Mr. Jensen that the appearance of concrete cannot be improved by making it look like stone; under certain conditions I think we are justified in doing it. It is the thing we are doing every day, and some of the best concrete construction in the country has been given a surface which is not a concrete surface and a color which is not a concrete color. We want it to look like some building material we have been in the habit of using. In the tropics of both hemispheres concrete has been very largely used in construction for a great many years. They were using concrete in the East Indies and in the West Indies before we knew anything about it, and really the finest work in concrete I have ever seen has been within the lines of the tropics. Even there I think

structure the visible side of that concrete should not be something that looks like what it is not, a stone. It is a composition, and the difficulty has been in the use of concrete. The reason it has not been more generally accepted as a surfacing material, is the fact that an effort has been made to have it look smooth and finished like dressed stone. That can be accomplished, but the result for appearance's sake is a failure. We have built in the South Parks nine concrete buildings, one in each of the play parks. Not one of those building has anything but a concrete surface, and it stands for nothing else. The surface is perfectly satisfactory in every way as to color and texture, and you all know that concrete is durable. Perhaps the best results have been obtained with one-quarter inch stone placed in the forms in a very dry condition, so that when it is packed the mortar does not get to the surface against the facing of the



CONCRETE GARDEN HALL, ROSE GARDEN, HUMBOLDT PARK, CHICAGO.

board and has to be plastered afterward to make a smooth surface. But when the forms are taken down you see small particles of stone and no smooth surface. There was a visit of a commission of architects invited by the park commissioners to go with them and examine the buildings erected with concrete for the purpose of determining what we should use in the other buildings we are about to erect, and as a result of that visit the architects recommended and the commissioners unanimously approved the selection of concrete erected in that way as the standard for all of our buildings. If none of you have seen that surface you can hardly appreciate it. The color and texture of it are interesting. The smooth surface is uninteresting, but this surface, I know you will agree with me, is most delightful. The effect in winter need not be dreaded at all. The tone is a greenish gray. The green is not noticeable, but it is felt; you simply feel the touch of green in that gray, soft, velvety wall, and that is what you will see. I hope those of you who can, when this meeting adjourns, will come down to Chicago, and I will take pleasure in showing you the results we have obtained. We have also erected some concrete structures made with granite, coarse granite screenings used on the surface of columns and on the face of the walls, and after the wall was erected we submitted the ends of the columns and blocks to a bath of acid which removed all evidences of any smooth cement mortar, so the particles of granite stood out, and one knew at once it was granite concrete, not limestone con-

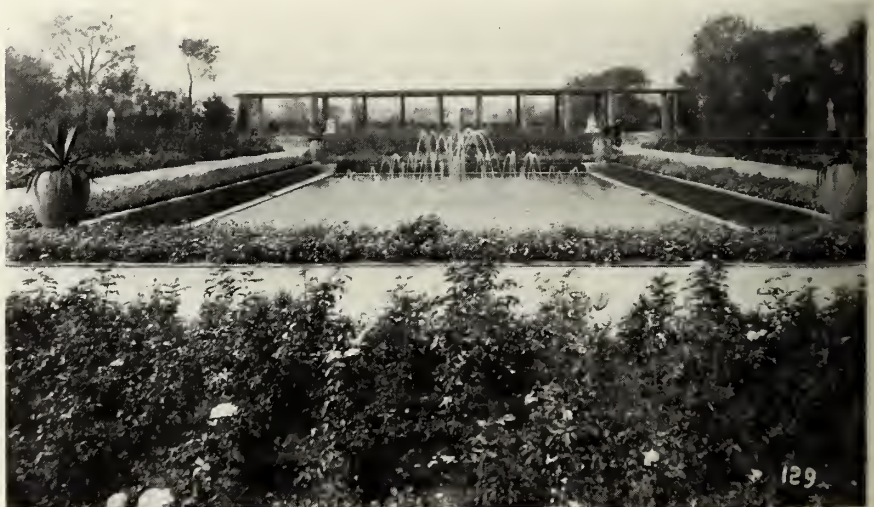
crete, and the result is very satisfactory in both ways. I am sure you would be interested in seeing it."

C. G. Carpenter, Milwaukee: "I would like to speak of a piece of concrete work in Milwaukee which was done in the park this summer. It is a stairway in the stadium in our play ground at Lake Park. We are using for the foundation and the sides of the stairway common cement made up in the same way as the buildings we saw today. Instead of using any acid or doing anything to make the outside look rough, as Mr. Foster has done so nicely, we have used what plasterers call "rough cast" cement. We take cement and mix it to a certain consistency, then take a broom or a little bundle and by dipping this bundle into the cement and striking it across a stick it will cast the cement against the wall, and a good workman will coat a wall with

a coating of the finest grainy surface it is possible to give it. The balustrade of this staircase is composed of a rail at the top and another at the bottom with a series of spindles between. The rail is about three feet high. This is composed of white sand mixed perfectly soft and poured in molds, and when these balusters come out of that white sand mold they are just as white as a piece of white marble. The contrast between the light and the dark gives a most beautiful effect. This was a flowing cement, not dry, but liquid, and mixed so soft it would run like water, and it was put into this mould and left eight days, and that pure white sand would show up in the finished work in a way that could scarcely be equaled."

President Cowell: I think the city of Chicago in its parks and in all its building operations has used more concrete than any other city in the country. In regard to the color which concrete takes, I have again to refer to what I saw in the tropics where the algae gathers upon the walls and forms a very beautiful and always picturesque effect in various colors.

Secretary Mulford: I wonder if it would not be possible for those who have had experience in concrete construction to get their ideas together and publish them in the form of a pamphlet or bulletin so that we all might have the benefit, just in that particular phase of concrete construction. I know I wanted that information and did not have it, but I went ahead with what experience I had, and the results were fairly satisfactory. However, I would have been better satisfied if I had this information from some one who had had experience.



CONCRETE BASIN IN ROSE GARDEN, HUMBOLDT PARK, CHICAGO.

OBJECT LESSON in PLACING PARK SCULPTURE

The exhibition of plastic art just brought to a close in Humboldt Park, Chicago, became a greater success than its patrons had ever hoped for. The exhibit was under the auspices of the Municipal Art League of Chicago, and was well supported by the local profession. Most of the exhibit was loaned by the Field Museum of Natural History, and was part of the plastic decorations of the World's Fair exhibit.

The purpose of this sculptural exhibit was to educate the people to an appreciation and understanding of plastic

making belongs to the Fine Arts, and every detail of the park composition should be in absolute harmony, or the composition as a whole will inevitably become a failure. Parks that in area are large enough to reflect the country landscape, and really are country—country within the city gates—must remain, as far as possible, from the intrusion of such material as makes up the city. They are supposed to be exactly the opposite of what the city represents. Structural work of any kind that has the feeling of intrusion, or disturbing

must be greatly disturbed when one following a pastoral path in a summer night is suddenly presented with the fighting attitude of a war hero. And how many parks are free from the actual facts of this illustration?

Monumental or portrait sculpture fits best in city squares. The pictorial, or allegorical only, belongs to the rural park, and is best where park and city meet. The sculpture reproduced here needs no explanation further than it must not be judged as the most fitting for the location it occupies, but as the



A Youthful Bather; Leonard Crunelle, Sc.



Crunelle's Fisher Boy Fountain and Panther and Cubs by Edward Kemey.

APPROPRIATE LANDSCAPE SETTING FOR SCULPTURE; OUTDOOR ART EXHIBIT, HUMBOLDT PARK, CHICAGO.

art in harmonious relation to its surroundings. The different groups were placed with this object in view as far as was possible with the material on hand.

The question of sculpture in our parks was discussed at the annual dinner of the Municipal Art League early last Spring. This discussion, figuratively speaking, terminated in the exhibition just concluded. The proper placing and selecting of sculpture in our parks is of the utmost importance. Park

the quiet and peaceful scenic effects, is detrimental to the purpose for which the parks are designed, and, therefore, does not belong to the parks.

Sculpture is one of the arts that is used with more or less lavishness for "beautifying" the parks. Indeed, the desire for sculpture in our parks has become so common that pastoral meadows and sylvan dells are intruded upon in the most barbaric manner. No one will doubt that the tender sentiments

only material at our disposal, and as such it received the best setting possible on the exhibition grounds with a view to obtaining that relation between the different exhibits that would tend to make the show as a whole a harmonious composition.

Some of the exhibits have been loaned to public schools since the close of the exhibition.

JENS JENSEN.

THE SCULPTURE SHOW IN HUMBOLDT PARK, CHICAGO

If the practical reasoning citizen of the "hard-headed business man" type who is commonly supposed to be the typical American and impervious to art, is waiting for a practical, useful, beautiful art, he is referred with much satisfaction to the outdoor sculpture exhibit described above by Superintendent Jensen, and jointly planned and arranged by officials of the Field Museum, the Art Institute, the West Park Board, and the Municipal League Art League, and "staged" by Superintendent Jens Jensen of the West Park System, Messrs.

Lorado Taft and Charles J. Mulligan, sculptors, of the Art Institute, and other officials of the Municipal Art League. If there be a "practical" art, this exhibition was a long step toward it. It was a unique object lesson in the placing of sculptural and monumental art in public places that the professional sculptor, landscape architect and monument builder, can all equally profit by and a valuable education to the public in the kind of statues that are fitting adornments for public parks.

The extremists among the landscape men would bar all monuments and works of art from the parks and frankly regard roads, walks, bridges and pavilions as necessary nuisances. Others would exclude only the ugly or inappropriate, and would restrict the public monuments to the small squares or formal plots at street intersections. The lack of beauty in the average conventional portrait or equestrian statue has been the chief excuse for this attitude of mind.

Superintendent Jensen is one of those, however, who believe that there is an appropriate form of public art for the parks; the kind that has a decorative beauty appropriate to its site and surroundings, or a meaning in itself that the person of average intelligence may read. Even the so-called symbolic statue whose symbolism is too often expressed only in the classic device which a conventionally posed model bears in the hand falls short of its mission here. The figure or group itself must deliver the message without extraneous devices, and it must fit its surroundings. This view was very aptly expressed by Mr. Taft in a talk which preceded the opening of the exhibition in these words: "We would people our parks not with long-coated statesmen and restless warriors, but with figures of airy grace, fit denizens of woods and meadows."

The Municipal Art League is thoroughly in accord with this view of the matter and the Field Museum gladly co-operated by loaning a number of casts of small models for groups that had adorned the late World's Fair at Chicago. The most impressive part of the showing, however, was made by the recent works of the Chicago sculptors which have been seen at the exhibitions at the Art Institute. The architectural groups from the museum, while they served a good decorative purpose in the formal rose garden, lost much of their significance apart from the buildings whose exhibits they were intended to suggest. When such striking effects can be produced with only the material that chanced to be available, it needs no long stretch of the imagination to foretell what might be accomplished when the works are constructed with some such purpose as this in view. It is proposed to hold these exhibitions each year, and if future progress is as great as this first one is successful, it may easily become the unique art event of the country. Some of the aforementioned frock-coated and uniformed bronze celebrities are very near to this new idea exhibition in Humboldt Park so that a comparison of the two styles of art was easily made, and it must be admitted, was all to the good of the new idea. The huge grim figures of Kosciuszko and Fritz Reuter might well have

been jealous of the Frog Boy, the Fisher Boy, the Fairy Fountain, and other plastic fancies that seemed so perfectly at home in the gardens and along the rivulets. With the greenery of spring to give additional background to the figures and green bronze as the material instead of the plaster, the picture would have been perfect.

The exhibit consisted of formal and informal divisions, the first in the circular rose garden and the informal groups by local sculptors distributed among the winding walks, gentle slopes, and naturalistic planting along the banks of a very real imitation of a forest stream emerging from stratified rocks and following a sinuous course to mingle with a branch of the larger lagoon. There was enough of nature's art of concealment to give surprises in the views, enough of perennial planting to give sufficient background to the figures and not enough of wildness to make these works of man seem lost in the solitude of the forest or the vastness of the landscape.

The most impressive, and by reason of their pastoral character, the most appropriate of the groups from the Field Museum were those representing Labor and Industry and Indian Corn and Wheat modeled by Daniel C. French and E. C. Potter in collaboration, placed two on either side of the entrance to the Rose Garden, forming a dignified monumental entrance. These sturdy figures of the great draft animals with their attendants are sculptural types that please alike the learned and the unlearned. Looking straight across the garden, at the head of the basin that forms its center, is the fairy fountain group by Leonard Crunelle, previously illustrated in these pages in connection with an exhibition at the Art Institute. With its three childish figures mounted on their pedestal and the little sprite on the ground in front poised on the very edge of the pool, its appeal to the childish fancy is universal. Closing the view in this direction is the well designed open shelter of concrete at the ends of which were two groups by Karl Bitter from the World's Fair, Justice and Art.

Ranged around the circular border of the garden on the embankment above the sunken part of the planting space, stood small models by Robert Kraus representing Daguerre, Seneffelder, Ericsson, Whitney, Galvani, Watt, great inventors of machinery, and personifications of Victory, Science, Earth, Fire, Water, and Air, modeled by M. A. Wangen; Diligence, by Karl Bitter, and Electricity, by N. A. McNeil. All of these figures decorated the machinery building at the fair. Behind these and immediately in front of the curved pergolas on either side of the garden were placed groups by Karl



ARCHITECTURAL GROUPS FROM WORLD'S FAIR PLACED ABOUT THE BORDER OF THE ROSE GARDEN.



AN IMPRESSIVE MONUMENTAL ENTRANCE TO THE ROSE GARDEN, HUMBOLDT PARK, CHICAGO.
Groups Typifying Indian Corn and Wheat Modeled for the Chicago World's Fair by Daniel C. French and E. C. Potter.

Bitter representing Abundance, Patriotism, Education, Victory, Strength, Charity, Unity, Theology, Tradition, Four Nations, Peace, Liberty, and Truth.

Passing through the pavilion into the informal garden, the winding walk leads the visitor first to the noble group, *Miner and Child*, by Charles J. Mulligan, placed on a slight elevation amid shrubbery clothed in its autumnal red and backed by a fine growth of trees. The strong realism of this homely sentiment expressed in the figure of the miner returning from work, stooping to embrace his little daughter, is most happily placed in this park frequented chiefly by working people.

A little farther down the path Leonard Crunelle's roguish little boy carrying a hen, appears on the lawn, seemingly just the proper place for such a frolic.

In a little streamlet where it tumbles down to join a larger pool, the group *Boy and Frog* is naturally set in the running water, the boy leaning over and blowing his pipe to the frog, poised on the other side of a small basin. On the grassy bank of the same stream kneels a beautifully modeled girl's figure by the same sculptor, apparently just emerging from a dip into the waters. Following the stream to what appears to be its source, Mr. Crunelle's *Fisher Boy* fountain has a setting so admirably suited to it that it is to be hoped the Ferguson bequest or the West Park Board will make it

permanent in bronze. The plaster model has been colored to imitate bronze and with its running water, the tall Lombardy popular rising behind it, the Bay trees and ferns at the side, is ideally placed. Lying prone upon the grass near it is a bronze reproduction of Edward Kemeys' *Panther and Cubs*, blending with the lawn so realistically as to make the animals seem almost in their native haunts.

Returning along another path the way leads to a rustic bridge, and on the other side at the junction of two walks, in among a thick growth of majestic trees, stands the gaunt figure of Mr. Mulligan's *Lincoln, the Rail Splitter*, so natural in his proper environment that one immediately expects to see the historic rails or a cord of wood left by the famous axe.

This with an architectural figure representing electricity, modeled by I. A. Blankinship, marking the diverging point of two paths, some other minor architectural groups serving a similar purpose, and a sentinel lion of lordly mien looking across the stream complete the most remarkable sculpture exhibit that Chicago has seen. These groups in the informal exhibit have all been shown at Art Institute exhibits, but the present pictures are from special photographs taken in the admirable landscape setting that was given them on this occasion.

LAFAYETTE MONUMENT, AMERICA'S GIFT to FRANCE

Paul W. Bartlett's statue of Lafayette, a gift of the school children of America to France, unveiled in the *Place de Louvre* in Paris, is illustrated on the cover.

The dedication ceremonies were elaborate and impressive, including an address of presentation by Alexander H. Revell, of Chicago, president of the monument association, and acceptance by President Fallieres, of the French Republic. The eminent men present pronounced the monument one of the great equestrian statues of the world. It is erected within 150 feet of the entrance to the Louvre Museum, the choicest site in Paris, and our illustration well shows the handsome setting that has been given it.

Workmen digging for the foundation of the monument discovered an old foundation which on investigation proved to have been built for a monument to Napoleon I.

The commission was given to Mr. Bartlett in 1900, and the first plaster model, which stood on the pedestal for a number of years, was radically changed by the sculptor into a simpler and more dignified treatment of both horse and rider. The result well justifies the years of careful study he has given it, and the completed work is in every way worthy of its character as an international gift.

The funds, amounting to about \$100,000, were raised by contributions of American school children.

PARK NEWS.

Oakland, Cal., is preparing for great park improvements in the acquiring of twelve tracts along the line of recommendations made in a report by Charles Mulford Robinson of Rochester, N. Y. The basis of the scheme is Lake Merritt, where twenty-three acres will be drained and elevated with 300,000 cubic yards of earth taken from the bottom of the lake. A concrete retaining wall is to be built to keep within bounds the outlet. This twenty-three acres marks the south beginning of the park scheme, and is separated from the lake proper only by the width of Twelfth street, to the north of which is a beautiful strip of lawn bordering the lake and adjoining the boathouse. From this point on both sides of the lake there is a constant succession of little parks bound together into a harmonious scheme by the boulevards that wind, palm-bordered, along the shore of the lake. At the head of the lake are three large parks: Adams Park is beautifully laid out and includes the city conservatory. To this park an addition has recently been made. What is known temporarily as Lake Shore Park is a level circle of eleven acres, nestling at the foot of hills that slope upward and away from it in every direction, bordered on one side by the great Lake Shore boulevard and on the other by the lake.

A third head-of-the-lake park, and the biggest of them all, is known as Adams Point Park. It comprises gentle sloping hills and oak-clad hollows, bluffs with steep slopes running down to the edge of the lake, and high level spaces, shaded by ancient trees that are ideal for picnic parties. An elaborate stadium and amphitheater for concerts is to be constructed here. A bond issue to start this park work has already been voted.

* * *

The report, noted in this department last month, that tar sprinkling had damaged trees on the boulevards of Paris and was to be abandoned there, which has been received with much surprise in this country, has been investigated and proven to be a fake pure and simple. The Surveyor, of London, whose Paris correspondent made a personal investigation, says: "Dr. Guglielminetti, secretary of the French Society for the Prevention of Dust on Roads, stated definitely, in an interview with our correspondent—a report of which appears

on another page—that not one tree had been cut down in the avenue on account of the tarring, while 'the best proof that Paris does not intend to abandon the tarring system is that just ten days ago the avenue has been entirely retarred.' Some delicate species of flowers, such as begonias, geraniums, etc., planted close to the high road may suffer from the effects of tarring. But one has only to choose more hardy plants, if it is considered absolutely necessary that ornamental stone urns containing flowers are flower beds shall line the roads."

* * *

The grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to open next year at Seattle, are part of the broad campus of the University of Washington and at least a million and a half dollars that is being expended upon the buildings and grounds goes into permanent work that will be utilized by the University when the fair closes. The buildings now finished are: Agriculture, Manufactures, Machinery, Mining, Fisheries, Auditorium, Fine Arts, Administration, Hospital, Fire Station, Power Plant, Oregon. It is announced that every building will be finished and all exhibits installed months before the exposition opens on June 1. Eleven miles of asphalt roads, acres of lawn and gardens, and many miles of cinder paths winding through the virgin forests and down to the shores of Lakes Washington and Union are planned to be ready long before the opening day. The total expenditure for the exposition will be about ten million dollars.

* * *

The alleged inability of the city council and the public to grasp the Metropolitan Park idea which Boston has so successfully carried out and which Chicago, Providence, R. I., and other cities have perfected plans for are given as reasons for the resignation of Jos. McC. Bell of the Metropolitan Park Commission of Milwaukee. Mayor Rose recommends the abolishing of the commission and the city council has not yet acted on his recommendation. In his letter of resignation, Mr. Bell says that the commission has had a rocky road to travel, owing to the public's inability to grasp quickly an educational idea, and that there has been misrepresentation of fact for political reasons. He says:

"Milwaukee is passing through the slow process of disseminating the idea of the importance of a park plan, which after careful study and adoption shall become the park policy of the city to be carried out by the permanent park board and the common council, as the city has funds for the purpose."

* * *

The third and fourth annual reports of the Metropolitan Park Commission of Rhode Island issued together, give a condensed history of that organization, including the state laws governing it and a resume of the work accomplished. There are many illustrations of beauty spots or opportunities for making beauty spots in the Metropolitan District, accompanied by suggestive notes pointing out the opportunities. A large map of the district accompanies the report and shows in a striking way how like one city the whole district is coming to be with its plotted area and built up districts covering a distance from north to south of nearly fourteen miles and a closely welded chain of settlements in the river valleys and along the shores of the bay.

* * *

At the recent unveiling of a Revolutionary memorial in Fort Lee, N. J., President George W. Perkins of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission announced that all the Palisades river front from Fort Lee to Nyack, N. Y., has been purchased except two parcels, title to which will be in the commission's hands by the first of the year. More than \$500,000 has been expended. The states of New York and New Jersey have contributed considerable sums, but the bulk of the money has come from private individuals. Quarrymen have been forever banished from the Palisades, which the commission has converted into a public park with many drives and a boulevard which is intended under the new highway law to extend through the Highlands to Newburgh, N. Y.

* * *

A subscriber writes that he would like to see a collection of illustrations of band stands suitable for parks, city squares, and similar situations. We should be glad to illustrate photographs or designs for such structures, whether built of wood, concrete, brick, stone, or steel, and will ask our readers to contribute such pictures for publication, accompanied by brief descriptions, giving cost, material, methods of construction, and other interesting facts.

NEW PARKS, IMPROVEMENTS and ADDITIONS

More has been accomplished toward building up a park system in Seattle during the four years the park board has been in existence than during the previous 50 years when the city parks were under the board of public works, writes Assistant City Engineer C. J. Moore of Seattle, Wash., to A. L. White, president of the Spokane park board. This progress has been largely the result of public support, says Mr. Moore, especially in the voting of \$600,000 in bonds for park uses. Much also was accomplished by employing a landscape gardener of national reputation, a nonresident of Seattle, who could not be charged with favoritism in laying out a park system for the city. When one section of the city claimed that another was being favored it was shown that a general scheme as outlined by a disinterested expert was being followed and this has thus far been sufficient to settle controversies.

The Quincy Boulevard and Park Association, Quincy, Ill., is taking the very intelligent method of having the sculptor of the monument and the landscape architect of the park system confer on the location of the George Rogers Clarke statue to be erected in that city with a state appropriation of \$6,000. Charles J. Mulligan of Chicago is the sculptor and O. C. Simonds the landscape architect.

By agreement with the property owners the city of San Diego, Cal., comes into possession of a new park tract which is soon to be improved.

J. E. Freudenberger, of Dayton, O., has been engaged to prepare plans for the improvement of a levee park along the banks of the Maumee river at Hamilton, O.

W. C. Burkhart, of Albany, Ore., has offered to improve at his own expense a park near First Lake on condition that the street car line be extended to the tract.

The Park Board of Tacoma, Wash., has asked for a levy of 1½ mills for park purposes the coming year.

The Park Commission of Buffalo have let the contract for the erection of a conservatory in Humboldt Park to cost \$4,392 and is considering the advisability of turning the quarry in Delaware Park into a sunken garden.

Councilman E. A. Sweeney of Pittsburgh will introduce an ordinance into the council to appropriate \$150,000 to be expended in improving the parks by giving work to the unemployed this winter.

The Park Board of Council Bluffs,

Ia., will erect a new concrete house for the winter quarters of the park animals.

New concrete walks to cost \$2,000 are to be built in Franklin Park, Bloomington, Ill.

Three hundred and ten acres have been added to the Itasca State Park in Minnesota. The state now owns about 10,000 acres.

The city of Everett, Ore., is considering the purchase of 95 acres of land overlooking the bay for park purposes.

Ferncliff Cemetery, Springfield, O., has donated a five-acre tract to the city for park purposes.

The Campau estate will present to the city of Saginaw, Mich., a row of elm trees to be planted in front of Bliss Park on North Michigan avenue.

The Park Commission of Superior, Wis., has prepared planting plans for Union Park. An artificial lake and bridge are among the plans.

One of the most complete athletic fields in the country will be laid out by Oakland, Cal., in the new park to be constructed on the shores of Lake Merritt.

The Park District of Fernwood, a suburb of Chicago, has bought a twelve-acre tract for a public park.

Axel C. Pharo-Gagge has been employed to do some extensive tree surgery and forestry work on the storage dam tract at Columbus, O.

Olmsted Brothers, Brookline, Mass., have been employed to plan the improvements of the grounds for the Country Club at Montgomery, Ala.

The late George W. Parkman, of Boston, left \$4,000,000 for the improvement and maintenance of the Boston parks.

The Park Board of Denver will submit to the taxpayers the proposition of creating an elaborate civic center, and making extensive improvements in the East Denver Park District.

Application for an appropriation of \$35,000 has been made to the Board of Estimate by the Bronx River Parkway Commission of New York, appointed by Governor Hughes to preserve the waters of the Bronx River from pollution and to create a reservation of the lands on either side of the river. It is estimated that the present cost of taking the lands needed would be about \$1,700,000, whereas in a few years the cost would probably be several times as much.

The Borough Council of Rutherford,

N. J., has authorized the purchase of the Rutherford, N. J., Field Club grounds for a public park.

Milwaukee has completed arrangements for the purchase of 59 acres on the lake front to be improved as Bay View Park. The tract will have 1,900 feet of shore line.

A new locker building and shelter house for tennis players is to be erected in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. It is to cost \$69,000. It was designed by Helmle & Huberty, the architects of several of the other handsome structures in that park which have been illustrated in these pages.

The Park Board of St. Paul, Minn., has appropriated \$7,000 for the purchase of the last piece of property necessary to complete Wheelock Parkway to extend from Lake Phalen to Lake Como.

The Park Board of Evansville, Ind., recently sent Superintendent Philo Clark to Memphis to study park improvements being made there under the supervision of George E. Kessler & Co.

The twentieth annual report of the City Parks Association of Philadelphia recommends the appointment of an expert commission to study and report on a general plan for the beautifying of the city to include a broad study of parks, waterways, transportation, street plan, civic centers, public schools, etc.

The Board of Aldermen of Newton Center, Mass., have appropriated \$3,500 toward the destruction of the old Cousens Block where Cousens Park is to be established.

The Metropolitan Park Board of Tacoma, Wash., is considering the advisability of establishing an aquarium in Point Defiance Park.

The Town Council of Rock Rapids, Ia., has passed an ordinance appointing a park commissioner to have charge of what is known as the Island, a tract in the Rock River which the Commercial Club has agreed to purchase.

The extensive dredging and filling work in progress at Washington, D. C., in filling in the Potomac River flats to make Potomac Park, has been nearly completed on the west side of the railroad tracks and the work of road building and grading has begun there under the direction of Col. Chas. S. Bromwell. Potomac Park will consist of about 700 acres of land reclaimed from a marsh.

Whitehall, N. Y., recently held a "Tag Day" for the benefit of the village park and raised \$408.



AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

The joint convention of the American Civic Association and the National Municipal League last year was so successful that the two bodies will meet together again this year at Pittsburg, November 17-20. The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce is the leading organization working for the success of the conference and has the active cooperation of all the kindred local bodies and civic organizations. Mayor George W. Guthrie is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

"The Conservation of Natural Resources," with special reference to scen-

ery and those questions in which the American Civic Association is interested, will receive attention at the hands of President McFarland and Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot. Secretary Root and Congressman Burton are expected.

Billboards, the Smoke Nuisance, and the fight on flies and mosquitoes, will occupy the attention of the association, as also the subject of Local Improvement, which will receive consideration at the hands of such well-known experts as Miss Mira Lloyd Dock and Mrs. C. B. Crane. School Extension and Rural Improvement, with O. J.

Kern, L. H. Bailey, D. Ward King and Kenyon L. Butterfield as the expected participants, will occupy another session.

There will be business sessions, and addresses on various miscellaneous topics of importance, including "Municipal Affairs and the Liquor Problem," "City Planning" and "The Playground Movement," the secretary's annual review of municipal and civic events, a banquet, a round table conference of city clubs, receptions, and numerous opportunities for informal conferences and exchange of views.

The Reading Room Society of St. Cloud, Minn., has had a busy and successful year. The improvement

committee furnished and planted the flowers in the parks and at the library; 800 apple trees were distributed to the school children for planting; \$100 was given to the city library for repairs and the city council petitioned in regard to food and milk inspection. This year the club will study the history of early Minnesota and the pioneers of the state.

* * *

The women of Birmingham, Ala., have been called on by Mayor George B. Ward to assist in carrying out his plans to beautify Birmingham. The mayor's plan is to form little organizations whose sole business it will be to look after the improvement of the block on which they live. The by-laws prepared for these block improvement societies are both simple and effective. Under the heading of "Do It Now," the mayor has caused to be circulated printed slips showing just how the end at which he aims is to be attained.

* * *

Armed with picks and shovels and aided by a dozen teams, the citizens of Glen Park, a suburb of San Francisco, completed the filling in and grading of the Lippard street chasm, so that the road at this point would be rendered passable for heavy wagons and fire engines. The work was planned and su-

pervised by the women of the Glen Park Outdoor Art League, many of whom labored all day side by side with the men.

* * *

Maj. Sylvester, superintendent of police in Washington, D. C., will make war on billboards and posters in the interest of a city beautiful. He will ask for legislation to enable him to restrict this form of advertising more effectively, and incidentally to prohibit ultra-sensational posters advertising "blood and thunder" shows.

* * *

The Federated Improvement Associations of Cincinnati, which includes ward improvement associations with a membership of 1,500 had an annual outing at Chester Park and discussed far-reaching plans for beautifying that city. Harry Speelman is president of the federation.

* * *

The Brightwood Park Citizens' Association, of Washington, D. C., has planted over sixty trees in that suburb during the past year. F. J. Metcalf is president of the association and E. J. Ayres, secretary.

* * *

H. M. Flexner, superintendent of wharves, Louisville, Ky., announces that

he will enlarge and improve the small park at the wharf office, and the Outdoor Art League has obtained his

permission to set out trees along the wharf.

* * *

Improvement associations and other civic bodies of Dayton, O., are planning to unite into a federation. The following committee of three was appointed to effect an organization and draft a constitution: E. H. Kerr, of the South Park Improvement association; Frank Brewer, of the Huffman Hill and H. N. Routsong, of the Men's club of the Rubicon.

* * *

A campaign has been inaugurated among the Native Sons of the Golden West, of California, to raise funds for the restoration and preservation of the plaza at Sonoma, scene of the raising of the Bear flag in 1846, as a landmark in California's history.

* * *

The Lincoln Place Improvement League, of East St. Louis, Ill., has been organized to improve the district between State street and Illinois avenue. J. M. Chamberlain is president and S. B. Knepper secretary.

* * *

The village of Holstein, Ia., has a postmaster who maintains at his own expense a small park for the public in addition to his official duties.

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

USES AND AIMS OF BOTANICAL GARDENS

The Roman gardens of early ages containing collections of medicinal plants were the forerunners of our modern botanic gardens; their collections of medicinal plants were a regular part of the monastic institutions of the middle ages, the plant extracts being used by the monks in their treatment of diseases. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the universities of northern Italy established medical botanic gardens, and used the plant material from the gardens in the lectures in the medical schools.

The existing gardens of France, Germany, Holland, and England were established generally in connection with universities, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The purpose was generally for instruction in botany and materia medica. At the present time every European university has its botanic garden, and besides these, most of the European governments maintain one or more large gardens, among the largest of which are the Kew in England, Edinburgh, Dublin, Dahlem near Berlin, Paris and Buitenzorg on the island of Java, maintained by Holland. The university gardens are used for instruction and for biological experiments; the government gardens for experiment and the cultivation and

improvement of plants from all parts of the world.

In the United States the establishment of gardens came relatively late. The oldest surviving garden is that of Harvard University, begun in 1803. The second oldest is at the Michigan Agricultural College, begun in 1877, under the direction of Dr. W. J. Beal, under whose care it still remains. In the last quarter century seven gardens have been established, including the United States Government Garden at Washington, the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard, the Missouri, Smith College, Pennsylvania University, California University, the New York, and Michigan University gardens. Botanical gardens of the present day are put to one or more of four uses: (1) teaching, in which students are instructed in the various orders and functions of plants; (2) scientific, in which the genetic relationship is studied and experimental work carried on; (3) economic, in which collections of medicinal and economic plants are made, and the effect on horticulture and agriculture is shown, and (4) esthetic and popularly educational, in which landscape effects are introduced.

There is no question but what the botanic garden at the Michigan Agricultural College fulfills all four of these

functions. A very modest beginning was made in 1877, along a shady brook which runs across the college campus, and through the continuous effort of its founder, Dr. W. J. Beal, it has grown through successive years until it occupies about two acres, hardly any of the original soil or contour of the garden being left to testify to its original state. It contains about 2,200 different species of hardy herbs, shrubs, and other plants. The aim is to grow well a plot of each species two to six feet in diameter, that the botanist, the artist, the florist, may see how he likes the species. Here the farmer can compare some of the newer untried sorts of grasses or other forage plants by the side of his old favorites, or he can see behind a label containing the name of some weed pest that has lately found its way into his neighborhood. The bee-keeper looks for the plants and their names where honey is gathered in most abundance. The etomologist learns to look for certain insects on the plants of a certain family or species.

Many kinds of pretty wild plants are not known by people in general, especially since the woods have been cut away or pastured and the swamps drained and placed under cultivation, or frequently burned over. The botanic garden furnishes these "unknown"



VIEWS IN BOTANICAL GARDEN OF MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Dr. W. J. Beal in foreground.

plants in abundance, thus catering to the esthetic and popularly educational, with landscape effects introduced to make the winding walks of interest to the public. In the vicinity of a college or high school, the herbarium fiend ransacks the wild places for choice plants which he removes root and branch in large numbers. By these methods the choicer plants are driven farther and farther over the hills or back to the remote swamps and small patches of forest. A botanic garden of some extent is now becoming almost a necessity for supplying the students of school or college with suitable materials for illustration and study.

The contour and contents of this garden have been under almost constant change. First the river which flows past the lower end of the garden would

inundate part of the garden making it impossible to grow successfully certain species, and necessitating the shifting of the aquatic plants to the lower level. Then it is found that certain plants require more sunshine or shade than others. They will, according to their nature, be placed on the north or south side of the valley. The garden is divided in most instances, naturally by walks into small plots which contain the different families, the names of which are indicated, when common by their common cognomen, otherwise by their scientific name, on zinc tags placed in the plots. In the lower portion of the garden the aquatic plants are kept in an artificial pond, the water being furnished by an artesian well.

Most of the botanic gardens of the world are maintained by the govern-

ments, public subscription, or educational institutions. There is no other garden which is the product of one man's labor and supervision as the one at the Michigan Agricultural College. Mr. W. J. Beal, M. S., Ph. D., has made this garden his hobby for the last quarter of a century, and there are very few of the 2,200 species of plant in the garden for whose presence he has not in some way been responsible. He has created an orderly arranged institution for the instruction, information and recreation of the college and public, and it is more efficient than a park for these purposes, as operation is through the discovery of facts concerning plants and their products, obtained through the years of scientific study and use of scientific equipment.

EDWY B. REID.

NATIONAL FLOWER SHOW THE BEST OF ITS KIND

The first National Flower Show excelled all previous Chicago exhibitions in point of magnitude, comprehensiveness and general interest, and certainly marks an epoch. It will be difficult to satisfy the public again with anything smaller. How this is to be accomplished is a question if, as has been suggested, the national character be perpetuated and the "next show be held in the east."

Not an unreasonable suggestion either, considering what the easterners have done to make this one a success.

"National" has been no misnomer, with exhibits from fourteen states. It has assumed almost an international character by representation from two foreign countries. Cut chrysanthemums in excellent condition from Grenoble, France, figured quite prominently during the early days of the show, and fine English hothouse grapes were introduced in some of the table decorations. While possessing many excellent features and surpassingly beautiful, well arranged exhibits, there is unquestionably much to be desired in the general scheme or plan of the show as a whole.

The largest serious defect consisted in a too generous use of pergolas.

The most telling advantage of the big Coliseum as an exhibition hall is its size, offering space for effective exhibition of all classes of material and particularly for the production of a broad picture—a sea of greenery and bloom as seen from the galleries.

This was entirely destroyed by being cut into bits by the pergolas. From no point could more than one quarter or even less, of the floor be seen except from a small space occupied by the musicians and not open to the public.

This was the one criticism voiced on all sides by visitors—the ones who must be depended to make any show a financial success.

The radical defect from another point of view was lack of properly located space for effectively staging cut blooms—the chief reason for being of every Flower Show.

The cause for this must be traced to the same door responsible for the unfortunate general plan of the floor space.

The absence of proper facilities for placing the cut flowers, painfully apparent during the early days of the show, was in a measure overcome later by distributing exhibits, after

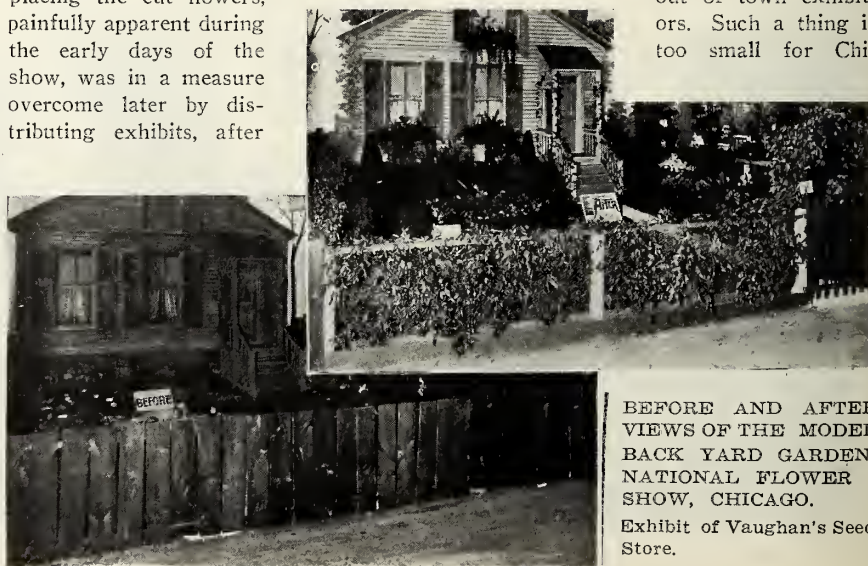
they were judged, throughout the sodded spaces among the large and very handsome permanent exhibits of ornamentals, which in every way excelled all of the previous exhibitions.

Nothing can excuse crowding into serried ranks against dirty blank walls masses of the most glorious cut chrysanthemums possible to produce, and no one can blame the producer of such stock for grumbling at such unfair and unreasonable treatment.

It should not be permitted and no show is properly managed that allows it.

It is, too, not to the credit or advantage of the backers of the Chicago show that any dread of unfair partiality being shown local exhibitors should be engendered among the

out of town exhibitors. Such a thing is too small for Chi-



BEFORE AND AFTER VIEWS OF THE MODEL BACK YARD GARDEN, NATIONAL FLOWER SHOW, CHICAGO. Exhibit of Vaughan's Seed Store.

cagoans to countenance, particularly as there is room for all to be apportioned equally good positions if the design of the show equals the space and opportunities at command.

It must be adequate in a large way and then thought out to the smallest detail.

No design meets the situation unless (1) the view from the balconies includes a sweep of the main floor; (2) it places all entries so that each class may be seen at one time by the judges; and (3) makes cut flowers an integral part of the decorative scheme.

These three features would seem to about cover the needs in a large way. Added to them, however, is the necessity for care in removing every drooping or faded bloom daily before the opening hour. One dilapidated flower attracts the attention of every visitor no matter how many choice things may be overlooked.

Chrysanthemum plants excelled in number and in excellence those of any former Chicago exhibition, and never have finer cut blooms been seen. A notable feature of the latter was the absence of older varieties which have heretofore formed the backbone of the displays.

The Queen, Mrs. Jerome Jones, Minne Wannamaker, Lincoln, Sunderbruch, Drexel and a host of other old favorites,—where were they? But a race of giants has come to reign in their place.

Viviand Morel was there, but diligent search revealed only one exhibit of the once popular Maj. Bonnaffon, while there was no end of Col. D. Appleton—though grown too portly to be recognizable unless labeled.

Seedlings of great merit appeared, including President Taft, white, and Mrs. W. E. Kelley, a fine yellow flower.

Readers of *PARK AND CEMETERY* should find particular interest in the "Before and After" representations of a back yard shown in the annex.

Both showed the rear end of a cottage. One, unpainted and dilapidated to the last degree and with the entire space littered with tin cans, broken pottery, ashes and debris of all sorts, was reached, at the risk of one's life, over a broken sidewalk from a gate hanging by one hinge. Adjoining it stood its rejuvenated duplicate, freshly painted, every window with its box overflowing with greenery



GENERAL VIEW OF THE NATIONAL FLOWER SHOW, CHICAGO.

and bloom, a snowy walk of crushed stone, fences repaired and adorned with vines, one side showing a border of perennials in full flower, shrubs massed along the other side and grouped in the angles next to the house and all seen across a well kept lawn loudly declared that the new tenant belonged to the Out-door Art Society. A most instructive exhibit, but better calculated to benefit the school children of Chicago could they have filed by and listened to terse, expressive sentences from one who knew the necessities, than by a crowd of well dressed people who had paid 75 cents per to see it.

Only one nursery exhibit existed, that of Swain Nelson & Sons, because of its having been previously understood that there were to be no nursery exhibits. The entire effect in the Coliseum would have been far better had all of the barren walls and corners been screened and filled by nursery stock.

A large number of landscape gardening designs, forming part of the extensive and splendid exhibit of W. A. Manda, South Orange, N. J., shown in one of the alcoves proved interesting to many thoughtful visitors.

Magnificent exhibits of orchids, both cut and growing, roses, including the new White Killarney, carnations and other good things must be passed over for lack of space.

FRANCES COPLEY SEAVEY.

NOTES

Nothing to equal the variety and number of ornamentals has been seen in one exhibit as that made by W. A. Manda, South Orange, N. J. It occupied two cars and the express charges exceeded four hundred dollars. This also included a comprehensive display of orchids, both cut and growing. It is delightful to know that the plants have all been purchased for the South Park Conservatories as have also some of the choice ornamentals. Probably nothing on exhibition equalled in interest to plantsmen and florists Mr. Manda's wonderful new fern shown in great perfection in several plants, *Polypodium Mandaianum*. This will not be put on the market for several years yet, but is certainly a grand acquisition and should be in every greenhouse and conservatory.

Perhaps the most instructive exhibit was some 500 chrysanthemums, one of a kind, from E. D. Smith, Adrian, Mich., illustrating the growth and development of this flower from the earliest, old fashioned pompon to the gigantic blooms of the present day.

The value of massing one kind of plant was clearly seen in the collection of ornamentals from Robt. Craig & Co., Philadelphia, where *Ficus pandanus* outnumbered all others and proved very effective. Why do not people vary their array of rubber plants by introducing some of this handsome plant



THE GRADING OF CEMETERIES

The above subject is selected in place of the one named by your committee, which included only burial sections, because the grade of one part is necessarily based upon, and has to be considered in connection with the grading of other parts. The question of grading is one to which heed should be given very early in the development of a cemetery. It should indeed have great influence in the selection of a site. An ideal site, as far as the grade is concerned, would be one having a gentle undulation. If there are depressions or valleys whose central lines have grades between three and six per cent, and whose side slopes are not steeper than eight or ten per cent, it will not be necessary to do much grading. If the land is level, the drives should be depressed in order to give a pleasing variation to the surface and good storm-water drainage. If the land is very hilly, the problem becomes more difficult. In any case before commencing the grading of sections, the location and grade of the drives should be determined. These, as you have already learned from previous meetings, should have gentle grades, that is, grades not exceeding six per cent, and should be placed so that every lot will be within 150 feet of the drive. Sometimes the topography will cause a variation from the above requirements. Where possible a drive should be located so that the land on either side will be above it. If two valleys lie within from 100 to 250 feet of each other, and are separated by a rolling piece of ground, it may be advisable to place the drives in these valleys. The existence of certain trees may shift the location, or the existence of a lake or stream may determine that a drive shall be in a given place. At the very outset, when one starts in to do grading, he should bear in mind the fact that when the work is completed, the best soil should be near the surface. It is sometimes necessary to raise a grade several feet, and in this case good surface soil should first be removed, so that it will not be buried, and thus become useless. The fixing of the loca-

Paper read by O. C. Simonds, Landscape Gardener of Chicago, at Kansas City Convention of Cemetery Superintendents.

tion and grade of the drives determines the boundary of the various sections. The finished grade of the section at this boundary should always be flat, and but little above the surface of the drive. Mr. Strauch, who was a most excellent grader, used to say that a drive should appear as though it had been a continuation of the surface on either side, and had merely had the sods removed, leaving a clean-cut edge of lawn, with this edge not over an inch and a half in thickness. The line of grade may change quickly after leaving the edge of the road, and curve to a lower or higher level. When it curves to a lower level, the surface near the drive will be convex, and when it curves to a higher level, the surface will be concave. Such a concave surface may be continued parallel to the drive, and form a shallow channel to carry off the water from rains or melting snows. Care should be taken not to make this concavity too pronounced. As the grade ascends towards the center of the section, the curve should gradually approach a straight line, and then change so as to form a convex surface. There are two dangers—one that the grade will be too much curved, and so give a weak appearance, and the other that the grade will appear too straight. The position of the true line of curvature in a given case is almost as limited as is that of a straight line joining two given points. It may be shown in a general way by contour maps and cross sections, but the finishing touches must be determined on the ground, by the eye, and the skill which produces a beautiful and satisfactory result is certainly allied to that of the sculptor. Mr. Strauch used to say that he did not use a line in producing the grades at Spring Grove. "The land," he would say, "must look right when the grade is finished, and the only way to determine that is by using the eye-sight."

It has been stated that the good soil should be saved to be placed at the

surface of the land. Usually the very first operation will be to scrape all such soil from the surface of the drive and put it in piles, conveniently near. Places for these piles of good earth should be selected where the grade is not to be changed, and from which they can be easily spread over the adjacent section. Then the soil should be removed from the land where the grade is to be raised or lowered and distributed in piles along the areas that are not to be changed. This will uncover land that is too high, as well as that which is too low. After the good soil is piled up as above directed, the high land will be plowed, and then scraped or hauled to the land that is too low. In making the fills, it must be remembered that the disturbed earth will settle—the settlement sometimes amounting to twenty per cent of the depth of the fill. It is sometimes advisable to do the rough grading in the fall, and then allow the land to remain until spring, when most of the settlement will have taken place, and the finishing work can be done.

The men who do the grading will know whether to use scoop-scrapers, wheelers, dump-carts or wagons. A most useful tool is one which is sometimes called the "Maywood Scraper." It is simple in construction, being made of boards put together so as to form a surface approximately two by three feet. Handles are attached so that the boards can be held in a vertical position or moved forward or back. The lower edge is protected by a steel plate, at each end of which there is a gudgeon fitted into an iron, which is attached to the tongue. By pulling the handles back, the scraper cuts into and removes a layer of earth, and by pushing the handles forward, the earth thus removed is deposited in a layer, which is thin or thick, according to the position of the tool. A chain connecting the tongue and the handles prevent the latter from moving too far back. Having brought the subgrade to a satisfactory shape, the piles of good soil should then be spread evenly over the area by means of scrapers. The surface as left by the scrapers can be still further

improved with a smoother—a tool made of three planks fastened together with their edges overlapping like the clapboards on a house. The final touches will be put on by hand-raking just before seeding. Care should be taken not to disturb the ground when it is wet, especially if it contains any clay. When the grading of a section is completed, the delicacy of its lines should make it a very pleasing object to look at. They should be as graceful as the lines of a good horse, or the lines used by nature in shaping our rolling prairies, or the lines defining the margin of a leaf. After using great care and skill to produce an attractive surface, this

surface should not be spoiled by allowing the owner of one lot to raise its grade above that of his neighbor's lots. The lots should be staked out with reference to the grades—the larger lots being along the outer part of the section where there would be the greatest inclination and where a part of its area might be covered with planting. If, however, there is a conspicuous knob in the center, or any other part of the section, it may be best to use it for one large lot.

A complete treatment of the subject of grading would include as well something about planting. The trees and shrubs have a grade, which should emphasize the "grade" of the land. We

should not destroy the effect of a valley by planting things which will fill it up. It should, instead, be deepened by raising the height of the summits on either side with foliage.

In conclusion, let me ask the superintendents to look out of the car windows on their way home, and note the hills and valleys and the contours of the fields, as the most instructive lessons in grading must be given to the eye rather than the ear. Downing called the beauty which you will see "Nature's Smiles," and if you can put such smiles into your cemeteries you will be acting on the modern principle of making cemeteries cheerful places.

CONSTRUCTION and MANAGEMENT of CREMATORIA

It is not proposed in this short paper to consider the arguments for and against cremation as a means of disposing of the dead, but rather to deal with the administrative aspect of the subject. It may be taken for granted that cremation has come to stay. There is a considerable and increasing section of the public who have a definite and unmistakable preference for cremation, believing it to be a more sanitary, more scientific, more enlightened, and less objectionable method of disposing of the human body after death than the existing practice of placing it in the ground, and there leaving it to the slow, offensive, uncertain, and often insanitary process of "natural" decay.

It is true that cremation is still far from being popular. The number of persons cremated annually, though increasing, bears only a very small numerical proportion to the number who are buried. From the point of view, however, of social position and intellectual distinction, these persons are by no means a negligible quantity.

At the present day, then, a demand for cremation undoubtedly exists, and it is only right that in large centres of population facilities for it should be provided.

The number of British crematoria at the present time is thirteen. Five of these, viz., the Hull, Leicester, City of London, Bradford, and Sheffield crematoria are municipal enterprises (local authorities being authorized by the Cremation Act, 1902, to spend public money on provision of crematoria) whilst those at Woking, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Darlington, Golders Green, Birmingham and

Paper read before the 24th Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, by C. K. Millard.

Leeds (Headingley) belong to private companies or societies. Two other crematoria are, or were, in contemplation, viz., at Harrogate and Hornsey.

There is an important question which undoubtedly has to be faced at the outset when any scheme for providing facilities for cremation is under consideration, and that is the question of cost. In considering this we must make a distinction between

(a) The initial cost of erecting a crematorium;

(b) The actual cost of performing cremations, i. e., the working expenses.

(a) The cost of erecting a crematorium varies greatly with the style and size of the building desired. The furnace—the only really essential part of a crematorium—costs only a few hundred pounds, and if the furnace be simply placed in an incinerating chamber as an annex to an existing or contemplated cemetery chapel—as at Leicester and Sheffield—the extra cost involved is comparatively small. If, on the other hand, a separate building is provided, with a fine elevation and interior, and of ample proportions, including a columbarium—as at Bradford or Liverpool, the cost may be anything from £5,000 upwards. At the present time, whilst the demand for cremation is so limited, the initial cost of a crematorium is rather a serious item. Should the demand, however, increase, as many believe it inevitably will do, this initial cost will be relatively lighter.

Cost of Crematoria in England.

	£
Ilford, City of London, total cost of building, including furnace and catafalque, about	7,000
Hull, building (including furnace £422), furniture and fittings..	2,700
Liverpool, buildings only.....	6,100
Bradford, about	5,000
Manchester (including cost of land, £976).....	6,277
Birmingham, about	6,006
Golders Green.....	
Woking	5,000
Leicester (extra cost of crematorium only; the total cost of cemetery buildings was £13,830)	2,869

(b) The actual cost of performing cremations is quite independent of the capital outlay upon the crematorium buildings, and is a much more important factor when considering the respective merits of cremation and earth burial. For if cremation is ever to become popular with the masses it is essential that its cost should be no deterrent.

The chief item in the cost of a cremation is, of course, the fuel consumed. This, however, is less than might be expected. Various kinds of fuel can be used according to the type of furnace adopted. In this country chiefly coal or coke have been employed, but it is possible that gas, from its greater convenience, etc., may come to supplant them. In America petroleum is used in a few places.

With a Simon type of furnace about one ton of coke is required for each cremation, costing, say from 15s. to 25s.

With the Toisoul, Fradet & Co.'s gas furnaces, about 6,000 cubic feet

of gas is required, costing, say, at 2s. 6d. for 1,000, 15s. When oil is used, it is stated that about 25 gallons are required.

A considerable portion of the fuel consumed is required to heat the furnace prior to the introduction of the body. If more than one cremation took place consecutively, as would be the case if cremation became popular, a very considerable economy in fuel would be effected as well as a material saving in the wear and tear of the furnace. At present the latter is an item that must be liberally allowed for in estimating cost, but I am unable to give figures.

It is evident, then, that the amount of fuel required to reduce a body to ashes is not very great, and, occurring as it does only once in a lifetime, it ought scarcely to be regarded as an extravagance, even if there were no saving to set off against it. But the 5 lbs. of dry innocuous calcareous matter composing the residue of "ashes" remaining after a cremation do not require the 21 square feet of ground space requisite for earth burial. The saving here is considerable, and justifies the statement that the essential cost of cremation, where facilities exist, need be no greater than that of earth burial.

A complete crematorium comprises:—

- (a) The Chapel, containing
- (b) The Catafalque.
- (c) The Incinerating Chamber, containing
- (d) The Furnace, or Furnaces, and Chimney.
- (e) The Columbarium.
- (f) Mortuary.
- (g) Vestry, Waiting Room, Offices, etc.

(a) The Chapel, in which the mourners assemble and in which the funeral service is held. As already indicated, it is not essential that a separate chapel be provided for cremation, and if the same chapel can be utilized as is used for earth burial, a great economy is effected. All that is necessary is that the catafalque, a table upon which the coffin is placed during the service before being consigned to the flames at the committal sentence, should be so arranged as to be capable of being screened off when not in use. At the Leicester Crematorium, the catafalque is placed in the Chancel of one of two adjacent chapels in the Gilroes Cemetery, and when no cremation is taking place curtains are drawn across and both chapels can

be used simultaneously for inhumation services.

The style of building selected will, of course, depend upon the views of those responsible, but it is important that the elevation should not be gloomy or forbidding. It ought not to be necessary to go to great expense to avoid this. I would also suggest the desirability of there being nothing in the appearance of a crematorium suggestive of a "heathen temple"—an accusation sometimes brought against crematoria. Where any foundation for this exists it is scarcely calculated to allay religious prejudices.

(b) The Catafalque.—This being the last resting-place of the hallowed remains of the dead prior to disintegration, it is only fitting that it should be worthy of its object, and it affords an opportunity for some artistic effort. In most crematoria it is the principal feature of the crematorium chapel. At Leicester, the catafalque is of carved oak, at Sheffield it is of bronze, and at Bradford and elsewhere of stone. The new catafalque at Woking is of marble and alabaster. After the coffin is once on the catafalque, it ought not to be necessary to subject it to any further handling. The catafalque is usually so placed with regard to the furnace that when the committal sentence is reached, it can be silently carried forward by a simple mechanic contrivance, through draped or folding doors into the crematory chamber, and so on into the furnace. No glimpse or suggestion of the latter ought to be possible to the mourners in the chapel.

In the Glasgow crematorium the coffin is lowered from a central catafalque to the furnace chamber in the basement.

At the Davenport crematorium, Iowa, U. S. A., the body, after leaving the catafalque, is removed from the coffin and is passed into the furnace in a special steel cradle. This is no doubt an advantage so far as facilitating the process of cremation and reducing the time required, but there is obvious and serious objection from the sentimental point of view.

(c) The Incinerating Chamber.—The size of this will depend upon the number of furnaces to be installed. At the present stage of cremation probably a single furnace will meet all requirements for some time to come, but it is wise to provide space for a second furnace when required.

(d) The Furnace.—There are three

principal types of furnace in use in this country, viz.: (1) The "Simon" type, designed by the late Mr. Henry Simon and made by Messrs. Simon, Limited, of Manchester. This burns coal or coke; (2) The Carbon Oxide Co.'s coke furnace, recently fixed at Golders Green and Woking Crematoria; and (3) The Toisoul-Fradet Gas Furnace, made by Messrs. Toisoul, Fradet & Co., of Paris, and fixed at Leeds and Bradford.

Several distinct advantages are claimed for the latter, the principal being the cleanliness and convenience of gas as a fuel compared with coal or coke, simplicity and economy of working, and longer life. At Leeds, the average amount of gas consumed for the first sixteen cremations was only 6,043 cubic feet, which, at 2s. 3d. per 1,000 cubic feet, only represents a cost for fuel of 13s. per cremation.

The following requirements were laid down as being necessary in a satisfactory crematory furnace by the International Congress on Cremation held at Dresden on June 30th, 1876:

- 1. The cremation must be complete without coaly residue.
- 2. It must be performed only by a special apparatus for the purpose.
- 3. No gases or vapors which have any smell whatever must be allowed to escape into the air.
- 4. The ashes must be pure and whitish and easily collected.
- 5. The incineration should take place in the shortest time possible.
- 6. The apparatus should be able to cremate rapidly several bodies in succession.

Whichever type of furnace is adopted, it should comply with the above condition, and it is also necessary that it should be capable of withstanding the strain caused by the alternate expansion and contraction resulting from intermittent use. Some of the earlier furnaces erected failed in this respect. In any case; in estimating the cost of cremation, allowance must be made for wear and tear of the furnace.

As regards the chimney, a great height is not required. Freeman thinks 60 feet sufficient with any of the existing types of furnace, although the chimneys on some crematoria are rather higher.

It is usual to arrange for a pilot furnace at the foot of the chimney stack, but, although this is sometimes an advantage for starting the draught, it is probably not required for the purpose of a fume cremator, the temperature inside the furnace during a cremation (from 1,500 degs.

to 1,800 degs, F.) being quite sufficient to prevent any unconsumed gases escaping.

The chimneys at the Leeds and Bradford Crematoria are concealed inside towers and are quite invisible. This is certainly a desideratum. A crematorium ought not to suggest even remotely an ordinary refuse destructor.

(e) The Columbarium.—It is usual to make some provision for storing the ashes of the dead, where this is desired. Where a separate building or chamber for this purpose (called a columbarium, from the pigeon-hole appearance of the niches or receptacles) is not provided, the walls of the chapel may be fitted up with niches as required. This course is being adopted at Leicester, Bradford and elsewhere. At the Liverpool Crematorium the columbarium is in the basement under the chapel with direct access from it. The niches should be arranged to hold from 1 to 5 urns, so that family ashes can, if desired, be stored together. The urns in use for holding the ashes are usually of what is known as the "Box" shape, being 16 in. by 8 in. by 8 in. high.

The fronts of the niches should be closed with slabs of glass, marble or other material.

Perhaps the finest columbarium in the world is that at San Francisco. It is a separate building from the crematorium, and provision is made for upwards of 4,000 niches.

Before leaving this part of our subject it will be well to consider the question of the best means of disposing of the ashes of persons who have been cremated. The fact that there is an indestructible residue after cremation is sometimes urged as an argument against the practice. "It is not total annihilation," the objectors say, "and after you have had your cremation, you have still to dispose of the ashes." This is true, but instead of being an objection, it is, in the eyes of many, an advantage. Sentiment—and it is impossible to dissociate the disposal of our dead from sentiment—calls for something tangible and material around which the memory of those departed may be focussed. Hence the fascination the graves of our dear ones have ever possessed. The ashes of the cremated dead satisfy this natural craving, but how much better surely to have to deal with the inoffensive residue purified by fire than with the noxious and putrefying corpse! The amount of ashes remaining after cre-

mation averages 4 or 5 lbs., and consists of whitish, gritty powder mixed with fragments of incinerated bone, and absolutely devoid of organic matter. Personally, I consider the best method of disposing of these is to bury them, and it is scarcely necessary to point out that the amount of ground required for this purpose is trifling as compared with that required for inhumation. But with many, the practice of storing the ashes in urns placed in niches finds favor, and hence the need for columbaria.

(f) Mortuary.—The necessity for a small mortuary in which bodies may remain prior to cremation is obvious, though, as it will only be occasionally required, no great expense over this item need be incurred.

(g) Vestry, Waiting Room, Offices, Etc.—A room for the officiating minister, and a waiting-room for friends and others remaining during the progress of cremation, are also desirable.

Before any cremation can be allowed in England the following formalities must be complied with:—

(1) The death must have been duly registered.

(2) Application must have been made on a prescribed form, and the

particulars duly confirmed by statutory declaration (before a Justice of the Peace or Commissioner of Oaths) by an executor or near relative.

(3) Two medical certificates must be obtained, one from the medical man in attendance during the last illness, and the second—the confirmatory certificate—from a medical man who has personally investigated the cause of death. The medical man who gives this second certificate must be of at least five years' standing, and must hold some recognized public appointment, such as medical officer of health, police surgeon, or honorary physician or surgeon to a hospital.

Every cremation authority must appoint a medical referee, whose duty it is to examine all certificates and see that all the necessary formalities have been duly complied with, and no cremation may take place except upon his written authority. He has power to make whatever inquiries he thinks proper.

The precautions taken, and the formalities to be gone through before a cremation can take place, are such that the likelihood of cremation being resorted to as a means of concealing the evidence of foul play is exceedingly remote.

NEW CEMETERY ENTRANCE

The illustration below shows the fine new entrance to Riverside Cemetery, Marshalltown, Ia., just completed from designs by S. W. Rubee, the superintendent. The view shows a handsome effect of curved drive and stately trees broken only by the six massive stone posts that form the gateway. The large

posts are twenty feet apart and the walk gates six feet wide. The fence and gates are of steel and the posts of blue Bedford stone. The entire structure was erected by the cemetery force at a cost of \$1,200, which was raised by the Ladies' Cemetery Aid Society, a very active and useful organization.



ENTRANCE TO RIVERSIDE CEMETERY, MARSHALLTOWN, IA.

ODD SIGHTS in OLD CEMETERIES

Hidden away in one of the most secluded parts of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., is a little cemetery, the existence of which is doubtless unsuspected by thousands who throng that great pleasure ground.

has attained to quite a considerable size. It seems to be flourishing in its strange location and bids fair to stand for many more years.

Two of the accompanying photographs will show the transformation



QUAKER CEMETERY IN PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

It includes nearly twenty acres and is surrounded by a primitive wooden paling.

It is known as the Friends' Burying Ground, or the Quaker Cemetery and though in the heart of the park is not a part of it, but is private property, and is owned by a private corporation. The act of the Legislature which protects all property devoted to cemetery uses provides for its continuance.

One of the sights of Orange, N. J., is the phenomenon of a large tree growing directly out of an ancient vault in the old Orange Cemetery. It is an oak, and as may be seen in the illustration,

has been wrought in what was formerly Colgrove cemetery and what is now Colgrove Park, at North Adams, Mass.

Colgrove Cemetery was the oldest of the town cemeteries. Originally it was the property of Jeremiah Colgrove, and the burial of bodies began there as early as 1800.

In 1843, Mr. Colgrove deeded the property to the "Deacons of the Baptist church to be held in trust as a burial lot for the people."

With the opening of the new cemetery on the corner of Main and Brown streets, in the latter fifties, burials gradually ceased in Colgrove



TREE GROWING FROM VAULT, ORANGE CEMETERY, ORANGE, N. J.

Cemetery and no bodies had been placed there for more than a quarter of a century, at the time it was finally given up for cemetery purposes. The cemetery was left wholly uncared for and finally the deacons of the Baptist church transferred to the city what title they had to the land, and a bill was passed by the state legislature permitting the city to take the land for park purposes in 1903. About 500 bodies were taken from the plot and removed to Southview Cemetery, where they were all re-buried side by side. The tract was improved as a park last summer.



COLGROVE CEMETERY, NORTH ADAMS, MASS., AND THE SAME SITE TRANSFORMED INTO A PARK.

CEMETERY MONUMENTS

Our illustration of the Wight memorial shows a handsome piece of work to be erected by the W. F. Cook Granite Co., Springfield, Mass. It is a graceful, classic design of architectural beauty and harmony of decoration. It is 6-6x4-9 at the base, and is to be of Pink Westerly granite. The total height will be about 10-8. Both sides will be finished alike, and all exposed surfaces 12 cut. The architecture is a modification of the Ionic, the Scamozzie



WIGHT MEMORIAL, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

capital being substituted for the ordinary Ionic one for the reason that the memorial is equally exposed on the front and end.

* * *

One of the accompanying illustrations shows a very interesting and original form of boulder memorial, recently erected in Oak Hill Cemetery, Youngstown, O., on the lot of a pioneer New Englander, Norman Andrews, who came to Youngstown in the beginning of the past century and lived a useful life. The stone is on a high promontory overlooking the Mahoning river valley, and is regarded by good critics to be one of the best of its kind

in the country. The design is by J. A. Schweinfurth, of Brookline, Mass., and the work by Evans & Co., of Boston. The only carving, as will be observed, is a simple oak branch, with leaves and fruit, and wreath of the same



BOULDER OF PINK MILFORD GRANITE, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

encircling the names of those that the stone was erected to memorialize. It is of pink Milford granite, of a finish not usually seen, and of gracefully tapering, pyramidal form. The stone was erected under the supervision of Mr. Volney Rogers, park commissioner of Youngstown, who was executor of the Andrews estate.

* * *

The Moore monument is an excellent piece of granite work, of good proportions, decorated in good taste, and a little away from the beaten track of design in cemetery monuments. It stands in the Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., and was erected from Blue Westerly granite by The Kyle Granite Co., of Washington, D. C., who have copyrighted the design.



DESIGN COPYRIGHTED
MOORE MONUMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW CEMETERIES, IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS

Grand Lawn, a new Detroit cemetery, was dedicated September 30. It contains 300 acres on Grand River avenue, on the west bank of the river Rouge. C. M. Burton is president, Merritt M. Wilmarth secretary and W. J. Stringer acting superintendent. City office is at 18 McGraw building.

The Knollwood Cemetery Co. has been incorporated at Cleveland, O., with a capitalization of \$300,000 by E. A. Scherer, E. A. Williams, J. A. Smith, Attorney F. L. Taft, and Chas. E. Cole. The company has bought a 200 acre farm midway between Cleveland and Gates Mill.

The cemetery board of Melrose, Mass., has provided \$3,500 for the construction of a new receiving vault.

Cedar Grove Cemetery, Flushing, L. I., has sold 75 acres of its territory to a Jewish syndicate which will open it as a separate cemetery to be known as Mount Hebron.

Oakland Cemetery, Freeport, Ill., has established a perpetual care fund to which 10 per cent. of all lot sales till 1918 are to be devoted and thereafter 20 per cent. It will be administered by a board of trustees. The association is planning to build a stone and cement waiting room.

The Independence Cemetery Co., Independence, Mo., has been incorporated at \$50,000 by Alfred Peterson, Ezra Downs and G. W. Hines.

William Batson, the monument dealer of Big Rapids, Mich., will contribute the greater part of the cost of the new entrance gate for Highland View Cemetery.

A flood recently did \$2,000 worth of damage to the cemetery at Augusta, Ga., destroying the fence, which will have to be rebuilt.

Green Hill Cemetery, Greensboro, N. C., has bought an addition which is soon to be plotted. Capt. J. W. Fry is chairman of the board of trustees.

Members of the congregation of the "Church of God" at Anderson, Ind., are to establish a four-acre cemetery on a tract of sixty acres owned by this sect.

Greenwood Cemetery, Spokane, Wash., will erect a crematory to cost \$20,000. The structure will be built by the Portland Crematory Association, Portland, Ore. It is expected to complete the structure early in 1909.

The cemetery committee of Eau Claire, Wis., will purchase an addition of three acres to Forest Hill Cemetery. H. C. Putnam is chairman of the committee.

Evergreen Cemetery, Pontiac, Mich., has purchased an additional tract of adjoining farm land. M. D. Davis is general manager.

Oakwood Cemetery, Muskegon, Mich., has purchased an additional tract equal to about twenty-one city blocks for \$29,000.

The Whitewater Cemetery Association, Whitewater, Colo., has been incorporated at \$5,000 by W. C. Meserve and W. J. Silgell.

A committee of the city council of Nelson, B. C., is investigating the condition of the city cemetery, and it may be necessary to install a new water main. Aldermen Stead and Kerr, and City Engineer George Johnstone are on the committee.

The Deer Park Cemetery Association, Ottawa, Ill., has been incorporated by J. J. Horning, Wallace Libbey and D. M. Dibell.

Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, Ala., will increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000, as it is the intention to purchase eighty acres of additional territory. A half mile of new macadam roads have just been completed in Elmwood.

A fund was recently raised for the rehabilitation of St. Michael's Cemetery, Pensacola, Fla., and the work has just been completed under the direction of J. F. Taylor.

Extensive improvements have just been completed in Newton Cemetery, Newton, N. J., under the supervision of George A. Walker.

Foster Cemetery, Fairview, Ill., has been incorporated by T. H. Travers, R. E. Gould and A. A. Gentle.

Oak Ridge Cemetery Association, Catlin, Ill., has been incorporated by Richard Clipson, Henry Lloyd and Glen S. Fleming.

Evergreen Cemetery, Detroit, has purchased an addition known as the Sand Ridge Farm, a high rolling tract well adapted to cemetery uses. The property has a fine growth of natural oaks and lies near Palmer Park. A winding road over a mile long will be built through the tract from the Woodward avenue entrance, terminating at the seven-mile road, where an entrance of field stone will be built. Warren K. Nible is superintendent.

Mt. Olivet Cemetery Association, DuBuque, Ia., is to erect a receiving vault and would like to hear from contractors who build these structures. Proposals are wanted for marble, granite

and cement blocks. C. W. Dwyer is superintendent.

The Odd Fellows Cemetery, Berlin, Pa., has replaced its gravel walks with grass. The cemetery is laid out in 20-foot squares and has seven acres. Jacob J. Zorn, secretary, has been on the board of trustees for forty years.

The Ringwood Cemetery Society, Ringwood, Ill., has been incorporated by J. V. Buckland, J. C. Ladd, J. D. Smith.

Lawnview Cemetery, one of three holdings of the Odd Fellows Cemetery Co., of Philadelphia, has been increased by the addition of eleven acres, bringing them within six blocks of Fox Chase, a suburb of Philadelphia. They have built a macadam drive through the new purchase, and now have seventy acres. They are now contemplating erecting a combined vault and chapel.

The Hamilton Avenue Cemetery, Norwich, Conn., has been transferred to the city and Superintendent C. W. Pearson of the Cemeteries Department is preparing to make extensive improvements in the grounds.

The Rosemount Cemetery Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., has made application for permission to establish a cemetery on a 100-acre farm in Wollkoff Town, near Elmont, L. I. It is meeting with much opposition from property owners and residents.

The Cemetery Committee of Marlette, Mich., is looking for a new site for a city cemetery. C. V. R. Townsend of the Board of Public Works, is one of the committee.

City Engineer L. A. Washington of Paducah, Ky., has prepared plans for a new city cemetery to be known as Oak Grove Addition. The expenditure for land and improvements is estimated at \$20,528.

St. Ann's Cemetery, Pittsfield, Mass., has just completed a new entrance of blue dolomite in the form of a Gothic arch 22 feet high with smaller side arches for pedestrians. It was designed by John W. Donahue of Springfield, Mass.

Forest Hill Cemetery, Eau Claire, Wis., is erecting a mortuary chapel as a gift of Mrs. H. C. Putnam.

Willimantic Cemetery, Willimantic, Conn., will add an adjoining tract.

Roseland Cemetery is a new 120-acre tract to be developed on the lawn plan by the Park Cemetery Association at Little Rock, Ark. W. W. McLaughlin is president of the association and W. H. Wilson, secretary.

An addition is to be built to the receiving vault of the city cemetery at Ishpeming, Mich.

In response to an increasing demand for cremation Forest Lawn Cemetery, Omaha, Neb., will next spring erect an elaborate and modern crematory to be the finest west of the Mississippi river. The oil method of incineration will be used and the structure will cost \$35,000. The nearest crematories to Omaha at present are at Chicago, Des Moines and Denver. This cemetery expended \$30,000 in improvements last year and expects to expend the same amount the coming season exclusive of the crematory. The work this year included the laying of 22,000 yards of macadam, the installation of a complete sewer system and the treatment of the main avenues with Tarvia.

The Dublin Cemeteries Committee having taken in some 50 acres of land opposite the entrance to Glasnevin Cemetery, have—at a cost of about £2,000—contracted for the erection of new entrance gates, gate piers and boundary railings, according to plans and specifications prepared by Mr. George P. Sheridan, architect.

The Cairo Cemetery Association, Cairo, Ill., is soon to open the Villa Ridge Cemetery. Andrew Lohr is president of the association and M. C. Metzger secretary.

The Coldbrook Cemetery Association has been organized at Coldbrook Springs, Mass., to operate a cemetery. H. B. Parker of Coldbrook Springs is president and Monroe C. Needham superintendent.

(Continued on page VIII)

the year, making a total of 27,589. George D. Ford is superintendent, John H. McCarthy, foreman, and John J. McKenzie, clerk.

* * *

The new receiving vault for Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., said to be the largest in the world, as noted in our last issue, is progressing rapidly under the direction of Superintendent William C. Grassau. No expense has been spared to make this new receiving vault everything which could be desired. Its cost will approximate \$60,000. It will be 140 feet long by 64 feet deep.

* * *

The two views in Aspen Grove Cemetery, Ware, Mass., serve to show the great natural beauty of the grounds, the picturesque scenery and the wealth of trees which make this cemetery one

CEMETERY NOTES

A California cemetery official writes as follows and we refer the matter to our readers for discussion: "I would like to know what you or your subscribers think as regards cemetery associations owning and controlling monument shops and manufacturing plants, and whether in a country where there is much labor strife and trouble it would be advisable to open shops within the cemetery gates, and to run under the cemetery name where many men are employed as lot carers and diggers who are not union men, or whether it would be more advisable to open the shops in town, one mile away and under another name, since most monument workers are union men."

In past years this cemetery operated a monument plant to accommodate lot owners, and as there were no monument dealers in the town, they went often to the Catholic cemetery to erect monuments or build foundations. There is no monument plant within 17 miles, so the superintendent, an expert stone cutter and polisher, is constantly called upon to aid other rural cemeteries, or their own lot owners, in the selection or erection of monuments or vaults. Under these circumstances they consider it justifiable to engage in the sale of monuments, and this would aid in a great measure in varying the forms of memorials, and carrying out such restrictions as are ordinarily regarded as desirable with regard to the dimensions and designs of monuments, markers, etc.

On the following query also, we should like to have the opinion of our readers: "I believe every state exempts cemeteries from general taxation. Can you refer me to any state or states that exempts cemeteries from special taxes, such as improvements of streets, sidewalks, sewers, etc., or from special taxes for water, sewers, etc., or any court decisions touching upon taxation of cemeteries." E. S. HYDE,

Supt. Greenwood Cem., Dubuque, Ia.

* * *

The Woodlawn Mausoleum Association of Columbus, O., which is to erect a public mausoleum for permanent interment to be known as the Fern Cliff Mausoleum, owns eleven acres of land on Greenlawn avenue, and is planning to erect another mausoleum on this tract for a similar purpose. The structure will be of re-enforced concrete and will contain 2,000 catacombs. It will be provided with an adequate endowment fund, and immediately surrounding the building there will be an elaborate formal garden. The plan provides for a large chapel. Mills and Pruitt are the architects for the new building.

* * *

The annual report of the cemetery commissioners of Cambridge, Mass., shows total expenditures of \$18,847. The wall along Coolidge avenue has been rebuilt and \$2,504 added to the perpetual care fund which now amounts to \$73,549. There were 589 interments during



VIEWS IN ASPEN GROVE CEMETERY
WARE, MASS.

of the natural beauty spots of that vicinity. W. A. Conkey, superintendent, is given credit with able assistance to nature in beautifying the grounds. The members of the board are: C. C. Hitchcock, J. H. G. Gilbert, and Jos. E. Tucker.

* * *

The Cemetery Board, of Hamilton, Ont., has adopted the plan of awarding prizes to its section men in the city cemetery for the best kept sections and has found it to engender a friendly rivalry that is resulting in improved condition of the grounds. The prizes amounted to \$150. E. C. Fearman is chairman of the cemetery committee.

TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

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Trees, Shrubs and Plants

- Biennial Plants, Some Valuable, by Mrs. D. W. C. Ruff. Illust. M. H., 36:410-14. Nov., '08.
 Hardy Stocks for Minnesota Trees, by G. W. Strand. M. H., 36:428-33. Nov., '08.
 Hardy Clematises and Other Useful Vines and Shrubs, by Antoine Wintzer. Hort., 544-5. Oct. 24, '08.
 Hudson River Forest Reserve. Outlook, 90:56-7. Sept. 12, '08.
 Shade Trees, Planting and Care of, by L. P. H. Highby. M. H., 36:377-80. Oct., '08.
 Storrs & Harrison Co.'s Nursery. Illust. N. N., 16:359-64. Nov., '08.
 Tree Talks, by Jackson Dawson. Hort., 8:569-70. Oct. 24 and 31, '08.
 Trees on Public Roads, by J. H. Brown. C. G., 78:1058. Nov. 5, '08. By J. W. Chamberlain. C. G. Oct. 29.
 Tulips, the Gorgeous Newly Discovered, by Wilhelm Miller. Illust. G. M., 8:181-2. Nov., '08.

TWO NEW BOOKS

The new problems of road making and dust prevention, now the chief study of park and cemetery officials, have been the subject of so much discussion that a great need has been felt for a standard modern book that will be a guide and compendium of information on the subject, and "Road Preservation and Dust Prevention," by William Pierson Gibson, a road engineer of wide experience, is believed to fill this want. The first chapter summarizes various opinions on the subject, and tells of the conditions and methods in foreign countries. The other eight chapters are devoted to descriptions of the various means of treatment and construction with a view toward dust prevention, treating of moisture, oil emulsions, oils, coal-tar preparations, tar-spraying machines, tar macadam, rock-asphalt macadam and bitulithic pavement. In each case the chapter is opened with a description of the general process, followed by descriptions of its variations and details of experiments, giving methods of use, results,

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costs and a summary of conclusions arrived at based on a consideration of the details of many experiments. The comparative values of the various methods and their suitability for local conditions as brought out in these conclusions are invaluable to officials charged with the selection of the material to be used in any locality, and enable them to profit by the experience of others and thus save much of the cost of experimenting for themselves. Many examples of failures, with reasons, are cited.

An interesting feature of the book is the enumeration of preparations for road treatment on the market, no less than sixteen oil emulsions and various oils and coal-tar preparations being described. The experiments cited are selected from all parts of the United States and some foreign countries, representing many different conditions of climate and road construction, and also considering such features of localities as convenience to sources of supplies and freight rates. The book is easily readable for non-technical men; it is clearly printed, well bound and contains a comprehensive index. It will be sent postpaid by **PARK AND CEMETERY** for \$1.60.

Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., has long been recognized as one of the leading authorities in this country on city improvement and his books, "Modern Civic Art" and "The Improvement of Towns and Cities," have become the standard works on the subjects of which they treat. Mr. Robinson has just written a new book, "The Call of the City," in which he departs from the more technical phase of his subject, and in a dozen short graceful essays, pictures the city's charm. Incidentally there is a revelation of its own hold upon people—a hold which many feel. Much is heard in these days of the "call of nature," but the phenomenal growth of urban population is proof sufficient that also insistent and persuasive is the call of the city. This, Mr. Robinson ably and entertainingly

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interprets. Published by Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco. \$1.25 net; by mail, \$1.33.

PERSONAL

Philip Breitmeyer, park commissioner of Detroit, was nominated by the Republican party for mayor of that city and was elected by a good majority.

The Park Board of Indianapolis recently visited Kansas City to inspect the park system of that city under the guidance of George E. Kessler, the landscape architect of the park systems of both cities.

Arthur G. Comey, of Cambridge, Mass., has been appointed superintendent of Parks at Utica, N. Y. Mr. Comey is a graduate of Harvard University and the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture, and was formerly superintendent of Lowell Park, Dixon, Ill.

Elbridge L. Knowlton has been appointed sexton of the Prospect Hill Cemetery, Brattleboro, Vt., to succeed his father, the late Elbridge J. Knowlton.

Frederick Law Olmsted has been re-planning the paths on the campus of Yale University at New Haven, in order to preserve the lawn. On this subject Mr. Olmsted says: "One way to preserve grass is to lay paths where people want to go. You can ascertain this by studying the paths worn on the sod that was. Make these paths official and dig up the ones laid out."

Park Superintendent W. L. Cukerski, and Cemetery Superintendent Eugene V. Goebel of Grand Rapids, have been selected to represent their respective departments in a series of lectures on municipal affairs to be held in that city this winter.

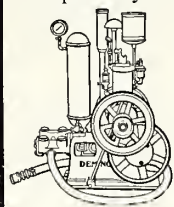
Henry S. Dawson, for the past four years connected with the Eastern Nurseries at Jamaica Plain, Mass., has been made manager of that firm.

Robert D. Boice, secretary of Oakwood Cemetery, Geneseo, Ill., who was taken ill at the recent convention of cemetery superintendents at Kansas City, has entirely recovered and is now getting strong and busy again. He spent several weeks visiting in Kansas and Iowa after leaving Kansas City.

Ossian C. Simonds of Chicago will give a course in landscape gardening in the University of Michigan this year. Mr. Simonds has laid out the botanical gardens of the university and has just completed an entrance to the city park and the botanical garden.

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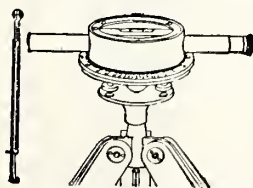


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OBITUARY

Hiram Downing, Chicopee, Mass., for many years superintendent of Fairview and Maple cemeteries in that city, died October 26, aged 89 years.

CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS

(Continued from page 454)

The Oak Hill Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Gary, Ind., by I. C. Lund, Oliver Holmes and others.

An artificial lake 400 x 200 feet is being constructed in St. Lawrence's Cemetery, New Haven, Conn.

Bishop Charles H. Colton of the Roman Catholic diocese of Buffalo, has bought the Kenmore Palace Park of 27 acres and will turn it into a cemetery.

The Ladies' Cemetery Association of Newton Falls, O., is soon to begin the construction of a receiving vault in the village cemetery.

Menasha, Wis., has appropriated \$1,500 to purchase an addition to Oak Hill Cemetery.

T. W. Smith, chairman of the Cemetery Commission of Amherst, Mass., is in charge of the work of improving North Amherst Cemetery.

Indian Hill Cemetery, Middletown, Conn., is building a new entrance.

The Soldiers' Home Cemetery has been enlarged by the addition of a new section and the contract for grading and improving it has been let to J. I. Geiger for \$4,835.

The Mt. Eden Cemetery Company of Shepherdsville, Ky., has been incorporated by R. C. Hardesty, W. F. Joyce and others.

The Georgia Legislature has appropriated \$10,000 for the improvement of the Confederate Cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, will build a new administration building to cost \$20,000.

The City Council Committee on Cemeteries of Richmond, Va., is soon to let contracts for new entrance gates to Riverview and Mt. Calvary Cemeteries.

The Valley Grove Cemetery Association, Milton, Ind., will spend \$600 in improvements.

The Concord Cemetery Association, Stockwell, Ind., has been formed to preserve the cemetery there. Arthur D. Cunningham, of Lafayette, is secretary-treasurer.

The Eulalia Cemetery Company, of Coudersport, Pa., is making extensive improvements. Their grounds are being regraded on the lawn plan and new roads and walks are being made. The



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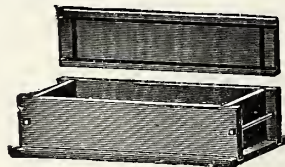
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work is under the supervision of L. C. Barker.

H. R. Cotta, landscape architect, Rockford, Ill., has just completed topographical surveys of a six-acre tract at Whitewater, Wis., which forms an annex to the Hillside Cemetery. The idea is to carry out the lawn plan in its full sense and to join it to the older part of the cemetery, which was laid out 50 years ago, in such a manner as to break the line of division between them. At the highest point, a shelter and rest pavillion will be placed, from which a beautiful view may be had for many miles in nearly all directions, including a lake which forms one-half the boundary of the entire cemetery, and extending for a mile or more beyond. A bower of vines and shrubbery will be arranged in connection with a simple, substantial entrance, from which drives will lead to every portion of the grounds. The low ground adjoining the lake will be utilized for lawns, shrubbery and hardy flowers adapted to such conditions, and the other boundaries will be lined with borders of shrubbery.

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Landscape Architects

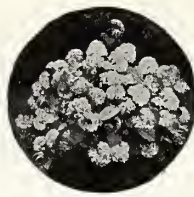
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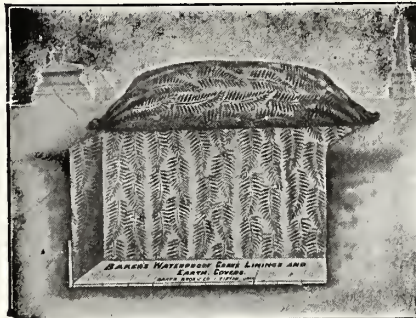
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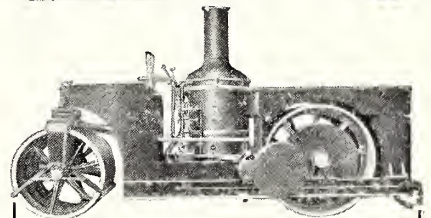
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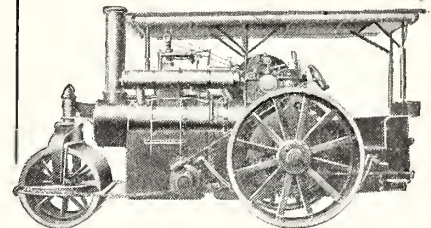
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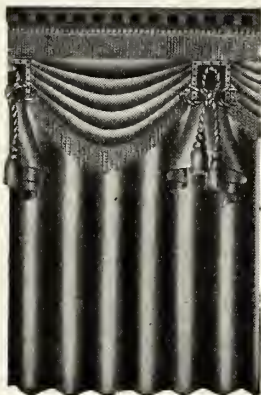
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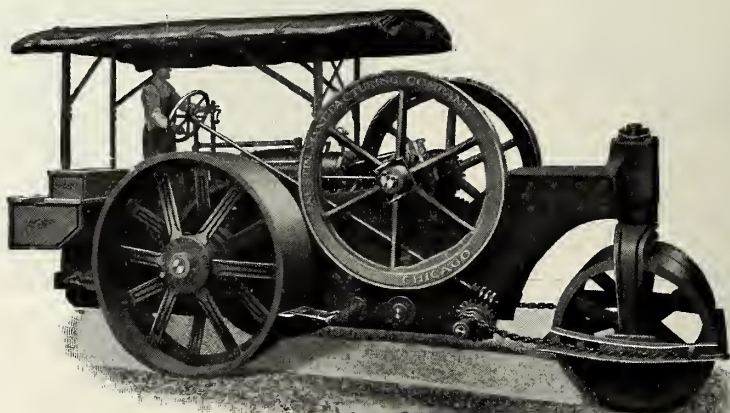
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Vol. XVIII. No. 10.

DECEMBER, 1908

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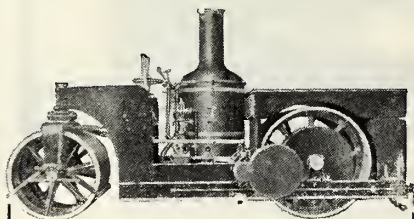
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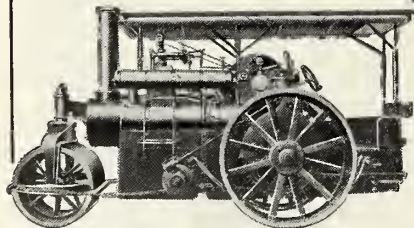
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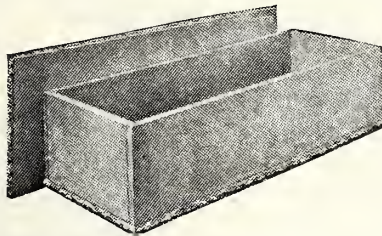
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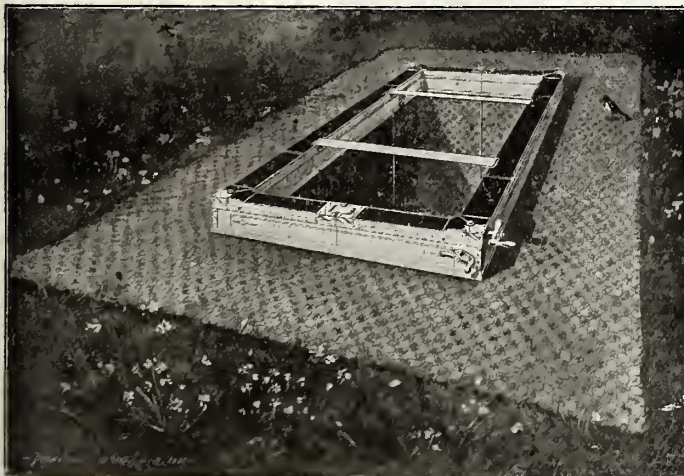
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Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10, 1906.

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Most respectfully, E. R. Butterworth & Son.

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John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Device 3,500 times without an accident. Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.

Gentlemen—In justice to the perfection and safety of the mechanism of your Casket Lowering Device as well as its neat appearance when in use, I wish to state that in the cemeteries under my charge we have nine of your Devices in use and used them at least 3,500 times for lowering caskets of all sizes and weights without a single accident or mishap.

—John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries

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PARK AND CEMETERY

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No. 10

The Pittsburg Conventions

It was a remarkable week that was enjoyed by Pittsburgh, Pa., when the joint convention of the National Municipal League and the American Civic Association was held in that city last month. The program was a study in itself, and showed even to the casual reader the extent of the ground covered, and to be covered, as the two organizations continue their successful careers. To give added value to the proceedings a civic exhibit of large proportions and variety was carried out under the Citizens' Reception and Entertainment Committee in the Carnegie Institute, which was visited throughout the week by numbers of people, and is to be continued until the 20th of the present month. This was one of the finest displays of civic activities ever held, and was appreciated by the local organizations as a fine opportunity to show their work. Considerable foreign improvement work was also a feature of the exhibition. The proceedings were marked by the presentation of plain facts in the papers and addresses, with explanations of remedial and controlling efforts, and the discussions were altogether suggestive; it would seem natural that under all the circumstances, including the splendid efforts of Pittsburgh in the direction of up-to-date civic improvement and progress, there should prevail throughout the proceedings a spirit of confirmed and cheerful hopefulness, and such was the case. Great emphasis was laid upon the highly important question of the conservation of our natural resources, and attention was also drawn to the possibility of trust machinations in the development of the vast water-powers as the internal water way projects are prosecuted, as the near future promises they will be.

~ ~ ~

The Care of Civic Art

An incident which occurred in New York City well illustrates the necessity of vigilant care on the part of civic improvement associations, as well as the active co-operation of all friends in the cause of civic art. The Municipal Art Society presented to the City of New York a beautiful street electrolier, which was afterwards destroyed by a fire engine colliding with it. This work of art was demolished by the employees of the city, no one was held responsible, nor was any effort made to replace it. Such a condition of irresponsibility and disregard for its higher welfare on the part of a metropolitan city, should inspire the reformers in civic affairs to move with still greater energy.

~ ~ ~

Scientific Town Planning

The conditions brought about by the consummation of the Greater New York scheme in the way of large areas of bare land within the corporate limits, has led to the public suggestion that it is time to secure an organization or commission of some kind to take up the question of city planning for the future, on a scale commensurate with its importance and permanence. It is a fact that city planning for the future has become a burning question, and but for the effects of the panic of 1907 would, in all probability, have made a rapid advance during the past year. It is a matter not for New York only, or any particular city in our country, but for all cities whose immediate future demands that attention to the civic requirements expressed by the rapid develop-

ment of our national intelligence in civic duties and necessities. Now is the time to provide for the future, for it takes time and infinite study to prepare a rational and economic civic plan and it is necessary, absolutely necessary, to educate the community as a preliminary, before any successful effort can probably be made to begin actual work.

~ ~ ~

Improving Farm Life

The Commission appointed by President Roosevelt to enquire into the prevailing conditions of farm life and to make recommendations for their further development and improvement has begun the practical part of its work by sending out broadcast a circular containing a series of questions covering the ground quite thoroughly, and at the same time requesting suggestions upon each point from those addressed. The questions are so comprehensive in their nature, covering both the business and home life of the farmer, that provided ordinary thought and care is given to the matter by those responding to the commission's circular, a vast fund of information will be gathered from which it should be possible to frame recommendations highly valuable to the agricultural population of the country, both as to its present and future welfare. To ameliorate conditions in respect to the present generation of the ordinary farmer will prove to be a discouraging proposition, for while cultivating the soil and growing crops undoubtedly imparts certain of the good qualities of manhood and a goodly share of common sense, it does not appear to lead him to place any value on the higher phases of life and culture he too frequently holds to be valueless in either his calling or home. Radical reform in the country school in all particulars is one of the crying needs of the rural districts.

~ ~ ~

Strict Cemetery Laws

Cemetery legislation in the State of New York is very drastic, and imposes limitations and restrictions upon the establishment of new cemeteries, which discourages any cemetery schemes liable to be injurious to particular localities. The power of the State to compel an owner to dispose of property against his will, known as the right of eminent domain, for cemetery purposes, cannot be exercised unless the use of the ground can be made, in some sense, public; and the Court of Appeals has decided that the legislature cannot bestow it upon a cemetery corporation where the land is to be vested in trustees to divide it into lots and sell to individuals, where no rights are secured for the public. Another quotation from the law, reads "A cemetery corporation shall not take by deed, devise or otherwise any land in either of the counties of Kings, Queens (and now also Nassau), Rockland, Westchester or Erie, for cemetery purposes, or set apart any land for cemetery purposes in either such county unless the consent of the Board of Supervisors thereof be first obtained, which board may grant consent upon such conditions, regulations and restrictions as in its judgment the public health or the public good may require." The area permissible in such counties is limited to 250 acres, and the law puts the establishment of cemeteries entirely within the control of the county authorities with respect to Greater New York and Buffalo. The requirements are very stringent with regard to the publication of press notices of application for new cemeteries, and the courts have ruled strictly on the law; and more than one corporation has been checked in its efforts to secure lands for cemetery purposes on account of the non-observance of the preliminary legal stipulations.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

RESTORATION OF ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR SITE

From the Report of Geo. E. Kessler, to the President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., on the restoration of Forest Park, St. Louis.

The work of restoration of Forest Park, the site of the World's Fair at St. Louis, has proceeded as rapidly as possible since the close of the fair. It has proven to be of greater extent than at first thought. During a considerable portion of the three years of work the Restoration Department carried over fifty teams, and over one hundred men using all of the help that could be effectively employed. The pay roll of this department ran as high as \$13,000 a month for part of that time. All that was contemplated in the beginning has been done. Many improvements, which were not foreseen, but as the work progressed seemed of added value to the beauty and utility of the park, have been provided.

The landscape architect in charge of the work, George E. Kessler, of Kansas City, estimates that the City of St. Louis receives the western half of Forest Park, with improvements and betterments which fairly represent \$500,000 of cost. In this estimate are not included the great Art Building of stone and steel, and the statue of St. Louis.

The roads constructed under the plan of restoration were: Forty feet wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thirty feet wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; Plaza in front of Art Building, 525x60 feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile.

These roads were graded and built entirely new. The roads which did service in the northern part of the grounds during the World's Fair were removed, as they conformed to building lines, and could not be used in the plan of restoration.

The plan of roadways approved by the Board of Public Improvements did not specify that the roads were to be paved. Previous to the World's Fair there were no paved roadways in this part of the park, north of Art Hill. As the work of road making progressed, the Executive Committee instructed that the roads be paved, the material from the roads removed being utilized for this purpose. As the result, there has been put down over 100,000 square yards of street paving. This is standard park road paving from 10 to 12 inches thick, with top dressing of gumbo. At the usual prices paid for such road paving, this item alone would represent \$100,000.

The paved roadways above referred to are in the northern section, where the exhibit buildings stood. The southern heavily wooded section was thrown open to public use in April, 1905. At that time the roadways in the southern section, between five and six miles in length, were in perfect condition. They have been in continuous use. From

time to time the Restoration Department has made repairs upon them.

One of these roadways extends from the southeast to the southwest corner of the park. It has been a main thoroughfare. Before the World's Fair, this road, with the exception of a short length near the cottage on the eastern border, was the only paved road in the west half of Forest Park. The paving was very narrow. The Exposition widened and improved this roadway, and opened it to public use as soon as possible after the fair ended. The top dressing has been worn away by the two years' service. This was the only roadway not in excellent condition by 1907. In the southern wooded section the Exposition Company built between three and four miles of paved roadway, the popularity of which, as shown by the daily driving, fully justifies its retention as permanent park improvement.

Altogether, the paved roadways which remain in the World's Fair grounds amount to about nine miles, all of which, with the exception of about one mile and a quarter, were built by the Exposition Company, either before or since the fair. They are where their value as permanent improvements can be seen at a glance. At moderate estimate of such work, they represent a cost of \$158,000.



PART OF WORLD'S FAIR SITE SEEN FROM LINDELL TOWER BEFORE THE FAIR, JULY, 1901; FOREST PARK, ST. L.

For the convenience of those visiting the Art Gallery, a pathway 12 feet wide, and one-half mile long has been graded and graveled, crossing the lagoon on a rustic foot bridge.

All of the road material used in the construction of these new paved roads in the park was firm, hard stone and broken concrete, the best possible material for such purpose. The traffic over a large part of this paved roadway for eighteen months has fully demonstrated the permanent character of the work.

In the part of the park restored the Exposition Company has constructed a substantial wooden bridge of good design across a connecting lagoon in the lake system, and a foot bridge on the pathway leading to Art Hill, a wooden bridge across the lagoon leading to wooded island, and is leaving in place a second bridge on the opposite side of wooded island. A wagon bridge has also been placed across the drainage ravine from the Mining Gulch.

By entirely new excavation, and by using to some extent, World's Fair waterways, where the lines could be made to conform to park plans, the lake surface has been considerably increased. There has been created a chain of five lakes, with a wooded island and connecting lagoons. From the northwest, beginning to the southeast overflow, this system forms a waterway of about a mile and a half.

On the lower plain, where the main picture was, the Restoration Department has cleaned, graded and grassed two hundred acres of meadow. This work necessitated the hauling away of many thousand loads of debris which would have interfered with grass growing. They have also established lawn surfaces over one hundred acres of wooded portion, where the state and other buildings were located. Before the World's Fair closed in 1904, the Landscape Department

began the saving of trees and shrubs. The sale of the salvage by the Exposition Company exempted all roadway material except brick, and all trees and shrubs. A nursery of thirty-five acres was established in the valley south of the Art Building, where the Restoration Department preserved and cultivated 75,000 trees and shrubs. As the work of restoration progressed, trees and shrubs were transplanted from the nursery to the permanent plantations shown in the plan of restoration. This work has been in progress two years, with the result that the earlier plantations showed good growth by the fall of 1907.

When the Exposition Company received the western part of the park from the city there was no underground drainage system. The company put in a sewer system for sanitary purposes, and a sewer system for surface drainage. Both systems were of vitrified pipe and were well put in, so that they remain for permanent service. In fact, most of the piping of both systems is now in active service. The drainage system is properly connected with the road and surface drainage. Wherever essential the surface drainage was connected with the underground system, putting in permanent connections, with catch basins and gratings. All of this is in the nature of permanent and necessary improvement of the park.

There was no water system in the western part of Forest Park when the Exposition Company took possession. The company returns to the city the western portion of the park with a general system of water pipe installed and well equipped with field hydrants in working order.

This work of restoration has progressed through the three years it has required, in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance granting the use of this part of Forest Park to the Exposition Company. Plans have been

submitted as the work progressed, covering the grading, the restoration and repair, the formation of walks and roads, the planting of trees, the placing of sod and the planting of shrubs and plants. Mr. Kessler, the director of restoration, has conferred with the Park Commissioner and the Board of Public Improvements, and those officials have from time to time approved of the work.

While the expenditures have been very heavy, and greater than originally contemplated, it is believed that the work has been done as economically as possible. The work has been under the immediate supervision continuously of D. W. C. Perry, as superintendent.

Since making this report and at the request of the city authorities, the Exposition Company has done a certain amount of additional work, lasting during the present year, and the work is now completed. The most important work which has been done this year has been the building of four bridges over the River Des Peres flume. These have been constructed of steel girders carried upon concrete abutments, 40 ft. in width, corresponding with the roadways, with wrought iron railing of neat design.

The theory of the plan of restoration was to preserve all of the beauty of this part of the park, and to give by meadows and arrangement of plantations the effect of broad, long vistas. This plan of restoration has worked out satisfactorily. It gives to Forest Park an impression of distances and of magnitude that the old park did not possess. The director is confident, that as the years go by, the visitors to the park will approve the judgment which leaves these vistas open. Certainly there are no more impressive park views in the country than those afforded from Art Hill to the northward, and from Government Hill to the north, and westward across the broad meadows, the lakes and lagoons, and plantations, to the encircling sky line of the city.



ME AREA AFTER THE FAIR; JULY, 1907.

THE NEW MINERAL RUBBER PARK ROADWAY

From a paper before the American Society of Municipal Improvements by Linn White, Engineer of South Park Commission, Chicago.

The name mineral rubber, if it attracts attention at all, must excite in the mind of the investigator the questions as to whether the qualities implied by the name are good and whether they are merited. Rubber implies that it is elastic, noiseless, dustless, non-slippery and impervious to water. Qualify it by the term mineral and we have added the ideas of permanency and strength. These are all requisites of the ideal pavement, of which I will venture to name three others: Moderate cost, ease of repair, and a smooth sanitary surface of an agreeable dark color free from glare. Other requisite qualities of the ideal pavement might be enumerated, such as the materials of which it is composed must be plentiful and easily obtained, the machinery required must be simple and the labor needed should not require too high a training. These, however, are implied when we say it must be moderate in cost. There is one other minor quality of the ideal pavement which should not be lost sight of, viz.: uniform consistency under a wide range of temperature. This, of course, is implied under permanency, but it is so important it should be emphasized.

Granting that I have correctly named the essential qualities of the ideal pavement, the assertion is confidently made that the mineral rubber pavement embodies them to a large degree. However, lest this assertion is called extravagant, I will say what is obvious, that no pavement can be so permanent and strong that it will sustain the heaviest loads indefinitely and never wear out, nor can it be so perfectly rubbery in character that the blows of a horse's hoofs will not produce some noise.

The mineral rubber pavement may be defined as an asphaltic concrete wearing surface, resting upon a base composed of cement concrete, macadam, bonded gravel, bituminous composition, or any other sort of permanent, stable base. The asphalt, or asphaltic cement, to give the rubbery qualities desired, must be comparatively soft, of rather low melting point, showing great range of temperature and permanency under extremes of exposure. The mineral aggregate is a well-graded crushed stone and sand mixture, which may contain a proportion of gravel, but the bulk of the larger particles must be angular enough to be compressed together into a well-bonded, stable mass without entirely depending upon the adhesiveness of the cement to give the bond.

As to the demand for such a pavement, it is necessary to say that if it approaches the ideal the demand will be unlimited. It occupies a middle position as to cost between the very high priced pavements usually laid on the expensive city streets, and the low cost methods of road construction which aspire to be classed among the so-called permanent pavements. It is elastic in more than one sense, because the character of construction can be varied by making the wearing surface thicker or thinner, the foundation of a heavy concrete or a more cheaply constructed macadam, and the stone aggregate of such a grade of stone as may be required by the conditions of travel. An old macadam road forms an excellent foundation if made free of dust or mud and has a coarse, grainy surface. The wearing surface, having a stability of its own, does not creep or roll under traffic, and if the foundation proves somewhat weak, the pavement, by reason of its elastic and self-healing qualities, may be depended upon to adjust itself to the conditions.

A pavement may have one prominent, excellent quality, such as great strength or durability under iron-tired traffic, but it may be so noisy, non-resilient or full of unsanitary joints as to be accepted only in ignorance of a better or as a last resort. On the other hand, it may commend itself only by its cheapness or its smoothly coated surface and be found to be only a temporary expedient or suited only to very infrequent travel.

As the mineral rubber pavement has shown itself to occupy a conservative middle ground, capable of variation in strength and cost to suit the traffic conditions, always remaining an elastic, non-slippery, non-absorbent, non-dust and non-noise producing pavement, it would seem to have before it a demand as great and a field as large as can be opened up to such a product.

The name mineral rubber pavement was given to it because, as recited above, its qualities seem to be well fitted by such a name, and as the result of an apt remark made by a city official after a section had been laid on a street over which he had charge. Observing its good qualities, he said: "I always thought I should like to build a rubber road and here I believe we have it."

If I seem somewhat enthusiastic in enumerating the good qualities of this pavement, let the enthusiasm be credited to the pleasurable emotions of an engi-

neer who believes he has found a solution of some of the most vexing problems he has met with in his practice.

The mineral rubber pavement has been developed in Chicago. It is an outgrowth of the conditions which existed on the streets and boulevards of that city, and is the result of a conscientious effort to find some means of bettering the driveway surfaces without excessive cost. The principal boulevards of Chicago under the control of the park commissioners carry a large volume of traffic from which the heaviest teaming is mostly excluded. The boulevards in the downtown district, such as Jackson boulevard, running east and west through the center of the city, and Michigan avenue north of Twenty-second street have long been paved with standard sheet asphalt. But south of Twenty-second street and north of Chicago avenue up to within the last two or three years the best efforts of the park management have been directed to trying to maintain macadam road surfaces. Before the advent of the automobile in such large numbers, and, I may say, before quite so high a standard of road and street construction had been set up, it was possible to do so. Well-crowned and well-drained macadam roadways 12 inches thick, the upper 4 inches of granite, bonded with limestone screenings or a natural cementitious gravel, were considered the acme of good road construction for driveways from which traffic teaming is excluded. But by, say, about 1905 it had been thoroughly impressed upon the minds of the commissioners that water sprinkled macadam roadways could not be maintained in a satisfactory condition with the expenditure of any amount of labor or money. The constant interruption of travel for repairs was one of the difficulties which had developed under existing conditions. So, in 1905, the South Park Commissioners took the lead in the experiments with various oils and tar preparations as dust layers and road preservatives. At first it was thought if the dust could be allayed, or its formation prevented, the raveling of the macadam would be stopped. Soon it was found that the lighter oil or tar liquids, though reasonably effective in preventing dust, added so little material of a binding quality to the road surface that the raveling continued. It was then realized that to get any real lasting results at least the upper layer of macadam must be penetrated and bond-

ed together with the preservative material. This led to the use of specially prepared tar compositions and the heavier asphaltic oils, which require heat in their application. This kind of treatment has been continued up to the present time with varying and sometimes unsatisfactory results.

The Chicago boulevards and park drives carry a daily traffic of from 500 to 10,000 vehicles per day, and where the traffic exceeds 1,000 to 1,500 per day the best of the surface treatments have been found inadequate. Careful study was then made of the various paving materials and processes on the market with the result that preference was given to some form of bituminous sheet pavement with a crushed stone aggregate. This, of course, included any of the forms of tar macadam, asphalt macadam or bitulithic. As a practical expression of the preference for this class of pavement the South Park Commissioners contracted in 1907 for 75,000 cubic yards of the bitulithic pavement. In the meantime studies and experiments were continued by the use of simpler

methods. As a result the first block of what has been termed mineral rubber pavement in the South Park System was laid on Michigan avenue in May, 1908, with full confidence of good results. This block was laid with a wearing surface 2 inches thick on an old macadam base, which was given a light top dressing of new crushed limestone and rolled dry without the addition of any binder stone. Subsequently other sections of this pavement were laid in Chicago on Grand boulevard, the Lake Shore Drive in Jackson Park, the North Shore Drive and in Lincoln Park. The confidence felt in its good qualities was fully vindicated by its behavior during the past unusually hot summer, not the slightest defect or sign having been discovered in the surface.

All of the above mentioned pieces of pavement were laid on old macadam base, one block on Grand boulevard, having a wearing surface only 1 inch thick. This pavement has also been laid during 1908 in Kenosha, Wis., and Hammond, Ind.

Special attention is called to qualities

of the asphaltic cement specified, as to its low melting point, not less than 180 nor more than 190 degrees, stability under temperature changes and its very small loss under the evaporation test, not more than one-half of one per cent during seven hours in oven at 325 degrees. It is such qualities as these that give it its rubbery qualities and justify belief in its permanency. Without them it would differ but little in its composition from other asphaltic concretes.

Aside, however, from the virtues of the material entering into its composition the method of laying the pavement is a large factor in producing it at a moderate cost. A portable machine has been devised which in itself is a combined drier and mixer, with melting tank for asphalt and measuring devices for the asphalt and mineral aggregate. All the working parts of the machine are enclosed so that none of the heat is lost in the processes of combining and mixing the materials. It is strictly portable, being mounted on its own trucks so it can be drawn by horses or a light traction engine.

PLAN AND SYSTEM IN PARK MANAGEMENT

From Annual Report of George A. Parker, Supt. of Parks, Hartford, Conn.

There are four distinct and often conflicting divisions in park administration, the financial, industrial, constructive and democratic, which determine the management of work and workmen, the design and ultimate purposes of the parks and how they may be used by the people.

The financial matters are in charge of the Finance Committee and Secretary and outside of my province to discuss.

The industrial care of the work and workmen is directly under the management of the superintendent and he has to report that the foremen and workmen have as a body satisfactorily and efficiently carried out the work of their several departments. Your superintendent believes that each foreman and employe should have as free a hand as possible in the doing of his work, in order that he may while performing his work develop himself so that, if it is in him, he may deserve and receive a better position,—and because he earns it, increased pay.

I believe in and as far as opportunity offered, have used a systematic and standardized system for the management of work. With the beginning of our present year I attempted to inaugurate such a scheme for the park system as a whole, and enough was accomplished to prove beyond doubt that it would re-

duce the cost of labor in the parks from 10 to 20 per cent, and would increase the efficiency of the workmen to about 80 per cent, which is a high degree of efficiency and at the same time lessen the weariness of labor and increase the satisfaction of workmen in their work.

This system is new in park work and it consists of establishing as a standard what a well-fed, well-trained, able-bodied, intelligent and willing man can accomplish at any given work in full vigor of his early manhood and rating the work of other men on a percentage of that standard. It is a method by which each man will receive pay in accordance with what he does, be it much or little, and makes him largely independent of the energy or laziness or indifference of his fellow workmen. When it is established it means a most efficient working force on a true and therefore economical basis.

While I desire that the foremen of the different parks and departments should be able, well qualified, and trained for their position,—the best that can be had,—yet for the workmen from the experience with the "unemployed" last winter, I would like to so manage the work that men who cannot earn more than they receive, which is the requirement of all business, but who can earn all they re-

ceive, may be employed. It is one of the necessary results of the present requirements of industrial methods that workmen who cannot be employed at a profit are obliged to step down and out, and thus become the by-product or waste, as it were, of our industrial cities. No matter how faithful, capable, or profitable a workman has been or how long his term of service, if he lives long enough, he is sure to reach that condition, under our present system and ideals of business, and it is impossible for the large majority of them to have enough laid aside for the proverbial rainy day. To lessen the evils of this condition and to enable this class of men to retain their independence and their self respect and to enable them to support themselves and loved ones, I would like to employ them as far as possible in the park department, the work of which can well be done by them and the city can afford to pay them all they earn, not requiring a profit. All this is possible under a standardized method of work.

The third division of work in carrying on a park system is what I have come to call, for want of a better name, the constructive division. It is that part which has to do with the design, the fundamental and ultimate purposes of

the parks, and the working out of the methods by which they are to be accomplished. It has a similar relation to the parks that the architect's drawing has to a building, or the engineer's plan has to a bridge while being constructed. It is the ideal conception within the human mind, the result of human life and study; it must exist before the physical expression of it can be formed. The want of it is the most common and flagrant cause of the weak and insipid and meaningless park system, especially in small cities. If Hartford stands in the forefront of American cities in her relationship, it is not because she has 1,355 acres of park area, a high ratio per capita, or because she is a wealthy city and can afford beautiful parks, or her method of creating a park commission, or that the Connecticut valley is beautiful of itself, and the land lends itself most advantageously for park purposes, for all this might exist, and similar conditions often do exist, with the results that parks are an indefinite and chaotic mass or plot of ground outdoors, without orderliness, symmetry or beauty.

While Hartford has the advantages which have been enumerated, yet the reputation, usefulness and beauty of her parks do not depend upon them so much as they do upon the fact that they have been selected and developed upon a well thought out and definite plan, making them an integral and necessary part of the city as a whole, and a clearly defined, well-balanced and harmonious system has been evolved. When considered as parks, they are a unit of character, dignity and of great loveliness.

The thoughtful consideration of what parks really mean to a city and its people began with Dr. Bushnell, and has been continued during the half century of their development. It is from the wisdom and integrity of him who first interpreted the usefulness of parks to Hartford that is due more than any other one person the success of our present park system; the fruitage of his planting of nearly sixty years ago.

I write thus at length, for during the year there have been advanced with more or less persistency schemes which would be destructive fundamentally, cause structural defects in our parks, if allowed, and the experience of the past and of other cities indicate that such schemes, while very varied, will continually appear and if allowed will injure much that has already been done and prevent future development. It is frequently a most difficult thing to protect parks from such encroachments.

The fourth division of park adminis-

tration I have come to call democratic administration, using the word democratic in its larger meaning. By it I mean the use which the people may make of their parks. It is often confounded with the constructive section, but that relates to design and construction, while this relates to the use which the structure is put to after being built. The first is usually considered as permanent and should not be altered without the same thoughtful and thorough consideration which originally brought it into being, while the latter is transient and can be changed from season to season or from day to day as the desire of the people may change. The two have the same relation to each other as the house does to the people who live in it. The house itself is structural and cannot be easily altered, and should not be altered without careful consideration from a competent architect, while families may move in and out of the house, each using different rooms as best suits their convenience or needs. The use of the parks, the living of the people in the outdoor room of their city, requires a more careful study than is usually given to it. The parks are primarily for the influence they have upon every section of the city, that is, upon the city as a whole, and the unconscious influence they have upon all its people. Secondly, the use which the persons who visit it can put them to and the direct conscious use or influence which they may have on such visitors. In years past much has been written about the first. It is only during the last few years that the last has received due consideration and during the last year or two it would seem as if the first and larger and more fundamental was in danger of being forgotten and largely destroyed in the desire to provide sports, playgrounds and other conveniences for those who want to go to parks in order to enjoy sports or do stunts. Not but what these last should be encouraged and provided for if they do not interfere with the larger and more important functions of the park system. From all

the consideration I have been able to give it I am of the opinion that where special sports require special preparations of ground and exclusive privileges, distinct and separate areas should be obtained for them, and not introduced into those park areas which are pre-eminently for pictorial effect or for the restfulness or meditation needed for the recuperation of over-worked brain and strained emotions.

Colt Park is fast becoming the play field of the city. I believe it is well that it is so, and that as far as possible all kinds of field sports should find a home there, with the overflow, or local playgrounds, at Pope and Riverside Parks. I think they should be entirely kept out of Bushnell, Elizabeth and Keney Parks. The future use of Goodwin Park is somewhat problematic. I refer to this now for the demand for provisions for special privileges and for playgrounds is very strong and important, and the need of them will increase until it becomes irresistible. In course of time they must be provided for. As I see it the need of playgrounds for children under fourteen years of age has always existed in large cities, but has only come to be realized during the last few years, and must be met if the city is to keep alive and make worthy men and women out of its children. I believe the modern city has no choice between destroying a large percentage of its children and providing playgrounds. Absence of them is a direct cause of the weakness, degeneracy, and death of thousands upon thousands of children in the cities of the world during the last fifty years, and many more must fall victims of the city's unnatural life, unless playgrounds are provided. It is not enough to say that Hartford has one of the largest and best park systems of any city of her size in the world,—if she had many times its park areas, and if they were ten times as beautiful they would not suffice for the needs of the children as they are now utilized.

ROAD-MAKING EXPERIMENTS

From Report of Committee on Road Construction at Good Roads Convention.

The committee on practical demonstrations of road construction at the Legislative and Good Roads Convention held in Buffalo in July, arranged a most interesting and instructive exhibit consisting of (1) New Road Construction; (2) Repair and Maintenance of Roads; (3) Use of Road Preservatives and

Dust-Laying Applications; (4) Road Machinery; and (5) Town Roads. The work was done with the co-operation of the New York State Engineer's Department, which was represented on the committee.

Several roads were in course of construction within easy access of the city

of Buffalo, and were viewed by many delegates to the convention, two of them being visited officially by the delegates on the afternoon of the second day of the convention.

The delegates also visited the repair and maintenance work being done on the Main street road, Section No. 1, between the City Line and Williamsville, where bad ruts were being patched after the application of Tarvia B by painting them with Tarvia A and leaving a surplus sufficient to force up through the three-fourth-inch stone with a five-ton asphalt roller. If the tarvia did not come to the surface more was added and, with another coating of screenings, was thoroughly rolled.

A badly rutted and neglected state road, known as Main street road, Section 2 (length, 1.93 miles; width of macadam, 16 feet), was repaired and placed in excellent condition during the convention and the few days preceding. This work was done by the addition of two-inch stone and screenings thoroughly rolled and puddled, using a ten-ton road roller and two 600-gallon sprinklers.

In this connection attention is called to the use of road preservatives and dust-laying applications.

Calcide being especially adapted for use on roads where dwellings are adjacent, the Calcide Process Company of Boston treated a section in the residential district of Buffalo for the Good Roads Convention. An exhibition was made of the methods of applying the calcide from a two-horse water cart outfit to a garden-hose attachment, the latter being used where water carts are not available. The forty per cent calcide was shipped from Syracuse to Buffalo in a tank car, then drawn off into a specially-fitted cart and mixed by a mechanical process, patented by the Calcide Process Company, and then applied to the roads. One hundred and ten gallons of forty per cent liquid was mixed with four hundred and ninety gallons of water, and the resultant solution applied to nineteen hundred square yards of road surface from the water cart. A second application was made a few days later and the road was in condition to go, with a coat of water now and then, for three weeks before another application should be necessary.

The cost of application, including team hire, was three-tenths of one cent per square yard for one application; allowing for ten applications during the season, the cost of the calcide and its application should be three cents per square yard, with an allowance of one cent for incidental expenditure and whatever watering is necessary, the cost

of four cents per square yard for the entire season should be ample. A cart fitted with the calcide process will treat nineteen thousand square yards a day, and average three hundred and eighty thousand square yards per month, caring for that area regularly. Calcide has no odor, is stainless, and has no harmful effects on horses' feet, leather, or rubber tires. A road treated with calcide wears well and has a very pleasing color.

Oil treatment in the Buffalo Park roads consisted of sprinkling with ordinary water sprinklers, using Standard Oil Company's pail oil No. 875, to a width of about thirty feet. To sprinkle 2,575 lineal feet of roadway thirty feet wide 1,274 gallons of oil were required, which, at six cents a gallon, cost \$76.44; the cost of labor and teaming was \$12; or a total cost of \$86.44 for the treatment of 8,583 square yards, or at the rate of about one cent a square yard.

The demonstration by The Wadsworth Stone & Paving Company, of Pittsburg, of their Kentucky Rock Asphalt as a binding and surfacing material for a macadam road was made on the state road just east of Williamsville. The crown of the original macadam road had been worn away and the surface left nearly flat. This old surface was loosened by being picked by a steam roller for a distance of about 500 feet in length and 16 feet wide (the width of the original macadam). On this loosened surface was spread crushed limestone, in size from one and one-half inches to two and one-half inches in their longest dimensions. These coarse stones were spread about four inches thick in the center of the road and thinner towards the edges, until there was barely a single layer of new stone at the shoulder. By this method of spreading a crown was given the road of about one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch to the foot. This layer of stone was firmly rolled by a steam roller, in the same manner as usual in ordinary macadam road construction.

Owing to the richness in asphalt of the product of the Wadsworth mines and the consequent adhesiveness of the material, it was found advantageous to repulverize the material as it was used. This was accomplished by putting it through a small disintegrator driven by a two-horse power gasoline engine. From the disintegrator the material was wheeled to the road and immediately spread with an ordinary steel garden rake.

The asphalt was applied to the road in two layers and in the following manner: The first layer was spread on the firmly-rolled surface of two and one-

half-inch stone, about three-fourths of an inch thick, and raked uniformly over the entire surface of the road. After the first course of asphalt was spread, a layer of one-inch crushed stone was spread as evenly as possible on the asphalt, and then rolled; the one-inch stone serving to force the asphalt into the voids of the two and one-half inch stone below, thus making a secure bond. After rolling, the second layer of asphalt, about three-fourths of an inch thick, was applied and rolled, and the section of road was immediately opened to traffic. The demonstration covered a section of road 450 feet in length and 16 feet wide, a total of 800 square yards.

The crushed stone for resurfacing the road and the steam roller was furnished by the state, and the spreading and rolling of the stone was done under the direction of Mr. Frank L. Cohen, contractor for state road repairs in Erie County, New York.

On surfacing the 800 square yards of road, 63,200 pounds of rock asphalt was used, at a cost of \$259.43, f. o. b. car at Williamsville. The total cost of material and treatment was \$357.43.

Owing to the demonstration being a very small job, requiring but two days to complete, the cost per square yard is excessive, owing to the fact that the cost of preparation for doing this small job was just the same as would be necessary to prepare for the surfacing of a mile or more of road. Again, the men employed were entirely unfamiliar with the material and methods of application, and could hardly be expected to get accustomed to it in two days.

The result of the demonstration is a smooth and permanently dustless piece of road, costing from twenty per cent to thirty-five per cent more than ordinary macadam, and, in addition to being dustless and mudless, should sustain an equal amount of traffic at least 100 per cent longer. The Asphaltoilene treatment was by The Good Roads Improvement Company, of Cincinnati, O. Seven thousand lineal feet of Main street road, in Section No. 3, sixteen feet width of macadam, were treated with asphaltoilene, which was applied by use of a sprinkler, especially made for the purpose. The approximate cost of this work was as follows:

4,800 gals. asphaltoilene at 6c....	\$288.00
Freight, etc.	68.00
Labor, teams, etc.	95.00
Miscellaneous	84.00
Total	\$535.00

or about four and one-fourth cents per square yard.

This treatment appeared to give very general satisfaction. The road in August was still moist and absolutely dustless.

In the tarvia treatment, by Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York City, eighteen thousand lineal feet of sixteen-foot macadam road were treated with Tarvia B, on the section of highway between the city of Buffalo and the village of Williamsville. The approximate cost was:

10,230 gals. of Tarvia B at 5c...	\$511.50
Freight	153.45
Labor, etc.	270.00

Total\$834.95
at the rate of two and six-tenths cents per square yard.

The method of application was as follows:

The road was swept free from dust,

using the ordinary horse sweeper. The tarvia was then applied from tank wagons fitted with a perforated pipe sprinkler, the application being made on one side of the road, allowed to penetrate, covered with sand and sweepings to prevent tarvia picking up on tires, shoes, etc. No tarvia was applied on opposite side until the one treated was ready for traffic.

Various types of road machinery were exhibited on Bailey avenue, near the city line, the principal exhibit being made by the Buffalo Steam Roller Company, which demonstrated a complete hauling outfit, consisting of a fifteen-ton hauling engine and a train of five-yard dump wagons; also a twelve-ton steam road roller, a ten-ton tandem roller and a scarifier.

An excellent type of road scraper, which graded a most difficult section of

clay filled with rocks and stumps, was exhibited by C. S. Barron, of New York City. The machine used was a 600-pound Twentieth Century, and was operated with one man and one team without the use of picks or shovels.

The Root Scraper Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich., exhibited their Good Roads machine, which is intended to finish roads and keep them smooth after they have been graded.

The Watson Wagon Company's dump wagons were shown in operation.

The work of grading, graveling and macadamizing town roads in the towns of Cheektowaga and West Seneca, under the direction of the respective highway commissioners, and under the provisions of the New York State Money System Law, were viewed by the delegates. The cost of this work ranges from \$100 to \$1,800 per mile.

HOME and LAST WORK of AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS



HOME OF AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS, CORNISH, N. H.

The little town of Cornish in the New Hampshire hills is, the only place in this country where a colony of men and women famous in art and literature have built themselves great country homes to work undisturbed by the multitude of curiosity seekers that haunt the steps of the famous in the large cities. The most famous of these residents of Cornish was the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and we get the following interesting glimpse of his home and late works from an entertaining article on this artistic and literary colony in a recent issue of the Springfield, Mass., Republican, to which we are indebted for the accompanying picture:

"High up on the hillside above the river sits Aspet, the home of Saint-Gaudens, in the center of big, rolling lawns, its white colonnade standing out from the darker background,

even though half-hidden by climbing vines. A high hedge shuts off all but fleeting glimpses of the last home of America's greatest sculptor and but little idea of the two studios can be obtained from the road. Mrs. Saint-Gaudens, her son Homer and his wife live here, and they, and some of the artist's assistants, are carrying out the work left undone when death claimed the great man.

Among the other famous people who have homes at Cornish are: Maxfield and Stephen Parrish, W. W. Hyde, H. O. Walker, and Kenyon and Louisa Cox, painters; Herbert Adams and Ann Lazarus, sculptors; Percy Mackaye, Louis Shipman and Langdon Mitchell, playwrights; Winston Churchill, the novelist; Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's, and Peter F. Dunne, of "Dooley" fame.



PARK NEWS.

At the recent election Cincinnati voted to place its parks under the commission form of government instead of under the management of a member of the Board of Public Safety, and the commission composed of Messrs. L. A. Ault, William Gilbert and Julius Fleischmann, took charge December 15. The vote was 53,681 for and 11,029 against the proposition. The new commissioners announce that no changes will be made in the administrative force of the parks except to increase the force and push vigorously the work of park extension.

* * *

The committee of twelve representing three commercial organizations and the city government of Bellingham, Wash., has approved the metropolitan park plans under way in that city, and five commissioners have been elected to compose the Metropolitan Park Commission.

* * *

Plans for an extensive work of park development are under way at La Crosse, Wis. The city council has passed an ordinance levying a one mill special tax for park purposes that is expected to bring in a revenue of about \$20,256, and the people in an enthusiastic mass meeting passed strong resolutions favoring the park work. This meeting was addressed by John Nolen, of Cambridge, Mass., who is landscape architect of the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association, and of the State University at Madison.

* * *

By making affidavit during condemnation proceedings for the great Parkway in Philadelphia that their properties were worth top-notch prices, and that they brought excessively high rentals, land owners along the new Parkway launched a boomerang which will return upon them in the form of increased assessments in property which they still hold in the neighborhood next year. Many owners, it is said, swore that their lands were worth enormous values. When the real estate assessors of the Fifteenth ward came to make their estimates they accepted the figures at their face value.

Our cover picture this month shows the beautiful entrance gates of the Royal Palace Grounds at Naples. The huge rearing horses are handsomely sculptured and are wonderfully striking figures outlined against the sky. The pedestals bear inscriptions dedicated to Ferdinand II.

FROM THE PARK REPORTS

The annual report of the park department of Boston gives a summary of the work of the year in each of the different tracts, and interesting tables of statistics giving full information about the parks. The old woodlands in Franklin Park have greatly improved in appearance as the result of the pruning and thinning of the past ten years, and the loam additions to the soil where the surface covering was thin have induced a better growth of trees and undergrowth. A wall 417 feet long was built between the Arnold Arboretum and Arborway, the work of repairing the Commonwealth avenue roadway completed, and some of the planting done there. Superintendent Pettigrew reports that the whole length of the drives was treated with oil emulsion for dust suppression, which has been very satisfactory. The cost of oiling was \$375 a mile as against an average of \$680 a mile for watering.

The report of the park department of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for 1908, tells of the building of a new bath house in Riverside Park, a general cleaning up of Hollenback Park, and considerable road building in different parts of the system. Three playgrounds have been placed permanently in the hands of the park commission.

The handsome illustrated report of the park commission of St. Louis contains a brief description and area of each park, and tables of statistics. There were 1,481 trees planted in the year ending April 13, 1908, and sites for five small parks in the congested district were selected. Yeatman Square was improved on plans prepared by George E. Kessler, and the erection of two comfort stations, a bath house, two keepers' lodges, shelter house, boat house and other improvements are recommended. The total park area is 2,188 acres, and the expenditure for the year \$25,399.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS

Park Superintendent Ivan Ericson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has completed the construction of a chert roadway through Jackson Park, and is making other improvements in that tract.

Henry H. Rogers has presented to Fairhaven, Mass., a tract of land for a public park.

Fred Nussbaumer, Superintendent of Parks at St. Paul, Minn., has prepared plans for a three-acre park at Fergus Falls, Minn., and will also furnish plans for beautifying the shores of Lake Alice in that town.

Charles Mulford Robinson will prepare detailed plans for the development of Eagle Point Park at Dubuque, Ia., which is to be developed as suggested by Mr. Robinson in the report prepared for the city some time ago.

J. G. Darden and others have offered the city of Albuquerque, N. M., a twenty-acre tract for a public park.

The Board of Public Works of Oakland, Cal., has been authorized by the council to employ a landscape architect for twenty-four months at a salary of \$100 a month, to make plans for the new playgrounds and parks the city is to develop.

The city council of Passaic, N. J., has recommended the adoption of five out of six park sites under consideration. The total estimated value of the sites is \$279,340.

The State of Minnesota is to improve the five-acre tract acquired for the erection of a monument on the site of Fort Ridgely. An appropriation of \$3,500 is available for the purpose.

Alderman Glinman, of Detroit, is to introduce an ordinance in the council to appropriate \$10,000 for the establishing of a small park in each ward which has no park.

The city council of Toledo, O., has passed an ordinance appropriating land north of Walbridge Park for park purposes.

G. A. Blanc has been employed to plan the grounds of the Odd Fellows Home at Gainesville, Ga., and the city park adjoining it.

A. C. Leighton has donated to Ottumwa, Ia., a fifty-five-acre tract for a public park.

Alex Stewart, one of the trustees of Escondido, Cal., has purchased a fifteen-acre tract for a public park.

(Continued on p. 1A)



AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

Pittsburg has been implanted with the germ of civic uplift by the remarkable gathering and discussions by national authorities on many aspects of city government, and many phases of civic life, that marked the joint convention of the National Municipal League and the American Civic Association, held in that city November 16 to 19. A spirit of civic awakening in the greatest industrial city in the country, was manifested in the interest shown in these meetings, and will continue to grow and be a powerful force in the making of a better as well as a greater Pittsburg.

The conventions opened with two joint meetings, in which conditions in Pittsburg and in other cities were shown up, both from a civic and a social standpoint, and the way pointed to better things. The first meeting was held in the afternoon in the chamber of commerce rooms and the meeting of the evening in the Second Presbyterian church.

The opening session in the afternoon was called to order by President J. Horace McFarland, of the American Civic Association. The assembly room of the chamber of commerce was well filled, the audience including many well-known Pittsburg citizens.

The address of welcome on behalf of the city was delivered by Mayor Guthrie. President Smith of the chamber of commerce delivered the chamber's welcome. Horace E. Deming, chairman of the executive committee, replied on behalf of the National Municipal League, and President McFarland for the other association.

Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, secretary of both organizations, was the principal speaker of this session. His topic was "American Municipal Tendencies," and was a comprehensive and informing review of the work of the organizations in the country devoted to improving city government. He said in part:

No small part of the gravity of the American municipal situation is due to the growing complexity of city life and the rapidly increasing functions to be discharged. Within two years New York has been committed to the policy of annual budgets that will clearly show for what purpose money is voted and will prevent the use of funds

for purposes other than those mentioned in the budget; to a method of accounting that will tell the truth; to service records that will place a premium on official honesty, and to the reorganization of a central controlling office known as the department of finance. Boston has already proved a proposed loan of \$300,000 to be unnecessary, has struck \$536,000 out of another proposed loan bill and has saved the city \$100,000 on the purchase of coal alone. Wilmington has just introduced a careful and thorough examination of its accounts. Chicago is on the threshold of an era of public improvement.

Except in Philadelphia, where the merit system has temporarily fallen upon evil days, the administration of the civil service laws in the various cities shows an honest effort to enforce them. Mayor Guthrie of your city of Pittsburg has expressly forbidden municipal employees to take active part in politics. The new primary law of Michigan makes it a misdemeanor for officeholders to solicit votes. Norfolk has forbidden city employees to become active in political work.

There is no golden road to municipal reform. It is a problem that requires the best thought of the best men of the nation. The chief difficulty lies in bringing home to the people the truth about local conditions in such a way that they cannot escape. Once the people realize the truth, the remedy will readily be found. We are passing from the era of general denunciation to that of more exact statement and detailed information.

"The Work of Health Boards" was the title of a paper by George A. Soper, of New York city, chairman of the municipal sewerage commission of New York, which, because of Dr. Soper's inability to be present, was read by Dr. Alexander C. Abbott, superintendent of the bureau of health of Philadelphia.

The paper was discussed by Dr. J. F. Edwards, superintendent of the Pittsburg bureau of health.

The great civic exhibit of the Pittsburg survey was opened the day before the convention at the Carnegie Institute. The exhibit is the most elaborate ever presented in any city in the country. Many models, with thousands of photographs and miles of charts show in every phase the sociological conditions throughout the world. The Pittsburg health bureau, juvenile court and philanthropic organizations are represented in the exhibit, which remains on view till December 20.

At the evening session pictures of admirable tenement conditions abroad and deplorable conditions at home were shown by Grosvenor Atterbury of New

York city, who, in addition to long study of the problems of proper housing of poor families, has been the architect of the Phipps' model tenements.

Paul U. Kellogg was another speaker of the evening, with an inspiring address on "The Civic Responsibilities of Democracy in an Industrial District."

The speaker also read a message from John Burns, the British labor leader, in reply to the request for suggestions as to the ways of advance which would fit conditions in the Pittsburg district. It was as follows:

"Six days' work a week instead of seven; three shifts of eight hours instead of two shifts of 12; no 24-hour shifts; better housing; counter-attractions to the saloon; better parks—open spaces; the improvement of the river front—the humanizing of labor instead of toil—there you are. Those are Pittsburg's marching orders."

The other speaker of the evening was Robert A. Woods, director of the South End House, Boston, and former settlement worker in Pittsburg. He spoke on "Pittsburg's Civic Problem."

The morning session of the next day was devoted to the general subject of "Nuisances," and President McFarland opened with a vigorous attack on Pittsburg's billboard nuisance.

"Pittsburg," he said, "has more billboards per square inch than any other city in the United States. In fact, it comprises most of the municipal art of this city. We who are staying at the Hotel Schenley pass through a double avenue of billboards to get downtown. Even the position of the Carnegie Institute is made use of by private individuals for their own gain, billboards being placed as near to the structure as it is possible for them to be." He also commented caustically on public buildings being used for advertising purposes, flayed the rich who patronize the fine arts and make their money by despoiling the sky line and ended up by introducing Murray Shipley, head of the Committee of Municipal Art of the Businessmen's Club of Cincinnati, who delivered an address on "Cincinnati's Billboard Campaign." He said in part:

The Business Men's Club of Cincinnati appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities of bringing into reasonable control the billboards of Cincinnati.

Extensive correspondence throughout this country and Europe showed what had been accomplished and the recommendations of the committee took the form of a report on May 9, 1907, recommending: A campaign of education, local and throughout the state of Ohio; a call for the assistance of organizations interested in similar work; lectures on the subject; the listing of all advertisers in Cincinnati and a request of our members that they desist; an investigation as to what boards exist without right; that real estate owners be requested to co-operate; that a poster show be held; that theatrical managers and others co-operate by securing the best possible posters; that taxing the boards be considered. Most of these recommendations have been acted upon.

Fifty photographs were made of ugly boards and these photos were displayed in several places. Some 60 advertisers pledged themselves to quit advertising at the expiration of their contracts. This affected about 300 boards. A number of citizens removed boards out of civic pride. The Ohio board of public works removed 108 feet of boarding from state land on the edge of the canal in Cincinnati. Park Superintendent Rodgers tore down 1,000 feet of board 12 feet high on newly acquired park property. The Cincinnati press has given this work more than 125 articles. The Symphony Orchestra abandoned billboards in sympathy with our work.

A bill has been drawn dealing with this question for presentation at our next legislature. It provides for both local and state control. The only novel feature of this bill is a clause reading as follows: "That it be unlawful to display on any such sign or billboard any picture or illustration depicting or describing in words or character or both, the commission of any crime or misdemeanor," and providing a fine of from \$25 to \$200. This is to reach all horrible pictures of crime of any sort.

Owing to the absence of H. Leonard Beadle his paper, "Hartford's Co-operative Plan," was read by Frederick L. Ford, city engineer of Hartford, Conn. The paper dealt almost entirely with the method which that city has adopted in the fight against billboards and how the consent of the advertisers has been won, one after the other, to the tearing down of these structures. He dwelt upon the fact that billboards are, in some cases, positive dangers and cited quotations from fire chiefs of New York City who assert that their men have been compelled to cut their way through these obstructions time after time.

A. S. Cushman, assistant director office of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, talked on the "Dust Nuisance." He said in part:

With the advent of the pneumatic rubber-tired vehicles, such as automobiles, it becomes apparent to engineers that some new form of road construction will have to be developed for the future.

There are various makeshift methods that can be used, such as tarring and oiling the surfaces of old macadam roads, but although these methods have been successful in many instances, they have also led to complete failures in others.

Although the automobile undoubtedly destroys macadam roads, it is at the same time doing a great deal to develop new methods of treatment and construction, and is thus bringing about the correction of the very

trouble which it has developed for the road builder.

The consensus of opinion among students of this special problem is that the future will have to evolve special forms of construction in road building designed to meet modern traffic requirements.

Among other municipal nuisances taken up by the session were flies and mosquitoes.

Dr. Daniel D. Jackson, bacteriologist, of New York, read an exhaustive report showing the progress of the fight against mosquitoes.

The afternoon session was given up largely to the women delegates. Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Mich., occupied the chair. Miss Myra Lloyd Dock, of Philadelphia, read a paper in place of Miss Mary Marshall Butler, of Yonkers, N. Y., who was unable to be present.

Howard Evarts Weed, landscape architect, presented a valuable paper on "More Beautiful Cemeteries," which is given on another page. William Solotaroff, Secretary and Superintendent for the Shade Tree Commission of East Orange, N. J., read an excellent address on "Practical Results of Municipal Control of Shade Trees," which will appear in a future issue of PARK AND CEMETERY.

The other speakers of the afternoon session, which was called a "Local Improvement Session," were Mrs. Crane, Mrs. M. F. Johnston, Richmond, Ind.; Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.; and Richard T. Fox, Chicago.

At the evening joint session which was largely attended by the general public. The opening address was by President McFarland, who spoke on "A Better and More Beautiful America." He was followed by S. P. Elliott, of the Pennsylvania Forestry Commission, who discussed the "Conservation of Natural Resources from the Standpoint of the Lumberman and the Miner."

Mr. McFarland's address will be given in full in our next issue.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, whose work for Juvenile Courts and reform has given him national fame, told an interesting, impressive story of the work in that city.

The election of officers and the reading of reports was a feature of the next morning. The election resulted as follows:

President, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg; first vice-president and secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia; vice-president, Robert Watchorn, New York; vice-president, Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.; vice-president, George Leighton, Monadnock, N. H.; vice-president, Fielding J. Stillson, Los Angeles; vice-president, David

P. Jones, Minneapolis; treasurer, William B. Howland, New York.

Amendments were made to the constitution and by-laws, the changes including the raising of membership dues from \$3 to \$5 annually, and the election of an executive board to take the place of 15 department vice-presidents. The new executive board is as follows:

Mrs. Mary F. Johnston, Richmond, Ind.; Miss Mary Marshall Butler, Yonkers, N. Y.; Frederick L. Ford, Hartford, Conn.; Warren H. Manning, Boston, Mass.; Henry A. Barker, Providence, R. I.; Richard B. Watrous, Milwaukee, Wis.; Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.; George Otis Draper, Hopedale, Mass.; Graham Romeyn Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Edwin F. Moulton, Warren, O.; John Quincy Adams, New York; John Nolen, Cambridge, Mass.; Kenyon L. Butterfield, Amherst, Mass.; Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. A. E. McCrea, Chicago, Ill.

Reports from the departments by the various vice-presidents were read, including those of Mrs. Agnes McGiffert Pound, for the Woman's Outdoor Art League, Henry A. Barker, on Parks; Graham Romeyn Taylor and Frederick L. Ford, city making.

At the afternoon meeting Graham R. Taylor, of Chicago, discussed "School Extension"; Lee F. Hanmer, traveling secretary of the Playground Association of America, spoke on the "Playground Movement"; Miss Louise Klein Miller in discussing "School Gardens" told of what has been accomplished in Cleveland, and Dr. John W. Spencer, of Washington, spoke on "Changes at Niagara."

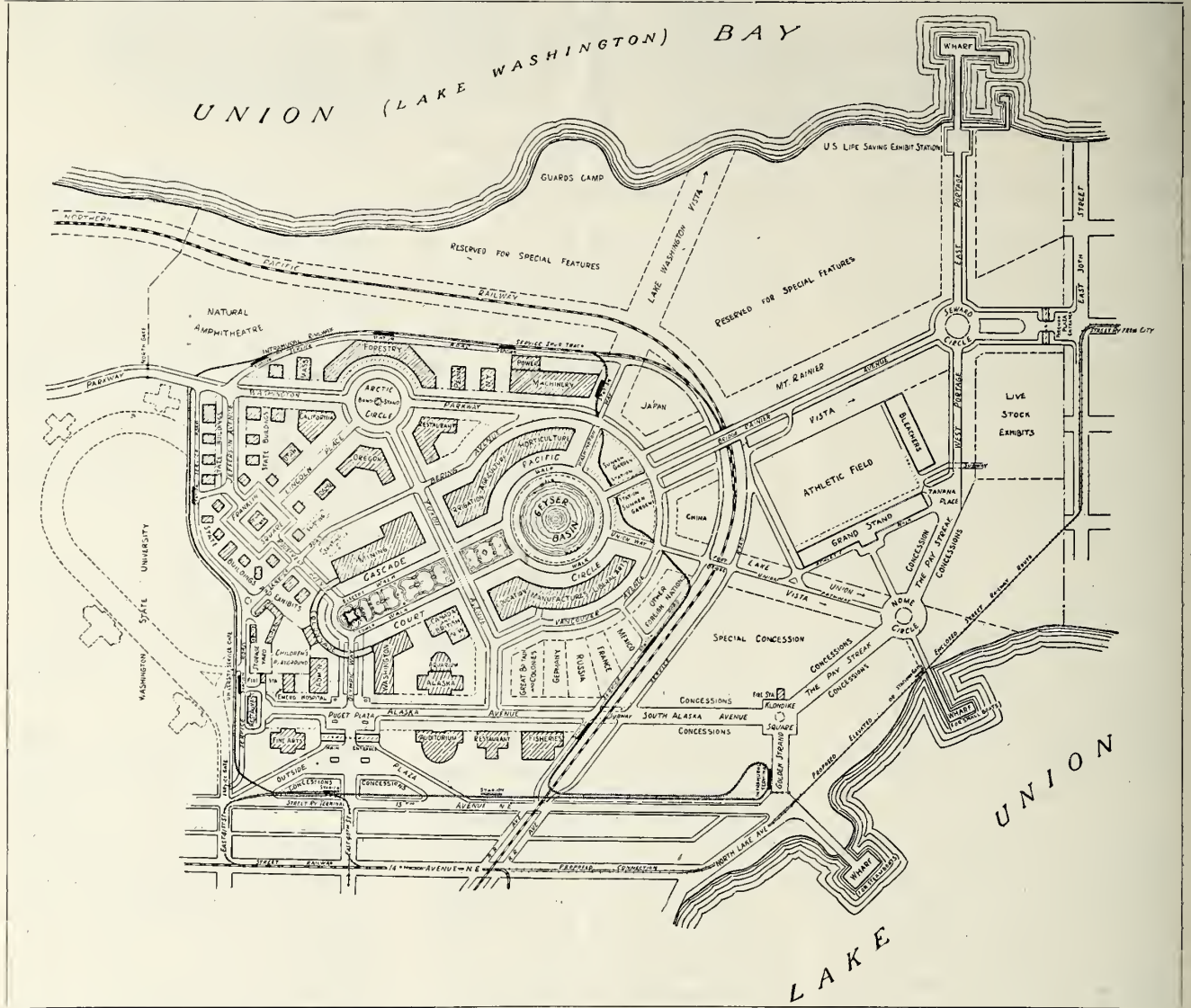
The Wednesday evening joint session in Carnegie Institute brought out the largest audience of the meeting to hear Attorney-General Chas. J. Bonaparte on "Criminal Law as an Instrument to Give Effect to the People's Will."

He was followed by Mayor Guthrie, whose address was generally commented on as perhaps the ablest he has delivered since he has held office. It was a plea for the city.

The conventions closed with a brilliant and much enjoyed banquet Thursday evening at the Hotel Schenley, with about 250 seated at the tables.

Among the speakers and guests at the speaker's table, in addition to the officers, were: Mayor Guthrie, A. L. Weil, William Dudley Foulke, Gifford Pinchot, Howard Strong, Walter L. Fisher, John Quincy Adams, John C. Winston, Camillus G. Kidder, Dr. W. J. Holland, Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Elliott Hunt Pendleton, Le Grand Powers, William P. Bancroft and others.

PLAN FOR ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION



PLAN OF GROUNDS, ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, SEATTLE, 1909.
Olmsted Brothers, Brookline, Mass., Landscape Archts.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to be held in Seattle from June 1 to October 15, 1909, is already well under way, and promises to show some unique features. The site comprises 255 acres of the campus of the Washington University. In its virgin state it presents everything to please the eye. There are tall, stately giants of the forest forming beautiful vistas, gentle slopes, commanding terraces and unsurpassed stretches of water front. The grounds border for more than a mile and a

half on Lake Union and Lake Washington. The Olympic and Cascade mountains are in plain sight and an unobstructed view of the perpetual snow peaks of Mt. Rainier and Mt. Baker may be obtained. The main avenue of the

fair is to point direct at Mt. Rainier, 14,526 feet high, the tallest in the United States. Thus the mountain, by far the most salient thing in the landscape, forms the land-mark from which the exposition is built. The other avenues are

parallel or at right angles, or connect in some well-defined and commonly-accepted geometrical figure with the avenue along whose entire length the mountain may be seen.

One of the interesting landscape features of the site consists in its being
Continued on p. VIII.



MT. RAINIER AS SEEN FROM THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.



INGLEWOOD PARK CEMETERY, LOS ANGELES

Inglewood Park Cemetery, Los Angeles, Cal., is one of the newer burial grounds that has had the advantage of starting right, on a complete and thorough lawn system, so that the best conceptions of the modern cemetery may be developed. Some three years ago the Inglewood Park Cemetery Association purchased three hundred acres of rolling land half an hour's ride from Los Angeles, on the Inglewood division of the Los Angeles and Redondo electric railway and interments began in 1907.

The site is high, overlooking the city of Los Angeles, and commanding a superb view of the mountains from the San Bernardino range to the Pacific Ocean. Beginning with a stretch of level ground at the entrance, there is a gentle rise, broken up into several elevations with a broad hillside flanking the whole rear of the tract as a background.

In designing and improving Inglewood Park, beauty and permanence were made essential.

Under the direction of Engineer V. J. Rowan, the entire holding was laid out, and divided into sections to be improved one at a time. An analogy may be found in the plan recently submitted by Charles Mulford Robinson for the beautification of the city of Los Angeles, a plan to be carried out a part at a time with each in harmony with the whole.

About forty acres have been improved and work is in progress on the remainder, in keeping with the general plan. The first essential was moisture for irrigation. It had been demonstrated that sufficient water could be developed on the land to irrigate the whole three hundred acres. The Association has its own well, pumping plant and reservoir; more than

seven miles of pipe have already been laid, and last summer 300,000 gallons of water were used daily for irrigation.

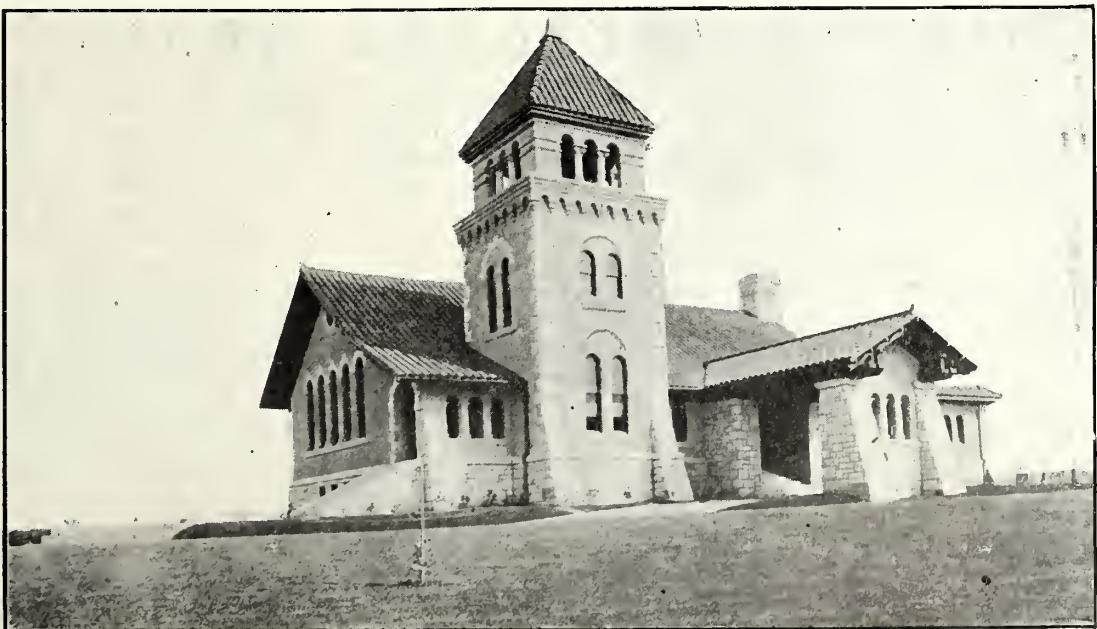
The entrance is a notable feature in Inglewood Park Cemetery. It is a wall 400 feet long, of California white granite. A main entrance for vehicles is flanked on either side by a smaller entrance for pedestrians, each with its massive iron gate.

At the left is the home and office of the superintendent, a handsome stone building of modern design.

The ground rises gradually from the entrance, culminating in an eminence on which Grace chapel is located. From this point a fine view is obtained, while the chapel is visible for miles. Granite, concrete and steel were used in the construction, with tile for the roof; making the building fireproof. The chapel proper will seat 250. At the right is the columbarium. A winding staircase leads to the tower room. On the same side are the family room and rest room, adequately furnished. Caskets may be lowered, without handling, from the chapel to the receiving vault below. This has sixty-three receptacles, partly underground and perfectly ventilated. In the rear of the chapel and under the same roof, is the crematory. This building, exclusive of the crematory furnace, cost \$40,000.

Wide, oiled driveways, following the contour of the different elevations, give convenient access to all parts of the cemetery.

Particular attention is given to trees and shrubbery and the aim will be to make the grounds famous for rare and beautiful specimens. The hillsides in the background form an ad-



GRACE CHAPEL, CREMATORY AND COLUMBARIUM, INGLEWOOD PARK CEMETERY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.



SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE, INGLEWOOD PARK CEMETERY.

mirable accessory to this part of the general plan. Among the varieties used are the following:

Acacia, Auracaria, Japonica, Strawberry tree, Abies, Bird of Paradise tree, Camphor, Cedrus, Cypress, Breath of Heaven, Spindle tree, India Rubber tree, Juniper, Bay, Catalina Island Cherry, Sequoia gigantea, Manna Plant, California Bay, etc.

All lots are sold with perpetual care, 33 1/3 cents a foot of the sale price being devoted to this fund, which amounts to over \$11,000.

The management is vested in a private corporation, and the officers are as follows: President and treasurer, Mark G. Jones; vice-president, Chas. B. Hopper; secretary, F. K. Eckley; engineer, V. J. Rowan; superintendent, L. G. Loomis.

Following are some extracts from the rules:

Foundations for all monuments shall be built by the Association at the expense of the lot owner, and fifteen days' notice must be given for the building of foundations.

No monument will be allowed in the single-grave sections, and no two monuments of the same design will be permitted in the same section. Only one monument will be permitted on a family lot, and that must be placed in the center of the lot. When not practical to so place it, the location shall be determined by the superintendent of the Cemetery. No monument or headstone will be permitted to be erected on any lot or grave until said lot or grave is paid for. Any structure extending above the level of the ground shall be considered a monument. In addition to the monument there is permitted one marker or headstone for each interment, the surface of which shall be 12x24 inches and 4 inches in thickness, set with the ground and stone surfaces even.



INTERIOR OF COLUMBARIUM, INGLEWOOD PARK CEMETERY.

No monument, headstone or vase, and no portion of any vault above ground, shall be constructed of other material than cut stone or real bronze. No artificial material will be permitted.

All stone and marble work, monuments and headstones must be accepted by the superintendent as being in conformity with the foregoing rules before being taken into the cemetery. All old monumental work removed from other cemeteries must be cleaned down thoroughly before being brought into the cemetery—not after.

No vaults will be permitted to be built except on lots sold with that especial privilege. The designs for the vault must be good and the construction solid and thorough. The designs must be submitted to the management, and will not be approved unless the structure would be an architectural ornament to the cemetery.

Prices: Adult graves, including perpetual care, \$30.00 to \$75.00; children's graves, including perpetual care, \$20.00 to \$50.00. The above prices include opening and closing the grave.

Lots: Family plots from \$100.00 up, including perpetual care, according to size and location. This includes putting the lot in perfect condition.

DESTROYING CRAB GRASS

Editor PARK AND CEMETERY: In your issue for October, an Indiana superintendent writes of his troubles with the so-called crab grass, he having endeavored to get rid of this pest without meeting with success. The reply given thereto, and remedy suggested, will, if followed, prove delusive and impractical. Let me inform him that it will be impossible to supplant this grass with white clover, however much it is hoped to get rid of it this way. This is undoubtedly the most pernicious pest of lawns, and is found over a wide extent of country. It is particularly annoying to the caretaker of a fine lawn, as it certainly ruins it. It is costly as well, because it grows so rapidly in all situations, all soils, wet or dry seasons, and it will kill most of the finer grasses to be found on

all lawns. As it is a tender annual, the first frost kills it, and it does not begin to grow until the ground is thoroughly warmed towards June. Having made many extensive experiments to get rid of it, and tried every conceivable method of eliminating it, we found the best way to get rid of it is to smother it out. This can not be done with clover, because clover makes an early growth, matures in early summer, when most of it disappears for a time. But the roots of clover are not dense enough, do not make a solid mat of roots to make a firm sod. Instead of clover, sow thickly Rhode Island creeping bent grass and Kentucky blue, in August. Scarify thoroughly to work into sod, give it good heavy rolling; if ground is dry, water; fertilize with quick acting agents to encourage

quite rapid growth before winter, with the idea of making a good densely rooted sod by the following June. Whenever possible during wet weather, use good heavy roller again, and I will say from my experience for the past 16 or 17 years with this pest that if this method is adhered to faithfully, there will be very little trouble with the crab grass.

Whenever this grass is present anywhere, better watch it in time; never permit it to go to seed. Being an annual, it reproduces itself by its own seed. Watch the corners, bases of trees, otherwise any care given on the lawn in this regard will be wasted. Burn the rakings containing it. See that it does not get into the manure. Constant care and watchfulness saves labor and expense.

Pencoyd, Pa. OAKSON EDWARDS.

ALL SAINTS' DAY IN NEW ORLEANS CEMETERIES

In New Orleans, the city of Old World customs, no day is observed with more picturesque ceremonies than All Saints' Day, the great Catholic holiday which fell this year on Sunday, November 1, and was quite generally observed among the Catholics of Mobile, Shreveport and other Gulf cities.

It is the day of universal decoration of graves and paying homage to the dead and the cemeteries are thronged from morning to night. The grave of the humble citizen and the tomb of the valiant soldier were equally remembered. Women in silks and the finery attendant upon wealth and women in coarse garments attesting lives of sacrifice knelt together and offered up prayers for the souls of their dead. Many men also visited the cemeteries and with uncovered heads muttered supplications for the repose of the souls of the departed. Flowers clung high on the marble shafts of the rich and covered completely the graves of the poor.

At the gate of each cemetery sat the patient, sweet-faced Sister, with her orphan charge, not soliciting alms, but in the very fact of their presence, asking that the living be remembered as well as the dead.

With a visit to their own little lot of ground, or perhaps handsome tomb, and a visit to the plat or tomb belonging to some one else they knew, the crowds of people spent their time walking around.

The original idea of the day, that of a religious celebration, is quite lost sight of in the scenes which take place in the cemeteries. The custom of decorating graves on All Saints' Day is peculiar to New Orleans, and to those places which have been influenced by its customs. In France, from whence the decoration idea comes, the practice falls on All Souls'



PLACING DECORATIONS ON TOMBS IN ANCIENT ST. LOUIS CEMETERY, NEW ORLEANS.

Day, though a sort of getting ready for it takes place on the day preceding, the opposite of what takes place in New Orleans, where the decoration of graves on All Souls' Day, though done in a slight degree, cannot be compared with the great celebration of All Saints' Day. Nobody seems to be able to explain just how this has happened, but such is the case.

In Paris, on the first day of November, "La Fete des Morts" is observed. Great preparations are made. Fallen leaves, withered wreaths are removed, fresh chaplets adorn every grave, and that—to us—strangest of customs, the leaving of cards at the tomb door, on the part of friends, is carried out. Special services are held in nearly all churches, and out of respect for the dead all business is suspended. It may be said that every one visits cemeteries. If one has no beloved relative buried in some city cemetery,

then the bunch of flowers or the single flower bought in readiness for the occasion is laid on the grave of some man or woman, well known or deserving. All the city streets are turned into flower gardens. Everywhere are stands of blossoms, roses, lilies, violets, and it is hardly possible to supply the demand for all, whether mourners for lost friends or not, take part in this beautiful observance.

The weather in New Orleans this year was ideal on All Saints' Day, and the crowds were at their maximum. The decoration was quite general; even the poor, ordinary, neglected graves and vaults showed the presence of a reclaiming hand, and the little offering of flowers. The work of cleaning up, of sanding and planting was going on late in the evening, in out of the way places in the cemeteries.

Among the thousands who observed All Saints' Day at the beautiful Metairie Cemetery none paid greater veneration to the dead than the members of the various Confederate organizations that were assembled at the site of the memorial to Gen. George Moorman, founder of the United Confederate Veterans.

The old St. Louis Cemetery was thronged by thousands of people. With scarcely an exception every grave in this ancient cemetery was decorated with flowers. Many of the tombs were decorated with flags, and on some Old Glory and the tri-color of France were twined together.



MAIN AVENUE, METARIE CEMETERY, NEW ORLEANS, ON ALL SAINTS' DAY.

DESIGN AND STRUCTURE

(Special Correspondence)

The cemeteries of Germany are comparatively modern, the burials previous to the last century being made in or close to the outer walls of the churches, and any one seeking middle age or renaissance tombs in the Vaterland must look for them in the minsters. Like all religious art in southern Germany, which has remained Roman Catholic in its faith, the cemeteries are the product of Italian ideas and influence.

The southern cemetery of Munich, just outside the old city gate, which is said by Baedeker to contain the finest and most artistic tombstones in Germany, is typical of the older class. The feature of this cemetery is the arcade which encloses it on four sides, with columns, arched ceiling and paved floor. On the walls of the colonnade are placed elaborately sculptured monuments, the space between two columns being reserved for one family and the burials being made under the pavement covered by the intersecting arches. In the great open space enclosed by this arcade are graves in long rows, fronting on paths each with its monument in the form of a tablet facing the grave. The graves are large, as close together as they can be placed, and are usually covered with a slab of stone. Several bodies are placed in each one, the names of those interred therein being place on the monument above it. The lower part of the monument is generally extended about the four sides of the grave, forming for it an ornamental border, and bronze enclosures are sometimes added to this coping.

The cemeteries which have been laid out at a later time are arranged on much the same general plan, except that, being more extensive in area, some modifications have been found necessary. A high wall surrounds the grounds, the arcades being fewer or entirely dispensed with. But the monuments which before were placed under the arcades, are now placed against the walls, with greenery added. But the principal effort in a decorative way



BEAUTIFUL MONUMENTAL TABLET AND LOT ENCLOSURE IN A GERMAN CEMETERY



GERMAN SCULPTURED TABLET WITH SUNKEN INSCRIPTION.



AN ODD FORM OF GERMAN CEMETERY MONUMENT.

GERMAN CEMETERY MONUMENTS

at all the newer cemeteries, is generally expended on the entrance, where the portal is made the chief feature of the plan.

It can thus be seen that the plan of the cemetery is more directly responsible for the form of the monument than it is with us. The small lots all fronting on paths make the tablet form almost imperative. Even the spaces under the arches and along the walls, while allowing greater latitude to the designer, give him but one point of view, all these monuments being made to look at from the front only. Those in the arcades have a greater variety of form and material, granite, marble and bronze being often combined in the same work. By the device of extending the base toward the front and enclosing the lot this variety is greatly increased and has given results at the hands of the German designers of extreme originality. This is not to say that all the monuments are interesting; even more so than with us there is a tendency to reproduce commonplace forms until they become intolerable.

The material most commonly used at the present time in the monuments of commerce is a deep black granite with large crystals in which the lettering, to be made legible, is gilded. On these much more lettering is used than with us, with many mottoes and descriptive adjectives. The better class of art work is made from a soft cream colored stone or granite, to which in certain ornamental parts, color, mosaic inlays and gilding is sometimes applied, the effect being very artistic and agreeable; an innovation which would be worthy of the attention of our own designers. Applied bronze ornaments, reliefs and portraits in a variety of colorings are largely used.

As may be seen from the examples here given, great individualism is shown by a certain class of monumental architects, too extreme perhaps for use in our country, but nevertheless stimulating and inspiring in their suggestion of motives far removed from the commonplace ideals which have too long prevailed.

Berlin.

ORA COLTMAN.



TWO TYPES OF GERMAN TABLET MONUMENTS.



MASSIVE GERMAN MONUMENTAL TABLET WITH BRONZE INSCRIPTION AND DECORATIONS.



WALL TABLET OF BLACK GRANITE WITH BRONZE DECORATIONS.

FOR BETTER AND MORE BEAUTIFUL CEMETERIES

*Paper by Howard Evarts Weed, Landscape Architect, of Chicago,
at Pittsburg Convention of American Civic Association.*

To most people cemetery thoughts and associations are anything but pleasant. This is largely owing to the fact that we still adhere to a lot of fourteenth century superstitious in connection with them. It has been our custom to decorate the graves and lots with a lot of useless whatnot simply because we desire to do something and we know not what else to do. But with the general progress of civilization has slowly but surely come a change for the better in the establishment of what are known as the lawn or park cemeteries. It is the purpose of this article to call attention to this movement in order that the members of the American Civic Association may aid the improvement when possible to do so.

The first cemeteries of America were the familiar graveyards in connection with the churches, the churchyard being the graveyard. Many of our cities possess these relics of the past, with the cities built up all around them. Witness, for example, the old Trinity churchyard on Broadway in New York City. But as the cities became larger the cemeteries were separated from the churches, generally as city cemeteries, although the Catholics and some other churches still have their separate cemeteries for the separate religious faiths. But the great trouble has been that the cemeteries were located just adjoining the growing towns, and this has resulted in numerous old style cemeteries with their unsightly monuments and headstones right in the midst of many of our large cities. But during recent years many of these cities have made the old cemeteries into parks and this is as it should be. Thus the south end of Lincoln Park, Chicago, was formerly a burial ground, as was also a newly established playground in Wabash, Ind. The first park of Lansing, Mich., was formerly the cemetery and the same may be said of many other places. Other cities may well follow these examples. Louisville, Ky., has an old neglected cemetery just adjoining the business district which has not been used for burial purposes for forty years. While it would make an admirable site for a public park, it is today a nuisance which greatly detracts from the value of the surrounding property.

But our future cemeteries will be park like. If the cemeteries of the past are to become parks of the future, how much better it would be to establish them as parks in the first place? Those

of us who have thought of the matter see much beauty in green grass, flowers, shrubs and trees, but very little if any beauty in the numerous headstones and monuments of the old-time cemetery. The time is at hand in America when all our best cemeteries are being laid out as parks. So that the cemeteries of the future are bound to become a part of the park and boulevard system of our cities.

The essential features of a park cemetery briefly stated are as follows:

1. No lots or graves raised above the natural grade or alleys.
2. Only one monument to a lot. This a family monument and not a monument to any individual.
3. Headstones only—no foot stones. In the strictly modern park cemetery the tops of these are placed even with the ground.
4. No coping, fences or inclosures of any kind around the lots.
5. Lot markers even with the ground.
6. Plenty of trees and shrubs used in making a beautiful landscape.
7. Perpetual care fund.

It goes without saying that the Cemetery Association can take care of a cemetery as a whole more economically than can the individual lot owners. It will be readily understood that by having one sweep of lawn in a cemetery, without obstructions by fences and copings, it can be kept in good condition at small expense, compared with a cemetery which has any inclosures around the lots. In the one case the cemetery is cared for as a whole, while in the other case it becomes a question of caring for the individual lots. So that by making our cemeteries park-like, we not only add to their beauty, but we are able to keep them in good condition at comparatively small expense. This expense item is, after all, the reason of such a change taking place in the making of our cemeteries.

Monuments are supposed to be necessary things in a cemetery and will doubtless be with us for sometime to come. The money now invested in them runs into the millions annually. How much better could this amount be spent in children's play grounds! Surely monuments do not do the dead any good, and I fail to see how they can aid the living. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way and expensive tombstones do not aid the soul in its flight through eternity. I am

sure that the best monument one can erect is the memory of good deeds done in the body. "I expect to pass through this world but once. If, therefore, there is any good that I can do my fellow man let me do it now, for I will not pass this way again." The monuments of a park cemetery should bear no inscription except the family name. The headstones should bear only the name of the individual, with the year of birth and death. In the strictly modern park cemeteries, Lakewood of Minneapolis for example, the headstones are placed even with the ground. In others they are allowed to project from four to eight inches above the surface, with restrictions as to width and depth, so that they may be uniform. Some day we will wake up to the uselessness of monuments and do away with them entirely. When we thus take away the useless stones from the graveyards, we will indeed have park resting places for our dead. Let us hasten the time. We are all striving for "A More Beautiful America."

As trees and shrubs are essential features of parks, so they predominate in the park cemeteries. By their proper grouping we take away the barren features of a place and make it beautiful and restful. A tree makes a beautiful monument. The shrubs should be grouped in much the same way as they are in our parks, using them to make pleasing vistas. They should also be used as a background for monuments. From the landscape point of view a monument should be regarded as a building and treated in much the same way. Thus in the picture presented to the eye, we should see green grass in the foreground, a few dwarf shrubs about the base of the monument, with a background of shrubs and a skyline of trees.

The varieties of trees and shrubs best suited for cemetery planting are mostly those of slow growth. It is well to avoid the catalpa and carolina poplar on account of the early shedding of the leaves. We should also avoid shrubs which send out numerous suckers, such as the common lilac and black locust, for we wish to keep the shrubs within bounds without too much labor. The Anthony Waterer Spiraea and Thunberg's barberry are excellent dwarf growers, the Van Houttei Spiraea and the Rose weigela are good medium growers, while the upright honeysuckles

are excellent tall growers for cemetery use.

Perpetual care should be an important consideration in any cemetery. By this is meant that a part of the purchasing price of every lot is set aside to form a fund, the income of which is used in the care of the cemetery. In this way after the lots are all sold there is a fund on hand and we have reasonable assurance that the cemetery will be cared for and kept beautiful long after it is no longer used as a place of burial. Let the people once see a park cemetery having a provision for perpetual care and it is surprising how readily the lots can be sold at a good price. But in order to get the good price to establish the perpetual care fund, the cemetery must be made beautiful to start with. Prices for lots should vary according to location and run from ten dollars to a thousand, depending simply upon choice of location. The price of best lots should be put so high that they will not be purchased right at the start. It is a hard matter to make cemetery trustees see the truth of this last statement. A year ago I laid out a new section in Springhill Cemetery, Danville, Ill. The highest priced lots had formerly sold for \$75, but I asked the trustees to charge \$750 for some of the best lots in the new section. But the trustees thought that \$350 was quite a jump from their former price and never expected to get that amount. The result was that the four lots first sold were the best lots in the section.

The cemetery plan is perhaps the most important consideration in starting a park cemetery. Cemeteries were formerly platted and laid out by engineers. Today this work is done by the landscape architects. The former deal with straight lines, the latter with graceful curves. Our old cemeteries have an alleyway on each side of every lot, resulting in a waste of space which costs a great deal to keep up. Later alleyways were placed only on two sides of the lots, while the better cemeteries of today have an alleyway only on one side of each lot. The park cemeteries of the future will have no alleyways at all, for their only use now is in placing the monuments, and in the future we will do without the monuments. In the establishment of a new cemetery much depends upon the right sort of a plan. Properly laid out as a park cemetery, much is saved in after care.

Making over the old cemeteries into park cemeteries is interesting

work for the reason that we see the before and after effect. It will doubtless be a surprise to some to know that such a thing is possible. As to how it may be done, perhaps some experience with Oakhill Cemetery at Watseka, Ill., may be of interest. This cemetery has been established for 50 years, and until two years ago was owned by two men. They had sold lots for a number of years at \$60 each, but as it was a "revenue only" proposition with them, they had neglected to keep the cemetery in any sort of condition. The result was that the people began to go elsewhere for the purchase of new lots, and the cemetery became something of an elephant on the hands of the owners. They finally offered to deed the cemetery to the Woman's Club of Watseka provided the club would keep it in condition. The women of the club accepted the proposition, incorporated as a Cemetery Association, and raised \$6,000 by subscription for the cemetery improvements. In the making over of this old style cemetery into a park cemetery, I found that it was only necessary to explain to the lot owners just what was proposed and why, in order to get consent for the removal of the

copings, fences, foot stones and the burial even with the ground of the lot markers. Very little opposition was shown to the radical changes made, and after three months' work the cemetery presented such an improved appearance as to be the talk of the locality. During the progress of the work, the alleyways were raised even with the lot grade with earth removed in the formation of an artificial lake. Everyone was surprised and delighted to see the improved condition and the club women deserve much credit in bringing it about.

The same change could no doubt be made with the cemeteries of many other cities. There is no more noble work for a woman's club than this. Why will a club take up the study (?) of Grecian mythology or of Egyptian history and other useless rot of the past, when there are so many practical things near at hand, affecting our daily lives, demanding attention?

The motto of this association is "For a Better and More Beautiful America." If we carry forward this motto, we must give attention to the subject of "More Beautiful Cemeteries" as a part of our work.

CEMETERY NOTES

Judge Speer, in the Hudson County, New Jersey, Circuit Court, rendered an important decision that dispels the idea that cemetery property is not liable for taxes or damages, and made an order that a receiver be appointed for the New York Bay Cemetery Company. Susan Harrison, who was severely injured by falling into a posthole, sued the company two years ago and was awarded a verdict of \$4,000. Her counsel, James A. Gordon, learned that the company had three bank accounts and made application for the appointment of a receiver. Judge Speer, in disposing of the contention that the moneys can be used only in keeping up the grounds, said:

"This notion rests upon the theory that either the moneys thus in the hands of the company are imposed with a trust in favor of the lot owners, or that such moneys are in no sense the moneys of the company because they are the result of ultra vires activity on the part of the trus-

tees. But it seems perfectly clear that neither of these bases has any substance whatever."

Concerning the other contention that the funds are exempt from taxation execution, Judge Speer decides that the act applies only to the lands used for burial purposes, or bonds and mortgages given for the purchase of such lands, and not to the personal property, and the money is not exempt from civil process, execution and taxation.

* * *

From time to time the public press brings to light the not infrequent litigation between the owners of lots in Catholic cemeteries and the cemetery authorities themselves over the refusal of the cemetery officials to permit the interment of those against whose burial the church has legislated. The Catholic Encyclopedia in its article on "Burial" as quoted in the *True Voice*, says on this subject: "Various classes of persons are excluded from Christian burial -- pagans, Jews, infidels, heretics, and

their adherents, schismatics, apostates, and persons who have been excommunicated or placed under an interdict. If an excommunicated person be buried in a church or in a consecrated cemetery the place is thereby desecrated, and wherever possible, the remains must be exhumed and buried elsewhere. Further, Christian burial is to be refused to suicides, those who have been killed in a duel, notorious sinners who die without repentance, those who have openly held the sacraments in contempt (for example by staying away from Communion at Easter time to the public scandal) and who showed no signs of sorrow, monks and nuns who are found to have died in the possession of money or valuables which they had kept for their own, and finally those who have directed that their bodies should be cremated after death."

* * *

By a Supreme Court decision, Miamisburg, O., can erect a city building upon the site of the old cemetery at Canal street and Central avenue. The Lutheran and Reformed churches claim the cemetery, and William H. Pausing enjoined the municipality from removing the bones from the cemetery, and was upheld by the Common Pleas Court. The Circuit Court reversed the lower court, and the Supreme Court upheld the latter in a decision just handed down. The Probate Court valued the property at \$2,300.

* * *

A suit for \$200 damages has been filed in the United States District Court at New York by the Farnham Sand Blast Company against the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation of Brooklyn, N. Y. The firm claims they are the owners of a patent water-proofing and finishing process for bricks and stones, and that the cemetery owners have been using it in spite of protests and warnings. The process, it is alleged in the complaint, was invented by Neal Farnham, a member of the company.

* * *

Judge J. H. Slover of the Circuit Court at Kansas City, Mo., has under advisement the case of M. G. Manly against the Troost Avenue Cemetery Company, involving the question of whether non-Episcopalians may be buried in that part of Forest Hill Cemetery concerning which the suit was brought. St. Mary's Episcopal Church sold some lots to non-Episcopalians and got into a controversy with the Cemetery company as a result.

It has recently been ruled at Alton, Ill., that the two Catholic cemeteries at Alton would be required to procure burial permits from the city clerk of Alton in compliance with the city and state health laws. Mrs. S. Demuth, the health officer, is required to report the number and causes of deaths. As the Catholic cemeteries are outside of the city limits, it has been supposed that they were not required to secure permits from the authorities.

* * *

The City Council of Los Angeles, Cal., has adopted an ordinance prohibiting burials outside of those portions of Evergreen and Rosedale cemeteries now in use for such purpose. The purpose of the ordinance is to prohibit burials in ground which is owned by the corporations adjoining the cemeteries.

* * *

A bill has been filed in the Chancery Court at Clarksville, Tenn., seeking to restrain the directors of the Greenwood Cemetery Company from declaring a further dividend on the company's stock and to compel them to refund a dividend

of five per cent which was declared last October, it being claimed that the company is an eleemosynary corporation, rather than a corporation for private benefit. The complainants are B. H. Owen, a large stockholder, and a number of lot owners.

* * *

Whether or not the Park Commission of Bellingham, Wash., has the authority to sell lots in the recent addition to Bay View Cemetery with perpetual care contracts is a question that is agitating members of the board. Pending investigation by City Attorney McFadden, no sale of lots will be made. If the board finds that it has no authority to sell the lots as proposed, it is probable an effort will be made to get the authority from the next legislature.

* * *

The Undertakers' Journal of London publishes in tabular form on a large sheet a list of all the cemeteries in the metropolitan area of London, with a schedule of charges, hours, location, and other information useful to undertakers. The list includes fifty cemeteries.

NEW CEMETERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS

Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Dubuque, Ia., is receiving proposals for the erection of a receiving vault and is ready to let the contract as soon as a satisfactory proposal is received. C. W. Dwyer is superintendent.

The Woodlawn Cemetery Association, Spokane, Wash., will develop a modern lawn cemetery on a 120-acre tract about a mile and a half from the city limits. Olmsted Brothers, Brookline, Mass., will make the plans for the grounds on which it is proposed to expend \$150,000.

The late George Tod, of Youngstown, O., has bequeathed a tract of 230 acres for the establishment of a cemetery. An association is to be organized to carry out the provisions of the will.

The trustees of the City Cemetery at Vincennes, Ind., are considering the enlargement of the cemetery.

S. L. Sackett, of Kansas City, Mo., and W. D. Lane, of New York, have bought a 100-acre tract at Chickasha, Okla., and will establish a modern lawn cemetery. Twenty acres will be laid out at once and opened for interments.

The new Elmhurst Cemetery, a 137-acre tract at Joliet, Ill., is preparing to develop on an elaborate

and beautiful plan, and has engaged O. C. Simonds, of Chicago, to lay out and develop the grounds. The association is incorporated at \$150,000, and has the following officers: President, J. B. Mount; vice-president, H. W. Spencer; treasurer, Robert Adam; secretary, J. W. Campbell.

Rose Hill Burial Park is being laid out at Independence, Mo., by the Independence, Mo., Cemetery Co., of which Ezra Dawes, of St. Joseph, Mo., is president. City Engineer H. H. Pendleton is making the plans.

The old City Cemetery, at Seventeenth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky., is to be improved by the city.

The Highland Cemetery Co., Kansas City, Mo., has been incorporated by G. F. Upton, P. J. Ivers and D. L. Hunt.

The Belvidere Cemetery Co., of Easton, Pa., has added a two-acre tract.

Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N. J., has let the contract for the construction of an elaborate entrance from a design by J. O. Bunce, architect. It is also planned to erect a chapel and receiving vault in the spring. When this is completed it is the intention to abandon the present

main entrance and use the building there for the superintendent's residence.

The National Mausoleum Co., of Shelby, O., have contracted to erect in Woodlawn Cemetery, Elyria, O., a huge mausoleum for permanent interment to contain over 300 crypts. It will be of concrete exterior and marble interior. B. F. Seibert, the architect of the National Mausoleum Co., recently visited Springfield, Ill., to make studies for the erection of another of these structures to contain 1,008 crypts, and to cost \$60,000. It will be of Bedford stone and granite exterior and marble interior. This company also has the contract for one of these mausoleums to be erected from concrete blocks in Fernhill Cemetery, Aberdeen, Wash. It will be of marble interior, with 240 catacombs, and will cost \$30,000. The Columbus Woodlawn Mausoleum Society, of Columbus, O., has plans prepared by Architects Mills & Pruitt, for a similar structure to cost \$75,000, and contain 740 crypts. It will be of concrete exterior with terra cotta interior. The contract for its erection has been let to W. J. Spears, of Toledo, O.

Preparations are being made for the improvement of the new 40-acre addition to Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y. One of the improvements under consideration is the erection of a new chapel to cost \$65,000 at the southern entrance. It has been proposed that when the new chapel is built the old one be remodeled as a crematory. Mount Hope embraces 250 acres and has a total of 71,000 interments, with a present average of 1,600 a year.

The Providence Cemetery Association has been incorporated at Carrollton, Ill., by A. J. Johnson, C. W. McPherson and George K. Ashlock.

Superintendent George Gossard, of Washington Court House, O., has completed some extensive improvements in his grounds. The lake has been cleaned, the service buildings rearranged and one of them moved to permit the use of all available space, waste ground reclaimed, and the superintendent's residence remodeled and overhauled.

Louis Mohr, superintendent of Mound Cemetery, Racine, Wis., has recommended to the city council the enlargement of the grounds and the reconstruction of a bridge. There are now 13,000 interments.

Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., has bought twenty-four

acres of land in Greece township for cemetery purposes.

Oakwood Cemetery, Sharon, Pa., has recently completed a handsome entrance gate consisting of massive stone posts, and iron gates. The granite work was done by William McIntyre & Sons, of Sharon, and the iron work by the Van Dorn Iron Works Co., of Cleveland, O. The work cost \$2,500. W. A. Addicott is superintendent.

Greenwood, a new cemetery at Montgomery, Ala., owned by the American Securities Co., has a solicitor canvassing personally for lot sales.

Superintendent William Kuhnle, of Riverside Cemetery, Marinette, Wis., completed a new system of water piping, and placed new lot markers throughout the grounds. Several new driveways have been laid, and improvement of a new addition will begin in the spring.

Contracts have been let for an imposing new administration building at Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, to cost \$30,000, which it is expected will be completed in the spring. It will be 64x49 feet, of brown stone laid in random range, with red tile roof, and will have every modern comfort for patrons. Alexander C. Eschweiler is the architect.

Forest Lawn, the new City Cemetery of Norfolk, Va., is being developed on landscape plans by George H. Brown, landscape gardener of public grounds at Washington, and under the direct supervision of Assistant City Engineer W. T. Taylor.

A new shelter house and rest room is being erected at Oakwood Cemetery, Adrian, Mich., by Superintendent F. E. Willbee.

The Missouri Cemetery Improvement Association has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$50,000, and moved its headquarters from Hopkins, Mo., to St. Joseph, Mo.

Edward Past, superintendent of the National Cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., has completed the placing of 941 marble headstones furnished by the government.

S. S. Snell, of Lowville, N. Y., is laying out the new grounds of the Wildwood Cemetery Association, at Lyon Falls, N. Y. The tract contains twenty acres. G. H. P. Gould is president and C. C. Merriam secretary.

Forest Lawn Cemetery, Saginaw, Mich., is to erect a new entrance gate and is considering designs and plans.

Wildwood Cemetery, Williamsport, Pa., which includes what was formerly Grandview Cemetery, has spent \$10,000 in improving the grounds the past season. Concrete gutters are being placed throughout the grounds. John A. German has been superintendent for over thirty years.

Oakland Cemetery, Indiana, Pa., is to build a chapel and is considering plans. Harry W. Wilson is president of the board, and John A. Findley secretary.

Greenwood Cemetery, Wheeling, W. Va., is to remove the greenhouse and discontinue this branch of the business. The association will expend \$10,000 in improvements the coming year, and make extensive changes in the grounds.

Greenwood Cemetery, Dallas, Tex., is erecting a new fence and will soon begin work on a brick lodge to replace the old wooden structure.

Ten acres have been added to Greenwood Cemetery, Grand Rapids, Mich., which now includes 75 acres.

Elmwood Cemetery, Lawrence, Mass., has added twenty-seven acres of adjoining land.

The new part of Elm Cemetery, Dighton, Mass., is being graded and prepared for sale.

Superintendent George Troup has completed the improvement of a new section in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo.

Greenmount Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa., has added six acres.

The grading of the new City Cemetery, Laurel Hill, at Des Moines, Ia., has been completed, and a new entrance and other improvements are planned for next spring. The work is under the supervision of Councilman Ash.

The Huntington Cemetery Association, Huntington, Mass., has bought a tract of land containing a spring and will utilize it to furnish the water supply of the grounds.

The Green Mountain Cemetery Association, Boulder, Col., is considering the erection of a chapel and receiving vault.

Cedar Park Cemetery, Hudson, N. Y., is constructing an artificial lake and will also build a rustic bridge.

Oakland Cemetery, Fort Dodge, Ia., is to erect a 2,500 gallon tank for its water supply. B. R. Canfield is secretary.

Hillside Cemetery Association, Troy, N. Y., is erecting a concrete vault.

TOPICAL INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE

An Index to articles appearing in current issues of leading magazines and periodicals on Gardening, Forestry, Civic Improvements and kindred subjects.

Subscriptions will be received for any magazine or periodical at club rates with Park and Cemetery.

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- American Florist (A. F.), \$1.00 year; 5c copy.
 Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Canadian Municipal Journal (C. M. J.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
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 Conservation (Cons.) \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
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 Pacific Municipalities (P. M.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Plant World (P. W.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Revue Horticole (Rev. Hort.) French, \$4.50 year; 50c copy.
 Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Suburban Life (S. L.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

- Civic Conversion of a City, by J. Ihlder. World To-Day. 15:1163-9. Nov. '08.
 Civic Week in Pittsburg, Conventions of American Civic Assn. and Municipal League. Char. 21:329-37. Nov. 28, '08.
 Don't Butcher Your Trees, by J. Horace McFarland. Illust. S. L. 7:284. Dec., '08.
 German City Planning, by C. Gurbitt. Arch. Rec. 24:1135-48; 350-63. Aug. and Nov., '08.
 Home Gardening in Southern California, by C. F. Saunders. Illust. G. M. 8:225-7. Dec., '08.
 House Plants, Iron Clad, by P. T. Barnes. Illust. S. L. 7:277. Dec., '08.
 Mutual Town Building in England, by Wilhelm Miller. World's Work. Nov., '08.
 Pinchot, Gifford, and the Country Life Commission. Illust. S. L. 7:279-80. Dec., '08.
 Roof Garden Among the Tenements, by Jacob Riis. Illust. G. M. 8:216-7. Dec., '08.
 Tree Planting Around the Country Home, by E. E. Rexford. Outing. 53:122-4. Oct., '08.

Gardens and Landscape Gardening

- Architectural Gardening, by C. E. Mallows. Illust. International

- Studio. Sept. and Nov., '08.
 Herbaceous Plants for November Budding by J. T. Scott. Illust. C. L. A. 15:12. Nov., '08.
 Relation of the Garden to the House, by A. Embury. Illust. International Studio. 35:XV. July, '08.
 Specimen Plants and How to Grow Them, by W. F. Gates. G. C. A. 8:33-6. Nov., '08.
 Ten Berried Shrubs Worth Having, by T. McAdam. Illust. C. L. A. 15:32-5. Nov., '08.
 Trees with Beautiful Fruits. Illust. A. F. 31:958-9. Dec. 5, '08.
 Winter Injury and How to Avoid It, by F. Duncan. Illust. C. L. A. 15:64. Nov., '08.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

- Highways, Maintenance of, in View of the Advent of the Motor Vehicle, by C. Richardson. G. R. M. 9:372-5. Nov., '08.
 Horticulture and Parks at Vichy, France. Rev. Hort. (French). 80: 489-93. Nov., '08.
 Park of Albert Andrae in Koenigstein, Germany. Illust. M. D. G. (German). Nov. 26, '08.
 Roads for Automobile Races at Savannah Ga. Illust. G. R. M. 9:368-70. Nov., '08.
 Road Building, Methods and Machines for. Illust. G. R. M. 9:360-3. Nov., '08.

- Road Congress, First International. Illust. G. R. M. 9:353-67. Nov., '08.
 Roads of Broken Stone, Effect of Modern Traffic On, by L. W. Page. G. R. M. 9:370-1. Nov., '08.
 Road Building, What the Government is Doing in, by A. S. Cushman. G. R. M. 9:378-80. Nov., '08.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

- Chestnut Forests; Are We to Lose Them, by E. A. Stirling. Illust. C. L. A. 15:444-5. Nov., '08.
 Chestnut Blight, Fighting. Illust. C. L. A. 15:88. Nov., '08.
 Evergreens, Christmas, From the South, by O. P. Beckley. Illust. S. L. 7:273-4. Dec., '08.
 How Long It Takes a Tree to Grow One Inch. Sci. Am. Sup. 66:172. Sept. 12, '08.
 Lightning Stroke, Liability of Various Trees to. Sci. Am. Sup. 66:187. Sept. 19, '08.
 Making a Hollow Tree and What Came Into It, by E. T. Seton. Illust. C. L. A. 15:47. Nov., '08.
 Nursery Stock, Care of, by D. M. Mitchell. M. H. 36:540-1. Dec., '08.
 Rose, The Christmas, Truth About, by T. D. Hatfield. Illust. S. L. 7:275. Dec., '08.
 Tree Buyer, The, by Luke J. Doogue. Illust. Hort. 8:669. Nov. 21, '08.
 Tree Talks, by Jackson Dawson—III and IV. Hort. 670. Nov. 21 and 28, '08.

PERSONAL

Wencel L. Cukerski, superintendent of parks, Grand Rapids, Mich., has resigned to take effect January 1. He will engage in the private practice of landscape architecture. The office of superintendent of parks will be consolidated with that of superintendent of cemeteries, and the present incumbent of that position, Eugene V. Goebel, will assume the duties of both offices.

Foremen of parks and cemeteries of Fall River, Mass., were recently appointed as follows: Terence J. Lomax, first foreman, Oak Grove cemetery; Church A. Terry, second foreman, Oak Grove cemetery; Thomas C. O'Brien, foreman, North Burial ground; William L. Walker, foreman, North Park.

Judge William Worthington was recently elected president of the Spring Grove Cemetery Association, Cincinnati, O. Joseph C. Spear was re-elected secretary and William Salway superintendent.

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RAILROAD GARDENERS

The second annual convention of the American Association of Railroad Gardeners was held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., this fall, with an attendance of members and friends greatly in excess of that at last year's meeting. The following programme was presented: "Chief Gardener: His Office and Work," by J. Gipner; "What Tools Are Essential to Maintain a Good Lawn," by C. Hirsch; "Who Should Cut the Grass, Gardener or Section Man, and Why," by J. A. Byrne; "Comparative Extent of the Use of Bedding Plants and Shrubbery on Station Grounds," by E. A. Richardson; "The Lawn Mower; How to Use, Maintain and Transport It," by Patrick Foy; "Improving a Plat Forty by Eighty Feet at End of Passenger Depot, Track and Platform on One Side, Street on Other," by J. S. Butterfield; "Bedding Plants: What to Grow," by H. A. Bode; "The Labor Question—the Gardening Department: How to Organize and Operate It," by C. H. Tritschler; "The American Association of Railroad Gardeners, What It Stands For," by G. B. Moulder. Open discussion on all topics.

The officers elected were: Carl Hirsch, president, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.; Geo. B. Moulder, Illinois Central R. R., secretary-treasurer; J. S. Butterfield, chairman, Missouri Pacific R. R.; J. Gipner, Michigan Central R. R.; J. A. Byrne, Baltimore & Ohio, executive committee. The officers are very anxious to extend the membership to all the railroad gardeners. Full particulars may be had on application to Secretary Geo. B. Moulder, Illinois Central R. R., Park Row, Chicago.

REPORTS, ETC., RECEIVED

The nineteenth annual report of the Missouri Botanical Garden of St. Louis, for 1907 contains reports of the officers and the director, William Trelease, and the following scientific papers: "The Florida Strangling Figs," by E. A. Bessey;

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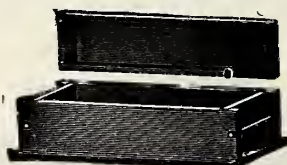
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"Crataegus in Missouri," by Charles S. Sargent; "An Ecological Cross Section of the Mississippi River Near St. Louis," by Henri Hus; Illustrated Studies in the Genus *Opuntia*, by David Griffiths; and "Agave rigida, *Furcraea rigida*, *Agave angustifolia*," by William Trelease.

The fourth annual report of the Shade Tree Commission of East Orange, N. J., is a most interesting account of the advanced work of that organization in shade tree care, and is a valuable guide to any one connected in any way with the management of street trees. William Solotaroff is superintendent and secretary.

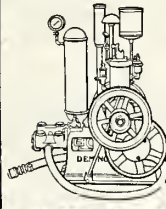
Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 1908, Part I, just issued, contains among other things the following interesting papers: Annuals and Biennials, by Robert Cameron; The Treatment of Home Grounds, by Frederick Law Olmsted; Hardy Conifers for Private Estates, by John Dunbar; The Private Gardener, by Robert Craig; Agricultural Education in the Schools, by Kenyon L. Butterfield; Development of Disease Resistant Varieties of Plants, by H. T. Jackson.

The first annual report of the Missouri State Board of Horticulture includes the 50th report of the Missouri State Horticultural Society for 1907. It contains reports of two meetings and many papers and other matter of horticultural interest. George T. Tippin, Springfield, Mo., is secretary.

A. Y. Allen, secretary of Forest Hill Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., has recently issued a very interesting and unusual piece of advertising literature in the form of a reprint of "Memorial Customs, Ancient and Modern," a copyrighted work by J. M. Trenholm to which are appended some views of Forest Lawn, and some interesting matter on the modern lawn cemetery.

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"ANTI-HYDRO" cement waterproofing is adapted for cemetery work, especially for the laying of foundations. We also sand blast cemetery vaults, mausoleums, head stones, markers and all classes of stone surfaces. We can supply references from leading cemeteries. Write for circular matter.

"A Few Comparisons" is the title of an interesting little folder issued by Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, Ala., illustrating and explaining the difference between the old style cemetery and the modern lawn system.

Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co. send their 1909 catalog illustrating these well known lawn mowers in large colored illustrations and giving descriptions and prices.

SEATTLE EXPOSITION PLAN

(Concluded from page 467)

almost covered with the remains of the original forest. Although necessary to remove a considerable portion of the beautiful vegetation, yet it is proposed to retain it wherever possible. In the various areas assigned to the use of foreign nations, it is hoped that most of the trees and a good deal of the undergrowth will be left unharmed.

The buildings are grouped about a central fountain basin 200 feet in diameter, and the arrangement has been perfected so as to take advantage of the natural attractiveness of the site. Rainer avenue forms the main axis of the exposition, dividing into two approximately equal parts the section of the exposition site which is appropriated for the placing of exhibit structures. The two largest buildings will be placed on either side of the fountain court, which is bisected by the avenue. They will be built around an arc, with wings to the north, and will be similar in size and design, being about 550 feet long by 150 feet wide.

The general and construction plans of the grounds were prepared by Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, Brookline, Mass., who have been engaged on the work of development for the past two years.



PERPETUAL CARE

Galvanized Cast Iron Grave & Lot Marks

"A Guarantee with Every Mark"

BERGER MFG. CO.

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Made 3 inch, 3½ inch, 4 inch and 5 inch diameters, 8, 10 and 12 inch lengths, and all kinds of top marks. Nearly white in color and practically everlasting. For circulars and prices, Address **Leo G. Haase, Oak Park, Ill.**



235

WHITE GLAZED TERRA-COTTA

GRAVE AND LOT MARKERS

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Write at once for Prices and Particulars.

ALBRIGHT & LIGHTCAP CO., Limaville, Ohio

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375

LANDSCAPE GARDENING ————— By **F. A. Waugh**
 An admirable treatise on the general principles governing outdoor art, with many suggestions for their application to the commoner problems of gardening. Illustrated, 12 mo. Cloth; price, \$0.50. Sent postpaid by
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Is appreciated more every day

Is made plain by the fact that in

1908 Sales Increased 33½% Over 1907

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that after careful test and inspection of Lowering Devices the WAR DEPARTMENT adopted it for the NATIONAL CEMETERIES of OUR COUNTRY, placing their order for the various cemeteries.

*The Device that adjusts without taking apart,
 Is the Device that appeals to the user's heart;
 It is our Perfection Safety Brake that works so well,
 That makes the National Device so easy to sell.*

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO

NATIONAL BURIAL DEVICE CO., : : COLDWATER, MICHIGAN

While no general style of architecture has been adopted, it was suggested by Mr. Olmsted that the ancient Russian style be followed in all the buildings.

From the fountain court there will extend at angles of about 40 degrees with the Rainier axis, two avenues, leading to the lakes. Each will terminate in a pier, and the Lake Washington pier will be made for passenger steamboats.

PARK IMPROVEMENTS

(Continued from page 464)

A twenty-one-acre tract at Cherokee and Annapolis streets, St. Paul, has been secured by condemnation proceedings and will be improved as a public park. The bandstand in Terrace Park, destroyed by fire last summer, will be rebuilt.

A. M. Stondall has offered to Madison, Wis., a tract of lake shore land valued at \$8,000 for a park.

H. C. Putnam has presented to Eau Claire, Wis., a 200-acre tract for a park.

Options have been secured on a number of park sites in Dallas, Tex., and an expert will be employed to select the sites and make the plans.

The Park Board of Baltimore has been offered \$2,500 for the erection of a shelter house in Druid Hill Park. The matter has been referred to Olmsted Brothers, the board's landscape architects.

The Council Committee on Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, has approved the Park Commission's estimate of \$1,113,792 for the maintenance and improvement of Fairmount the coming year.

Warren H. Manning, of Boston, through his Minneapolis representative, C. H. Rainsdell, has prepared plans for the development of the park in Merrill, Wis., along the Prairie and Wisconsin rivers. The tract covers twenty-five acres, and the plan includes treatment of two lagoons, the High School grounds and its game ground, a concourse for outdoor gatherings, opening up a new bounding street and a parkway connection to East Merrill. Work is insured by issuing \$25,000 of park bonds voted in open election. They are also working on plans for the office site and island of the Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co. in Grand Rapids, Wis., of about three acres extent, including treatment of mill property. In the same city their designs are being considered for the subdivision and treatment of "Belle Isle" in the Wisconsin

river, the residence property of Messrs. George W. Mead and Earle Pease. The island comprises six acres both high and low in level, picturesque in aspect, with fine native trees and the interesting rock formations typical to that section of the Wisconsin river.



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The Standardized Soluble Oil
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furnish the neatest and best decoration for a grave. Write for samples of goods.

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CLASSIFIED ADS

10 cents a line each insertion; 6 words to a line; minimum price 50 cents. Copy must reach us by the 8th of the month.

Hardy Stock

Bay State Nurseries, North Abington, Mass., offers a general line of Hardy, Healthy, New England Grown Nursery Stock at reasonable rates. Send for catalogue.

Landscape Architects

F. E. PEASE, LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Des Moines, Ia. Parks, home grounds, residential subdivisions and lawn plan cemeteries. Correspondence invited.

WANTED

Advertisements, limited to five lines, will be inserted in this column at the rate of 50 cents each insertion, 6 words to a line. Cash must accompany order. Additional lines 10c a line. Copy must reach us by the 8th of the month.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent of a cemetery or park; 12 years' experience, sober, steady, reliable and up-to-date; best of references. Address B-2, care Park and Cemetery.

EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE MAN of progressive ideas desires position as park or cemetery superintendent; small city preferred; references. Address Ohio, care Park and Cemetery.

ELLWANGER & BARRY'S

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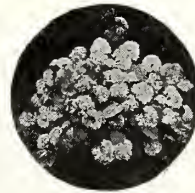
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CURTIS & COLLINS ARCHITECTS

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Durfee Grave Dirt Cover—Made in oval form, of green duck, 9 feet 6 inches by 12 feet.



Durfee Grave Lining will fit any grave, is a handsome design and has been engraved at a large expense. Our circular shows four other patterns.

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Durfee Grave Tents are made with detachable walls and provide protection against storm, wind or sun. We make 126 different sizes and qualities.



Durfee Lowering Device telescopes in length and width and may be used for any size grave and is practically three devices in one; it is absolutely reliable and the most compact for carrying; the price is short too. Delivered in two handsome carrying cases.

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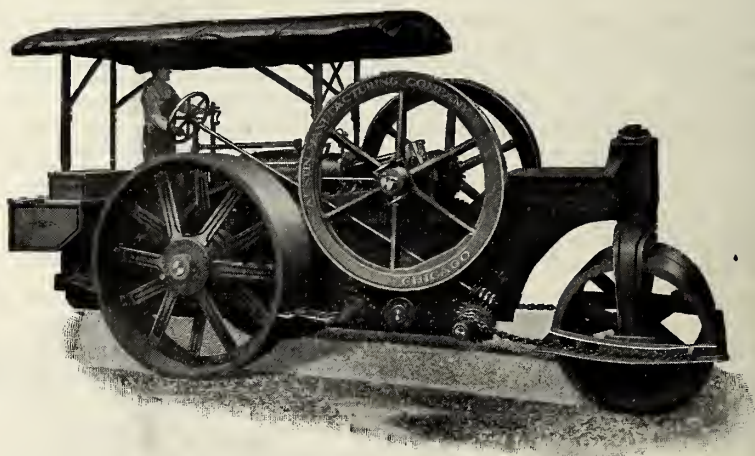
An American Roller, made in an American factory by American workmen.

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Operated by gasolene or denaturized alcohol.



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Vol. XVIII. No. 11.

JANUARY, 1909

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GOETHE-SCHILLER MONUMENT, WONDERLAND PARK, MILWAUKEE.
(See page 481.)

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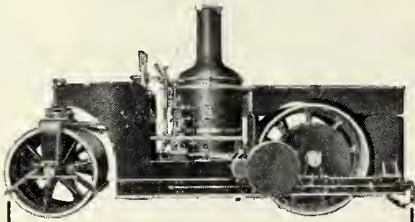
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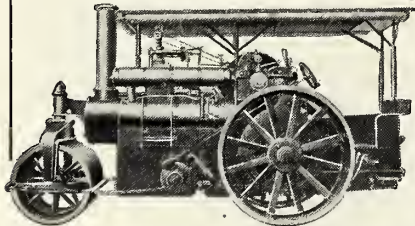
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FLOWERING SHRUBS for immediate effects. Big clumps of thrifty young shrubbery 5 to 8 feet in height.

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are indispensable to a well-ordered cemetery. Specimen pages of record books, indexes of interments and lot diagram books sent on application.

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IN USE AT ONE
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**THIS BURIAL OF
FIVE BODIES,
VICTIMS OF THE
SALISBURY WRECK
TOOK PLACE AT
WATERLOO, N. Y.
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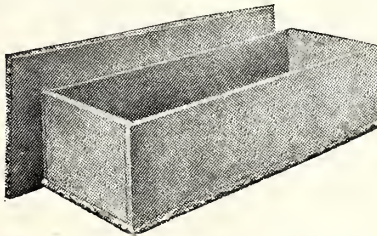
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The adjustable features are indispensable. Write

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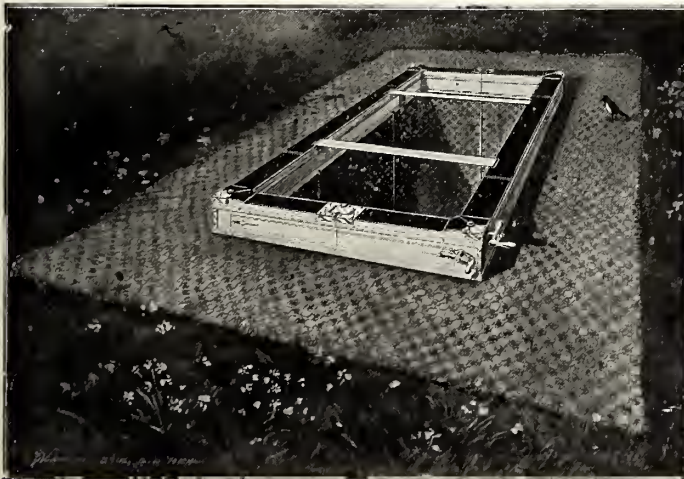
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Buy the best—There is none just like it

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The above photo shows Device and Lining over the grave. The Border and Linings are fastened together, thereby covering the walls of the grave and the plank. When the casket is placed on the webbing and you are ready to lower the same, loosen the brake until the desired speed is obtained, and then step back. It lowers the Casket safely and noiselessly without anyone touching the Device. The casket can be raised as well as lowered. A child's 3 feet 3 inches, as well as an adult 6 feet 3 inches case or grave vault can be lowered.

Our Patent Casket Guides are also shown. These keep the Casket from catching on the rough box and for directing the Casket squarely into the grave when on sloping ground.

This Device is absolutely safe, easy to handle and elegantly finished. Also manufacturers of Little Giant Telescoping Device.

The entire weight of device 75 pounds.

E. R. Butterworth, Seattle, Wash., Ex-President of the Washington Funeral Directors Association, sends the following:

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10, 1906.
Gentlemen—I desire to say that I do not see where it would be possible to improve on your Lowering Device. We are using three at this time (all your make) and out of three thousand interments made where your device was used I have yet to have the first accident.

Most respectfully, E. R. Butterworth & Son.

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Eckardt Casket Co. Toronto, Ont. Los Angeles Coffin Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Device 3,500 times without an accident.

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10,000 Japanese Irises

to be disposed of in case lots. Each case contains 100 plants in 20 of the very best single and double varieties—the cream of a long list. No cases broken though the price (we dare not



print it here) is so low that you would not want less than 100 plants. It's a bargain and bargains don't linger.

Price and list of varieties sent upon application. Better be prompt.

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The World's Work, 1 year	}	Clubbing \$3.35 Price
Everybody's,		
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Country Life in America, 1 year	}	Clubbing \$4.00 Price
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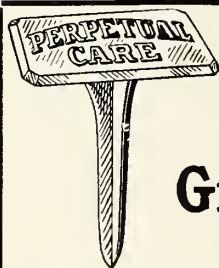
Country Life in America	}	All for one year \$6.50
The World's Work		
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Delineator		
Park and Cemetery		

Woman's Home Companion	}	The three \$2.60 one year
McClure's		
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Everybody's	}	The three \$2.60 one year
Delineator		
Park and Cemetery		

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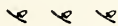
Vol. XVIII

Chicago, January, 1909

No. 11

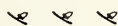
State Parks in California

If newspaper reports are correct, very serious reforms are yet in order in that graft-ridden state, not the least by any means being in the control of the State parks. The care of "The Redwood Park" has been classed a scandal, and the legislature is to be asked to frame some legislation to provide for its proper administration and maintenance. By all accounts the present board of management is incapable of taking proper care of the tract, probably from the fact that they are incompetent for such a duty, and a small commission of responsible citizens is suggested, whose business and educational qualifications shall fit them for the task and inspire public confidence in their efforts.



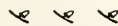
Regrets

All acquainted with the splendid services rendered to the American Civic Association by its secretary, Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, will feel a sincere regret that he has been compelled to resign the office, due to the demands of his other interests. It is some compensation, however, to note that he will still continue to participate in the work of the association through his position of first vice-president, to which he was again elected at the recent Pittsburg convention. In his letter of resignation Mr. Woodruff expresses his belief in the possibilities of the organization for the future as being greater than at any previous time, and to this very satisfactory outlook Mr. Woodruff has eminently contributed, exemplifying what a public spirited citizen of high qualifications can accomplish in congenial association.



Growing the Eucalyptus for Profit

A number of Sacramento, Cal., business men have formed a company with a capital of \$75,000 to establish a forest of Eucalyptus trees near Marysville, as a commercial enterprise. There are some seventy or more varieties of this Australian tree, many of them of valuable qualities and to which the climate of California appears to be well adapted, from experience up to date. It is easily propagated and cared for, and the growth of certain of the best varieties is very rapid, attaining maturity, it is claimed, in five years, and the profits from its cultivation are expected to be large. Planting groves of Eucalyptus is becoming a fad in California and a circular is about to be issued by the State Forestry Bureau in which it will be shown that Southern California rivals any section of the world, outside Australia, for the cultivation of this tree both for fuel purposes and to take the place of the fast disappearing hard woods of the east. It is ideal and profitable farming for absentee owners.



The Use of Coal Tar on Railways

Some months ago a reaction was reported from Paris against the use of tar on public roads as a dust preventive; but according to more enlightened investigation this reaction was found to be almost entirely a myth, for in the opinion of the eminent authorities the use of coal tar on traffic roads not only prevents dust, but ensures better wearing qualities and longer life to the road itself. Our English contemporary "The Surveyor, etc.", discusses the subject at large and disputes upon clear evidence the disparaging reports. English experience is certainly worth noting: Two years ago there were 30 miles of tarred roads in that coun-

try, last year there were 200 miles and today there are over 1,500 miles, and some long stretches have been completed showing faith in the material. Fresh gas-works tar is totally unfit for roadwork, as it contains so much soluble and other deleterious matter; but as now treated all damaging elements are removed. Experiments have shown that satisfactory results are obtained from the use of one gallon of tar to four superficial yards of roadway at a cost of some \$200 per mile. This dressing has been found to add materially to the wearing qualities of the road and under good conditions it more than repays first cost in the saving in maintenance.



Improve the Country Cemetery

It might be profitable to apply the old adage "example is better than precept" to the question of influencing rural communities in the matter of outdoor improvement, by prosecuting a campaign to beautify the country cemetery. Numbers of ordinarily intelligent country people realize what a delightful thing it would be, if their homes and villages could be made more attractive by properly arranged plantings of trees and shrubs, but of the plants to be used, and methods of using them, a dense ignorance prevails, and so outdoor improvement languishes and will continue to do so unless perhaps some attractive examples are made to flourish in their midst. It is possible that the country cemetery might be improved into a veritable inspiration for the community, if some public spirited citizens could be induced to associate for the purpose of securing competent help in the work of re-planting and planting the grounds. The cost would be comparatively small, but the results would more than justify the outlay and responsibility in bringing them about. Instead of being a deserted spot at most times, except when bereavement necessitates or prompts a visit, the country cemetery might be easily made to present such beautiful planting schemes, although in miniature perhaps, that the people would be drawn to study the effect and their minds attuned to the actual desirability of producing like effects about their homes and wherever improvement work was demanded.



Farmers' Institutes

Now that the education of the farmer is attracting the attention of those interested in the higher development of the American citizen, the so-called Farmers' Institutes claim consideration, and the thirteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, which was held in Washington, D. C., in November last emphasizes this demand. Farmer's institutes may be briefly described as local meetings held during the off season at central points in the agricultural districts, conducted and promoted by public spirited farmers in co-operation, usually with the State Agricultural colleges. Speakers of known ability and experience in agriculture, horticulture, farm work, etc., are engaged as leaders both in the main topics and discussions. An immense amount of knowledge and practical experience is thus disseminated and in late years more attention has been paid to the social features of farm life. In a communication from Mr. John Hamilton, the government's institute specialist, he says: "There is needed just now a well defined boundary, fixing the limits of the farmers' institutes and their relations to the general system of agricultural education in the United States." When the recommendations of the commission in farm life are known, we should hope to see the Farmers' Institute workers fall into line and include some educational effort to broaden out the farmer's horizon.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

PARK PLANS FOR TWO NEW JERSEY CITIES

A commission on the acquisition of park lands for Trenton, N. J., has secured from Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, Brookline, Mass., a report on the physical adaptability of that portion of the valley of the Assunpink creek within the city for park purposes.

A good plan for permanently caring for the creek, says this report, will provide the following features:

(1) A well regulated bed or channel of a depth only sufficient to carry the normal flow of the stream and bordered by very low walls or other construction that may be necessary for protection against scour or for the sake of neatness.

(2) Sloping banks, rising to a level above that of the highest expected flood, far enough apart at that level to give the necessary cross section for flood water discharge, and protected by vegetation from the scouring action of the water.

(3) A patch on one side or both of the creek, at least for purposes of patrol and preferably as a regular public foot passage.

It is hardly necessary to point out

that such an arrangement needs very little more to give it a considerable value for park purposes. Make the path broad enough, provide benches to sit on and trees to give shade and to obscure the adjacent buildings and a place is at once created close to a large population where people can stroll or sit in the open air in quiet and safety and with the interest arising from any scene containing glimpses of water reflecting foliage and sky. It would not be a very grand park, and it would not be a romantic sylvan valley secluded from human habitation, but it would afford many pleasant spots that would be warmly appreciated by the people of the surrounding districts, and it would cost very little more than the cheapest thing that can be done to guard against floods.

Detailed recommendations for the improvement of each of the sections shown on the accompanying plan are given.

In section F there is vacant land, running back about 350 feet from the creek bank, which it is proposed to acquire for purposes of a playground. As this is the first space on the northerly side as you come up from the mouth of the creek which is available for playground purposes without involving the destruction of existing buildings, it seems highly desirable to acquire it at once.

At the southern end of section G is a fair-sized area of unoccupied land between Lincoln avenue and the creek, which is also recommended for park purposes.

A public walk through the existing grove in Section O, which shall follow approximately the line and grade of the present short-cut path, is recommended. A strip of land should be acquired which shall include practically all of the bank sloping to the old creek channel and will preserve most of the existing grove of trees.

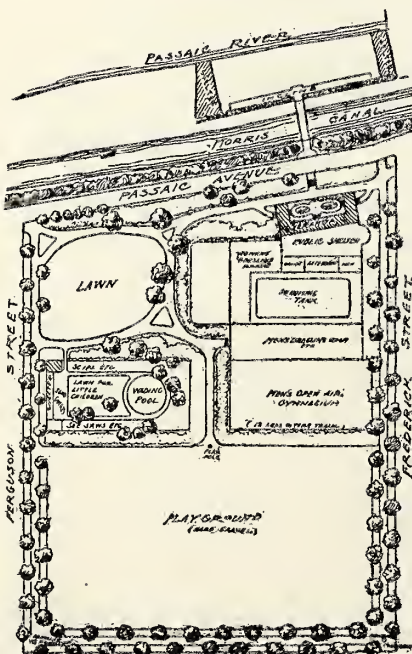
At Section P there is some unoccupied land which they suggest using as a playground.

In the plans for Irvington and Riverside Parks, Newark, N. J., prepared for the Essex County Park Commission by

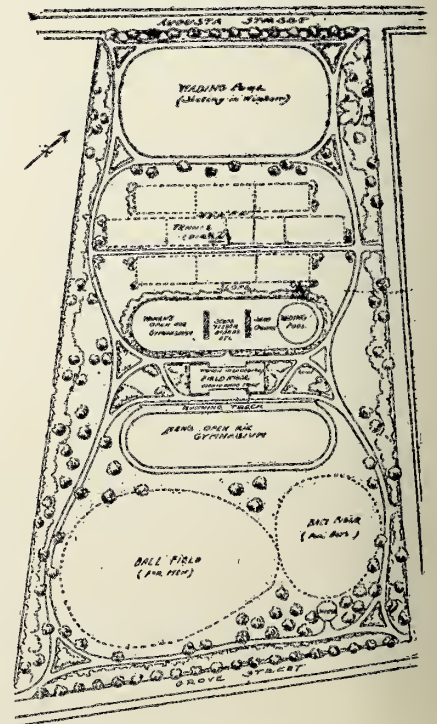
Olmsted Brothers, the aim has been to make grounds that shall be both attractive and useful.

Most of the shrubbery for Irvington Park will be placed around the border, the main exceptions to this being the vicinity of the fieldhouse and the open-air gymnasium for women. The large tracts for athletics, which are designated as ball fields on the plans, are on Grove street. They are two in number. The one for men measures 275x400 feet. The ball field for boys is 190x220 feet. There is but one fieldhouse and it is in the center of the park. The lower story will be used by women and girls, while the upper floor will contain the lockers for the men and boys. The open-air gymnasium for men is east of the fieldhouse. It is surrounded by a running track, six laps of which make a mile.

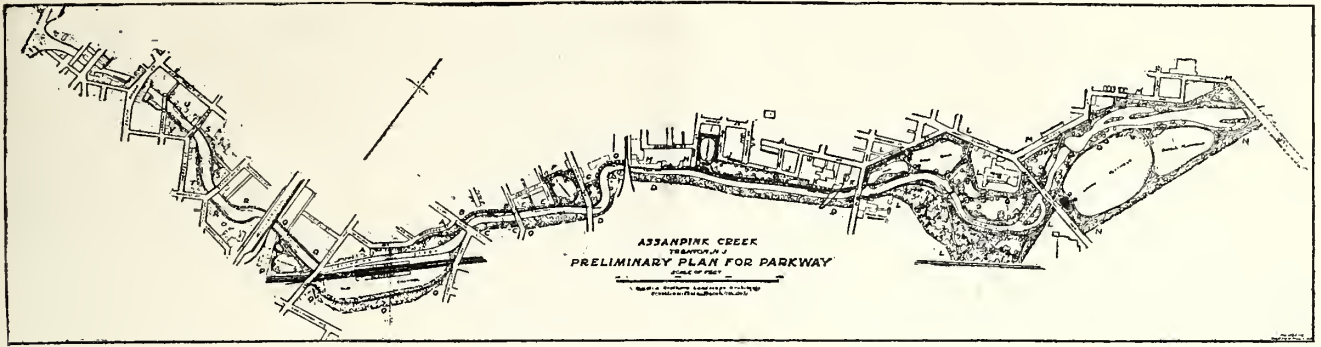
The open-air gymnasium for women is on the opposite side of the fieldhouse. Possibly it is somewhat smaller than that for the men and boys, for it con-



PLAN FOR RIVERSIDE PARK,
NEWARK, N. J.



PLAN FOR IRVINGTON PARK,
NEWARK, N. J.



PLAN FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ASSUNPINK CREEK, TRENTON, N. J.

tains the teeter boards, sand courts and a wading pool at the end, near May street. This is circular in shape, and twenty-five feet in diameter. Beyond the open-air gymnasium for women are the tennis courts, ten in number. The large body of water along Augusta street and at the corner of May street will be used as a wading pool in the summer time and for skating in the winter. It measures 200x375 feet.

No space has been wasted in arranging the plan of Riverside Park. From the Morris canal to Market street, and from Ferguson to Frederick streets, is devoted to some sort of a game, the only exception being a small area at the corner of Ferguson street and Passaic avenue, it is planned to make into an unbroken lawn.

One feature of the Riverside Park plans is the swimming tank. It is partly

surrounded by other structures, an office for the attendant, and toilets. There is also a public shelter and veranda extending in front of the latter. In addition to the swimming pool, there is a wading pool for the small children. It is near the lawn which is to be set apart for them.

The men's open-air gymnasium is of good size. There is a running track around it, twelve laps to the mile.

PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

The two new model public comfort stations in Washington, D. C., illustrated here, cost about \$50,000, and were designed after a careful study of such structures elsewhere. Each has a complete system of heating and ventilation. The air is changed with great rapidity by means of electric fans. Foul air is sucked from the lower part of the room by the fans, while fresh air is forced in at the ceiling. The foul air is drawn out through registers which are plentifully provided. Each station is fitted out with the most modern plumbing and the walls and partitions are largely of marble. The chief difficulty of underground stations is usually found in dampness. To avoid this the new underground station is completely separated from the surrounding earth by layers of concrete tar paper and air spaces.

Each of the stations consists of three

apartments—one for each sex and one in which the heating and ventilating apparatus and the electrical mechanism is placed. On each side there are three pay compartments, the fee being 5 cents. Each compartment contains all conveniences, including mirror, soap, towel and comb. The soap is furnished in very small wafers, each of which is used but once. The experience of Washington is that the pay compartments are used very little. Each side of the station is provided with a cash register by means of which each patron records the amount of his payment. This affords a check on the attendants. In addition to the three pay compartments on each side, each station contains seventeen free compartments for men and sixteen for women. On each side there is a public lavatory where liquid soap is furnished free, but where 2 cents must be paid for a towel.

The salaries of the attendants are the

chief items of expense of operation. For each station four attendants are provided, two for the female side and two for the male side.

The finishing touches have not yet been put upon the underground station. Where a sort of rude stovepipe rises from the ground now a large cement shaft will be constructed. It was hoped to top this model station with a fitting shaft, decorated with marble. But after the balance of the station had been completed but \$1,300 remained. And this was sufficient for only a concrete shaft, which will rise to a height of fifteen feet and will look altogether too much like a chimney. The cost of the underground station was \$26,530. Its electric fans are capable of moving 1,500 cubic feet of air per minute. The underground station is forty feet wide by fifty feet long, while the other station is fifty feet wide by 150 feet long.



TWO MODEL PUBLIC COMFORT STATIONS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARK NEWS.

WINTER SNOW DAMAGES EVERGREENS

The soft adhesive snow that sticks on evergreen trees in winter often cause much damage. The weight of the snow strains the limbs, often causing them to split, break and bend down so much as to mar their beauty. Such subjects as Hemlock and Retinosporas, are liable to be destroyed, or disfigured for years. Arborvitæ is another. Last year we had several snow storms of such character, that a large number of Hemlock, 15-18 feet high, growing on a side hill upon a loose, stony soil, were pulled up com-

pletely by the roots, from the heavy weight of the snow that adhered upon the tops. Other fine trees were bent to the ground; they are still in this condition. To avoid this the snow should be knocked off the branches with a long pole, particularly on such trees as noted above. This will be time well spent by any one having fine trees of this character, who wishes to preserve their natural beauty and shape in spite of the effects of snow falls.

OAKSON EDWARDS.

GOETHE-SCHILLER MONUMENT IN MILWAUKEE

The handsome Goethe-Schiller monument shown on the cover of this issue was erected by German citizens of Milwaukee in honor of the two great German poets and stands in Wonderland Park in that city. The bronze surmounting group is a replica of the famous group modeled by Ernest Reitschel and erected many years ago in Weimar. It was cast in Germany from the original models. Goethe is represented as holding in his hand a large wreath and Schiller a roll of manuscript. This is the most popular representation of the great poets that has been made and other replicas of it have been erected

in Cleveland, O., and San Francisco, and Rochester, N. Y., has one under way. The one in Milwaukee has been given a much more elaborate pedestal and setting than either of the others. The Milwaukee memorial stands on a slight rise of ground with a fine background of trees and shrubbery, and embodies a handsomely proportioned exedra of medium Barre granite that sets off the statues to good advantage.

The Jos. Shaver Granite & Marble Co. were the local contractors and the granite work was furnished by Chas. H. More & Co., of Barre, Vt. The work cost \$10,000.

NEW PARKS, IMPROVEMENTS and ADDITIONS

President Paul Capdevielle, of the park commissioners of the City Park at New Orleans, has been authorized to purchase an addition to this park near the entrance.

The board of estimate of Rochester, N. Y., has appropriated for the purchase of land between Carter and North streets for a playground and also for the equipment of the playground at the No. 14 school.

J. Pomeroy Munson, landscape gardener, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has prepared plans for the improvement of the Chas. Reitz City Park in Manistee, Mich., donated by the late Charles Reitz, and work is now under way. Mr. Munson has also prepared plans for a triangular tract in Grand Haven, Mich., known as Howard Street Park. Mr. Munson writes us that the committee on a more beautiful city of Grand Rapids is investigating the possibilities of making a

boulevard around Reed's Lake. The Grand Rapids Boulevard Association now owns nearly all of the right of way along the Grand River to Grandville, a distance of six miles. It is now passable for carriages, and it is expected that a suitable roadway will soon be built. A ferry has recently been built across the river at Jennison and the highway across the river, already a beautiful drive, may be used as a part of the boulevard system.

The Board of Trade of Pierre, S. D., has asked the city council to appoint a committee to investigate the matter of acquiring land for the proposed boulevard around the lake.

The town trustees of Mill Valley, Cal., have decided on a tract to be purchased for the new city park.

Citizens of Auburndale, Mass., have contributed \$3,300 for the purchase of the Nye tract for a public park.

The Board of Control of Norfolk,

Va., is considering the establishment of a playground on the site of the high school in Brambleton.

The Park Board of Minneapolis has formally voted to condemn the old Center Block property for a "Gateway Park," and the cost of the buildings and land is estimated at \$640,000.

The commission on the extension of the capitol grounds at Harrisburg, Pa., places the value of the property to be acquired at \$1,801,450. City Engineer M. B. Cowden is a member of the commission.

Oakland, Cal., will expend about \$30,000 in improvements about Lake Merritt by next July.

The park commission of Evansville, Ind., will purchase the E. Q. Smith chair factory for a public park for \$20,000.

The landscape department of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa., has been awarded the contract for the improvement of the Valley Forge Military Park. The work will include all road building, grading, demolishing of buildings and other landscape improvements. This work will cost \$7,000. This firm has also been awarded the contract for \$200,000 worth of work in building state roads in different parts of Pennsylvania for the State Highway Commission.

The park commission of Cambridge, Mass., has asked the mayor to petition the state legislature for the right to raise \$200,000 for the completion of the park system by a bond issue which shall be outside the debt limit. Park Commissioner R. A. Harris, of El Paso, Tex., is planning to improve three new park tracts that have been donated to the city.

J. H. Moores, one of the leading citizens of Lansing, Mich., has presented to that city eighteen acres of valuable land in Moores Park Addition for a city park. The city has accepted the gift and passed special resolutions of thanks to the donor.

The Wisconsin State Park Commission has taken an option on 2,700 acres of land at the mouth of the Wisconsin river, to preserve for park uses a tract of extraordinary scenic beauty and historic interest. T. E. Brittingham, of Madison, is chairman of the state board, and John Nolen, Cambridge, Mass., landscape architect.

The Metropolitan Park Board of Tacoma, Wash., is planning to submit to the people a proposal to issue \$500,000 in bonds for park purposes. Should the measure be carried the commission will probably employ a

superintendent, as there is none in charge of the parks in that city now. Marshall K. Snell is secretary of the board.

The city trustees of South Pasadena, Cal., have voted to buy a three-acre addition to the park system.

State Senator Price, of California, is preparing a bill to present to the California legislature for the purchase by the state of the Armstrong woods, a great redwood tract in Sonoma, Cal., about seventy miles from California.

The park board of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, is planning for a broad boulevard thirty miles long to encircle the city. It is to be from 50 to 200 feet wide and will have in its center an automobile speedway with all grade crossings eliminated. On either side of this will be carriage driveways.

E. P. Ansley, of Atlanta, Ga., has offered to that city a thirty-acre tract adjoining Piedmont Park for park purposes.

Wilmington, Del., will raze the buildings on the triangular tract between Market, King and Fifteenth streets and make a park there.

The Gjoa, the boat in which Captain Amundsen navigated the North-West Passage, has been presented to Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, and will be moored in one of the park lakes.

The park board of Denver, Colo., has decided to go ahead with the plans for the magnificent Civic Center, to cost \$1,500,000. The central feature, an elaborate fountain by Frederick Macmonnies, is now under way.

The city council of Philadelphia has passed an ordinance providing for the purchase for park purposes of the tract between Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Christian and Webster streets.

Cambridge City, Ind., is developing a public park which it is planned to make a botanical garden. William Grietz, Jeremiah McDaniel and Frederick Storch are the commissioners in charge of the work.

The city council of Topeka, Kas., has passed an ordinance on petition of residents to allow the creation of a benefit district to purchase a five-acre tract between Fifteenth street and Euclid avenue, for a park.

George E. Kessler & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., have been engaged to carry out the park improvements for the Park Association of Fort Worth, Tex.

The city of Anderson, Ind., is preparing to purchase the Riverside Park tract.



TARVIATED TESTING TRACK AT RAMBLER AUTOMOBILE FACTORY.

The Tree and Park Commission of Augusta, Ga., is engaged in extensive park improvements, including the moving of a number of large trees, which has been previously done in Allen Park with successful results. W. L. Martin is secretary of the commission.

Rome, Ga., has purchased two acres of land in the heart of the city for park and public building purposes.

F. C. Denkman will present to the city of Rock Island, Ill., a block of ground in the west end for a public park.

The park board of Chattanooga, Tenn., is receiving bids on the construction of a concrete floor in the Zoo in East Lake Park.

The state house commission of New Jersey has purchased a tract of fourteen acres for the extension of the capitol grounds at Trenton.

The city council of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has voted to purchase Eastman Park for about \$30,000.

The Landscape Engineering & Supply Co., of which Charles F. Warner is president, 50 Broadway, New York, has recently completed the laying out of the handsome Horton grounds at Middletown, N. Y., and have made extensive plans for two years of work.

The famous Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs, Colo., has been presented to that city by the Charles E. Perkins estate. The tract includes 480 acres.

The new entrance to Prospect Park, Troy, N. Y., is nearly completed and it is expected to surface the drive and open it for traffic early next spring.

The problem of preserving macadam on motor roadways appeared in its most intense form when the Thomas B. Jeffrey Company at Kenosha, Wisconsin, undertook to build and maintain a half-mile track for testing their automobiles. It is the custom at this factory to give all the Rambler cars a test of 200 miles driving on the testing track. The output of the factory is very large, so that 15 or 20 cars are running at high speed over the track every hour of the day. Ordinary macadam would, of course, fail under such a test, and the dust would be unbearable, especially at the turns. Various oil treatments and compounds were experimented with, and the Tarvia treatment was finally adopted. It has been found entirely satisfactory and has led to its use on all the roads surrounding the factory.

FROM THE ANNUAL PARK REPORTS

The annual report of the park board of Springfield, Mass., tells of substantial additions to Elmwood and Riverside parks, and the acquiring of a new tract at Jones' point on which improvement work has been begun. The appropriation for 1908 was \$18,000 and the total receipts, including balances and reserve funds, were \$41,856. There is a total of 92.03 acres in the park system.

Superintendent of Parks George C. Walker, of Waterbury, Conn., reports that the Indian Basin in Hamilton Park has been cleaned and aquatic plants established there, and a dam has been built north of the swimming

pool; \$12,000 was expended in improvements in this park, and a large amount of grading and turfing was done at Library Park.

In the report of the district commissioners who constitute the city government of Washington, D. C., they again invite attention to the desirability of extending the park system in the built-up portions of the District similar to that existing within the city limits.

A handsomely illustrated and complete report of the Hudson County, N. J., Park Commission, covering the first five years of work of this body,

(Continued on page VI)



THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION'S WORK

The announced purpose of the American Civic Association to work toward "A Better and More Beautiful America," while properly stating its aims, conveys but a vague impression to those who look upon public beauty as an unimportant by-product and who think of betterment work as a fleeting fad. Nor, indeed, does it give even to the sympathetic any adequate idea of the definite and continual benefit to general living and working conditions which is secured in the practical pursuit of eventual community and national beauty. It is, therefore, not surprising that the path which broadens into the betterment and beauty of our ideal America is alive with the thorns of thoughtlessness and indifference, and that there are in the way not only the rocks of ignorance and custom, but the fighting giants of selfish private interest and entrenched special privileges. The practical civic warriors who tread this anything but sympathetic and easy way seldom meet direct hostility to the end in view, but they do constantly encounter sharp resistance to definite progress toward that end. The billboard man, the producer of wasteful black smoke, the Niagara power promoter, the careless miner and lumberman, the erector of the network of overhead wires—all these will promptly subscribe to the doctrine of "a better and more beautiful America"—but they as promptly fall afoul of the progress toward that end which interferes in the least with their gaudy occupation.

Under this condition the work of the association must necessarily be definite and practical to succeed. It must and it does educate the men and the interests it seeks to change into factors for the public good, endeavoring to have them see their greater advantage in promoting the health, happiness and efficiency of all. Aside from that mushroom of advertising, that parasite on legitimate business, the billboard horror, every interest touched by the uplifting work of the American Civic Association is directly benefited, not only in the immediate economic result, but in the general sum of increased human efficiency. The factory owner whose chimneys have been rendered smokeless can contemplate the saving in coal while he himself breathes with pleasure the purer air that results. The corporate owners of the mazes of overhead wires are not insensible to the beauty of poleless highways any more than they are regardless of the largely decreased cost of maintenance which results when they have been forced to put their wires underground. I believe that certain of the Niagara interests would welcome a final and definite limitation of the use of the great cataract for power production which would remove it from the field of engineering cat-skinning, because they would not only have a splendid scenic certainty, but a hardly less pleasing economic advantage.

Therefore, our work is strong in education, in inquiry, in suggestion and co-operation, in dealing with those who are, mostly through no definite thought of wrong, in the way of an advance toward the more beautiful and the more efficient America. I count as least excusable among my own errors of administration, those which have occurred when I have unsheathed the sword before asking peaceful passage, thus arous-

Address of President J. Horace McFarland at the Pittsburg Convention.

ing needless rancor and making difficult that fair-minded consideration which is increasingly an American characteristic.

Equally important in the work of the association is the information and education of the thoughtless and indifferent. Familiarity more surely breeds unthinking acceptance than irritating contempt; wherefore the good-humored word in season is often most effective. I have found in many communities, after an address in this country-wide crusade against ugliness had been delivered, that the scales of indifference were falling from the eyes of men who only needed to see the wrong to be ready to act toward its removal. The Wisconsin river flows beautifully through a pleasant little city in the state of the same name, but the banks of the river had been allowed to become unpleasant, and with no thought, save in the minds of the Women's Club of the city, that the public should own and use these banks and that they should be beautiful. In June last attention was called, in connection with a general illustrated address, to the fine opportunity here presented. But two weeks ago a letter came telling me how the men of the town had in consequence formed an improvement association, raising money with which they had bought the river banks and granted them for the public use of the city under equitable terms. Moreover, the awakening had resulted in guiding individual enterprises in connection with the water front so as to largely promote available public beauty. These men needed only to be shown, and there are thousands like them in hundreds of communities, to which I wish the arousing facilities of the American Civic Association might be progressively extended.

In yet another way the association's work promotes education—through projected legislation. Under the confused and anomalous conditions surrounding city government in America, arising partly out of a too great regard for the claimed constitutional right of an American to injure his neighbor as much as he pleases so long as he does it from his own premises, adequate laws are lacking to promote the general welfare through harmonious civic beauty, sane tree planting and care and the restraint of unnecessary billboard ugliness. As a result of such inquiry, correspondence, study and revision, the association has now put forward model enactments governing tree planting and outdoor advertising which it is hoped to have many states adopt and adopt within the coming year. These enactments are not claimed to be ideal, but they are expected to stand in the courts. As has been wisely said, "The banner of reform should not be so far in advance that the procession cannot see it." A law to effect any good and so drawn as to be too far in advance of current judicial construction is worse than no law at all.

Just here there arises a feeling of satisfaction at the definite restraint and practicability of some of this constructive work of the association. Our conservatism does not always please some of our good mem-

bers whose splendid idealism takes them beyond the horizon of a slowly following support, and who do not realize that all true advance is made by keeping just in front of present-day public knowledge and sentiment. The magical mango tree of the Indian juggler springs up in an hour, and vanishes in somewhat less time, while the slow-sprouting acorn grows into the lusty sapling and the towering oak, and continues for ages its steady and sturdy increase in vigor.

Looking backward through the five years that have elapsed since the American Civic Association was formed, I can now realize better the gradual but progressively increasing rise of civic interest to the point of enthusiasm throughout America. It is distinctly an awakening, not a revival, for that which did not previously exist could hardly be revived. We of the administration of the association have had occasion frequently to feel thankful that the simple efficiency of our organization, in which red tape has no part, has enabled us to respond immediately to many calls coming in consequence of this awakening.

The rapid increase in interest, and consequently in acquired knowledge, is completely reflected in the changing character of the publications we have issued to our members during these five years. Compared with those in existence and taken over from the organizations constituting the American Civic Association, it is seen that our bulletins and pamphlets have evolved into definite and authoritative documents, free from hysteria or generalization, and treating comprehensively and with suggestive detail the subjects discussed. Our bulletin on "Play and Playgrounds," for instance, at once became a classic on the subject, and has had the fortune not only to require a second edition to supply the demand, but to seem so valuable to the Playground Association of America that that excellent organization has absorbed and republished it bodily, without permission or credit! The bulletins on "Removal of Overhead Wires" and on "Public Comfort Stations," prepared by the City-Making Department, are as completely valuable, while the issues on "The Billboard Nuisance" and on "The Smoke Nuisance" bring those subjects fully up to the present progress. Indeed, all the publications we issue have definite and authoritative character.

The successive clipping-sheets, sent out with current information in carefully paraphrased form, have not only served as progress reports for our members, but have been extensively used by the press, always willing to aid and advance a genuine uplift movement.

In this retrospect I may properly call attention to the fact that it was from our Cleveland convention in 1905 that sprang the action and impulse which have made the falls of Niagara a national concern rather than a state possession. Despised at first, our efforts toward saving for all the world this great scenic beneficence have come to be respected even by those who are in opposition to us. A prominent member of the association represents it on the Landscape Commission appointed by the Secretary of War, under which a notable improvement in the conditions surrounding the manufacturing use of water in the

American gorge at Niagara is now proceeding.

We have had to pay attention to other great scenic possessions, for self-interest ruthlessly destroys natural scenery for private profit. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado is now erected into a national monument, following upon a protest against its desecration by trolley lines, first made, I believe, by this association. Concerning our unavailing efforts for the saving of the White Mountains, it may be said that the people of Speaker Cannon's district in Illinois can speak more effectively than all the nation; but even the Speaker, it is said, can be eventually influenced, though whether that is possible before the forest-covered White Mountains have become bare and eroded cliffs I do not know. We have, so far unavailingly, urged upon the Secretary of the Interior the wrong of giving to San Francisco an essential part of the Yosemite National Park for a water supply.

To describe in just detail the work of those of our fifteen departments which have been efficient would unduly extend this address. Some of these departments have done strong and vital things for the country.

During the life of the association, continual effort has been made to maintain saving co-operation with other organizations having approximate aims. Our close relation with the National Municipal League has enabled us to avoid duplication of effort and inquiry. We have constantly communicated with all uplift organizations, and our relations with the Merchants' Association of New York, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Sierra Club of California, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the American Forestry Association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and with literally hundreds of Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and women's organizations throughout the country, have been close, and have tended toward the general good.

A rather notable instance of fraternal co-operation has occurred within two weeks, in connection with a letter of greeting asked for and transmitted to the annual meeting of the Ontario Horticultural Association, including within its membership sixty-six separate associations in the province of Ontario, each in its own community aided by the provincial government, and charged with the duty of fostering civic uplift. As a consequence, two fraternal delegates from this organization are now with us. I have ventured to propose to the Ontario Horticultural Association, after a study of the situation on the ground, and after meeting with many of these admirable Americans in their own communities, the naming of three on a committee of five or seven to serve as a Canadian committee, which might advance the aims of this association across a border-line, which, so far as improvement impulse and uplift endeavor are concerned, should not exist, and does not bar co-operation and fellowship.

The constant demands or appeals from organizations and from individuals the country over bring me to the association's work of today. Consider for a moment just what the officials do in fostering the association's work as a clearing house of civic information. Here, for instance, is a letter from the Engineers' and Architects' Club of Louisville, Kentucky, desiring to promote a movement for better roads in that state. The librarian of the Rosenberg Library in Galveston, Texas, writes in thankfulness for a publication sent, and proposes that the attention of the Galveston authorities be called to the necessity for a plan which will give that interestingly new community some beauty in addition to considerable efficiency. The engineer of a concern exploiting water powers in Maryland, proving astonishingly to have leanings in the right direction, asks by letter and in person for such guidance as will enable him to develop water power without destroying beauty which he thinks ought to belong to

the city of Baltimore. The chairman of the art committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs asks for suggestions as to the work of that committee, and says, "I must look to you for practical suggestions." A woman who has been for some years resident in Japan and is spending a year of rest in this country, comes to us for details as to how she may prepare for introducing ideas of civic advance into the Flowery Kingdom. We are asked to aid in urging upon the authorities in Denver and upon the voters there, the advantage of sustaining a grouping plan or civic center at the polls. The Board of Trade in Lowell, Massachusetts, wants to know how it may combat the plague of billboards which have suddenly loomed large to its secretary as factors for ugliness in a city now wanting to be beautiful. Mayor Ward, of Birmingham, Alabama, writes of his remarkably successful work in promoting district cleaning-up, and adds, "I thought you would be interested, for you have inspired it all."

These are concrete instances chosen from the mail of a week or two. Throughout the year the same stream of inquiries, from individuals as well as from organizations, marks the demand upon the association, and makes up its all-too-heavy and sometimes ill-done daily work. When it is realized that your president, serving as well as he can in connection with the conduct or the neglect of the business which brings him a livelihood, and in connection with his local park work, has written more than nine hundred communications upon the direct work of the American Civic Association within the past six weeks, most of them informative and constructive in character, it will be seen that the operations of the association are by no means perfunctory or indefinite. The secretary's activities are more than double, for they include also the dealing with memberships, and the sending out of literature. Considerably more than a thousand letters have been written in getting the program for this meeting in order, within the four months of its planning.

The things doing now include constant attention to the campaign against the spread of objectionable billboards; to the regulation and extension of properly guided tree planting; to the promoting of intelligent city planning; to the maintenance of the fight against Niagara desecration, and against the nuisances of overhead wires, smoke, flies and mosquitoes. The great conservative movement is continually fostered, and a dozen other subjects come into the day's work.

Added to these definite things doing, there should be a statement in respect to the scores and hundreds of inquiries as to what to do in the beginning of a civic awakening. No small part of the work of the association in the present day is the guidance of efforts, usually at first fostered by some organization of women, which have for their aim the improvement of conditions in communities large and small. Patiently the same thing is written over and over again; sometimes less patiently is answered the request of a woman (usually not a member) who is about to write an essay on civic improvement, and who asks seven thousand questions, the sum of which means that she wants her paper written for her! It has been the rule of both the active offices of the association to disregard no respectful communication upon any subject, whether from members or not. I cannot avoid just a little mournful philosophizing on the scanty courtesy which asks freely where there is no claim, receives freely without charge, and then fails to acknowledge in any way the help received! In literally hundreds of instances, I have written careful and extended letters, giving definite advice as asked, and often sending without charge valuable documents. Later, clippings coming in (at our expense) indicate that full use has been made of the

communications sent; but without any recognition or recompense for postage or documents. If I had to judge only by my correspondence experience, I would need to conclude that American club-women were notably lacking in common courtesy! But I know that it is thoughtlessness only.

No inconsiderable part of the association's work is in dealing with the Federal and State authorities. During the year many letters pass between the association and the President, the Secretaries of State, War and Interior, while the Forest Service is constantly in communication with us. We have had to do with forty of the Governors of states, and with scores of Congressmen. I may perhaps be permitted the reflection that all these most excellent great men are very human, "just like you and me."

The demand for addresses is continuous, and hard to resist, even though time be all too scant. I have, since the Providence meeting a year ago, delivered forty-nine addresses and lectures, in thirty-six communities, upon improvement topics. As many more have been wanted. One address, made at the request of its president to the Sphinx Club of New York, in February last, upon "The Doom of the Billboard," was peculiar in the violent reply that it provoked from the paid attorney of New York's chief billposter.

Another of the important parts of the work of the day is the inspection of editorial comment as shown by clippings from American newspapers upon subjects in which the association is interested. Few opportunities are lost to reach directly into an opening which may appear in a favorable editorial on tree planting, or on city planning, or on billboard reduction. In a remarkable manner the press of America as a whole has served as an organ of this association, and our wisdom in dealing directly and frankly with it is shown in the hearty co-operation of editors everywhere in the uplift work for which we stand. Interesting exception is noted in the case of certain Niagara newspapers, which find pleasure in calling your president a "meddler," a "humbbug," the "paid agent of the coal trust," and otherwise exhorting him. The billboard periodicals are also quite complimentary, in a Pickwickian way, made more interesting because the editors produce all their facts from their imaginations.

In considering the work of today I can do no better than to quote the broad view of the head of the Ohio section of the Women's Outdoor Art League:

"Marked improvement has governed civic conditions. Every center is raising its head to more uplifting influences. Civic clubs, both for men and women, are the rule, not the exception. Civic consideration is taking root in our public schools; civic pride is increasing, and ugliness is on the wane. I am speaking now of what I have observed rather than generalizing, for civic bread cast upon seemingly indifferent waters is returning many fold."

Among the important activities of today is one in connection with the great conservative movement which took form at the White House Conference of Governors, in May last. The aid of the association was asked and frankly given, in spreading information concerning the project, and our aid was acknowledged as most effective and helpful. At that memorable meeting it was my privilege to make a plea for the preservation of scenery, seemingly overlooked by those who are in the forefront of the movement to stop the waste of forests and soil, of mineral and water. That preservation of scenery, which has so much to do with the happiness and the efficiency of mankind, should go hand in hand with the preservation of the material adjuncts to prosperity, is obvious, and I am assured by the able chairman of the Conservation Commission that concrete attention will be paid to this insistence as the movement takes form. Many members of the association have been

appointed upon state conservation commissions by the Governors of the various states, and it is not at all a matter without interest to say that some twenty-two Governors who participated in the White House Conference have accepted Annual Honorary Membership in this association thankfully, and with letters in many cases showing a notable spirit of interest and endeavor.

The work of the association would be impossible but for its members. Such members as they are, too! Men and women who set their neighbors above themselves, who are ready to work and to sacrifice for their communities and for their country—such are the members of the American Civic Association. Of the type of Gideon's selected band, but ten times as many, they are a hundred times as effective in their unequal fight against the obstacles in the way of true civic progress. I have come to know, through much experience, that the uplift potentiality of any community is in direct proportion to its American Civic Association membership. Are there none? It will take dynamite to awaken the civic sluggishness of that place! Does the city possess a dozen or more members? Be sure that the improvement soil is fertile, and ready to bring forth a hundred fold upon any stirring and seeding.

All too inadequately have I touched upon the work of the association, past and present. May I now be permitted a brief look into the future? If the high promise held out by the first five years of this association's existence is maintained, we can see coming to pass a really more beautiful America, in which all the people have equal opportunity at healthful, uplifting recreation, with surroundings of beauty instead of ugliness. We can look to see civic centers developed into harmony and exercising a benign influence on community development; we can expect to see the park idea increase in efficiency; we can hope for avenues at least partially free from the poles which waste the forests, and altogether free from the billboards which hurt the eye. In that happy time the city of dreadful smoke will have become the city of purest

air, and flies and mosquitoes will be museum curiosities only. The approaches to our cities will be as pleasant then as are now the entrances to our homes, and ugly railroad stations will be but a hateful memory.

But there is much work to do before this halcyon time can come upon us. A dawning recognition of the absolute economic value of public beauty for all must brighten into the clear knowledge that a Christian civilization has no place for the hideous ugliness resulting from man's waste or carelessness.

Let us draw a little closer, in our outlook into the future, and plan for the work of the next year or two. If the American Civic Association could be provided with such support as would remove its officers from the necessity of pledging their personal resources in order to do for all the people work that needs to be done, there could be planned adjuncts to the association which would be of incalculable value. If there could be many supporters of the association so devoted and helpful as the woman who, but a few days ago, in sending a remittance, wrote the words which follow, the way would be easy:

"Who that has any inkling of new thought could criticize that splendid confidence which goes ahead where there is work to do, trusting that in due time the needed funds will be forthcoming? In the same spirit I send you herewith the contribution asked for, though it is just a quarter of my monthly income, the demands on which are many. If you can inspire others to give as much proportionately, I think you will not lack for funds."

With such support we could make our work for the conservation of scenery completely effective. We could organize the campaign against billboards by appeals to the advertisers, themselves often innocent, and offending only through over-solicitation; we could foster the putting of poles and wires underground by actual economic showing of the benefits of such work, and by definite plans for doing it. With adequate resources we could institute research into civic conditions, so that a community

could be promptly supplied with just what it needs of information and suggestion at the time of the awakening of civic impulse. Moreover, with support, we could take the initiative in arousing the civic impulse. We could have able speakers who could go where we cannot now send, to answer the many Macedonian cries.

With its plan of accepting all obtainable aid of other associations, of working directly and without waste, delay or friction, with its peculiar ability to secure authoritative information upon the subjects which tend toward making a more beautiful America; with its widespread and able membership, needing but to be increased; with the heartily favorable attitude of the press—in short, with the general support which has so uniformly met our efforts—we could accomplish vast things for America, given the needed basis of action.

With the financial aid which would be but a very small tax on the American people, infinitesimal in proportion to the good resulting, we could remove Niagara from the realm of uncertainty and seal that wonder of God as a scenic possession of all the world, through a ratified treaty. To do this no great work is needed in the United States, but much awakening is required in Canada. It is a work to which this association stands committed, but which the resources at the disposal of its officers do not adequately support.

Let me be fully understood. I take this look into the future with faith and courage, and in the belief that notwithstanding the temporary checks and the incidental discouragements which beset us, support will come to carry on the work which has been so fruitful thus far, and in the glorious and beneficial future of which I have a complete belief. "For a Better and More Beautiful America" we stand, and will stand, and that result will surely come about, not suddenly, as did the abolition of human slavery, but gradually, in due course of time. And then Americans will wonder as much in retrospect at the ugliness and waste of today, as they now do at the ignorance of yesterday.

RESULTS OF CITY CONTROL OF SHADE TREES

While the idea of the municipal control of shade trees is not new, it is only during the last decade that the benefits derived from such a system have become generally recognized. The state of New Jersey has been the pioneer state of the union in the successful application of the system of the public control of shade trees and at this time the plan is no longer an experiment. We are now able to show results. In the state of New Jersey more than a dozen cities have now established Shade Tree Commissions. Among these are: Newark, Passaic, East Orange, South Orange, East Rutherford, Camden, Jersey City, Morristown, Plainfield, Roselle, and Perth Amboy. The state of Pennsylvania last year passed a law drawn after the New Jersey statute, providing for the establishing of Shade Tree Commissions in municipalities. During the last few years our Commission has received scores of letters from cities all over the country, asking for information regarding our organization and methods of work. At the very writing of this paper, letters have been received from people in Arlington, Rutherford, and Ridgewood in the state of New Jersey, Fort Worth, Texas; Chicago, Ill., and Spokane, Wash., stating that systematic work in the planting and care of trees is about to be taken up. The correspondents wanted some suggestions that would help them in their own work. These things show that the matter of the handling of street trees is one of the most important municipal problems of today, and concerns every city in the United States.

It will not be necessary to enter into a discussion of the importance of having the streets of our cities well shaded with hand-

*From paper by William Solotaroff, Supt.
Shade Tree Commission of East
Orange, N. J., at Pittsburg
Convention of American
Civic Association.*

some trees. In the extermination of insects in a city it is absolutely necessary that all the infested trees be treated in order to obtain effective results. It is impossible to have concerted action on the part of thousands of people of a community in the treatment of infested trees at the same time. Insect fighting requires persistence and a knowledge of what to do at the proper time to obtain results. There is a period in the life history of every one of our tree pests when it may be most easily destroyed. This stage is not always at the time when the most injury is apparent or when the average citizen wakes up to the necessity of doing something. The life history of the pests must be known in order that treatment may be given at the right time. Besides to spray trees of considerable size requires an apparatus which the average citizen cannot be expected to have.

The inadequacy of the plan of leaving street trees to the control of individuals is becoming generally apparent and a great many citizens are striving to inaugurate a system which will place the street trees under the control of one official, or a commission or other organization. Among the cities of this country which offer good examples of successful results of the municipal control of street trees are Washington, where for more than a quarter of a century the street trees have been under public control.

The charter of Greater New York placed the planting and care of shade trees in the hands of the park departments. Other cities have city foresters or committees of members of the common councils to look after the trees.

The best solution by far of the problem of the planting and care of shade trees is provided by a law of the State of New Jersey of 1893 and a law of the State of Pennsylvania of 1907. These acts provide for the establishing of commissioners to take charge of the planting and care of shade trees on the highways or the municipalities of the respective states. These commissions are composed of three members appointed for terms of three, four and five years and serve without pay. It is optional with the governing body of any city whether these acts shall have effect there. When by resolution of the city council it is decided that the law shall become operative in a city, then from that time all matters pertaining to shade trees are placed in the hands of the respective commissions. All work is carried on in a systematic way and trees are planted, pruned, sprayed and removed under direction of the commissioners. As practically operated the commissioners serve as an organization and they employ a professional forester who has charge of the executive work. Wherein these commissions differ from other similar bodies is that they have the power of initiative in the matter of planting; they decide that a certain street is to be planted and determine on the species of tree. An advertisement of the intention to plant is inserted for two weeks in any public newspaper and all persons interested in the improvement are given an opportunity to be heard. After the work

is done the Commissioners meet and certify a list to the Receiver of Taxes, on which are given the names of the owners in front of whose property trees were set out and the cost of the work. These assessments are entered by the Receiver of Taxes on the annual tax bill and are paid the same as any other legal lien. The cost of pruning, spraying, removing dead trees and repairing old ones is provided for by a general appropriation.

Amendments of the years of 1905 and 1906 to the New Jersey act of 1903, give the Shade Tree Commissions the power to pass, enact, alter and amend and repeal ordinances relating to the planting, protection, regulation and control of shade trees and to prescribe fines and penalties for the violation thereof. These amendments also provide that the parks in cities having Shade Tree Commissions shall be placed under their control. These provisions are also embodied in the Pennsylvania act of 1907. The Shade Tree Commissions of East Orange and Newark have passed ordinances relating to trees and these are being enforced in the two cities. These ordinances among other things provide that no person shall without the written permit of the Shade Tree Commission, cut, prune, break, climb, injure or remove any living tree on a public highway; or cut, disturb or interfere in any way with the roots of any tree. No tree can be planted on a public highway unless such tree has been approved, the place where it is to be planted designated by the Shade Tree Commission, and a permit granted therefor. The ordinances prohibit the tying of animals to trees and provide that in the erection or repair of any building the owner thereof shall place such guards around all nearby trees on the public highway as shall prevent injury to them. They also provide that no person shall without written permission attach any electric wire, insulator or any device for the holding of an electric wire to any tree growing on any highway, and that every person or corporation having wires charged with electricity running through a public highway shall on proper notice temporarily remove such wires when it shall be necessary to prune or remove any trees. A penalty is imposed for the violation of any section of the ordinances.

These ordinances have been extremely efficient in securing the protection of shade trees. They do away entirely with the abuses of public utilities corporations who in the past have so ruthlessly mutilated and destroyed trees along highways for the passage of overhead wires. In fact some of the important work of a Shade Tree Commission having the necessary authority by law, is to protect the trees already existing in a city.

It becomes apparent to anyone who is engaged in tree work that there exists an intense love for trees in every man, woman and child. That love, however, is not always accompanied by a knowledge of what species of trees are best suited for planting, how to plant these trees and to care for them. A review of the work done in cities of the State of New Jersey will show that no such good results could possibly have been accomplished by individual planting and care of trees. In the cities of our state where the best results have been attained since their trees have been placed in the hands of commissioners are East Orange and Newark.

The Commission in our city began active work in the spring of 1904. Since that time about 2,700 trees have been planted. The species used were the Norway maple, the sugar maple, the red maple, the European linden, the American linden, the pin oak, the red oak, the Oriental plane, the ginkgo, and the ash. Only one species of tree was planted on a street. These were set at uniform distances apart averaging about 38 feet, and all trees were supplied with wire guards. The advantages of such a system of planting can be readily seen. In selecting the proper species of tree for street use, hardy trees are taken, of symmetrical shape, of well-filled head, neither too open nor too compact. By placing the trees at proper

distances apart on the street, each tree is allowed to develop its characteristic beauty and when mature there is sufficient space between the outstretching limbs for the admission of light and free circulation of air. Streets that have become famous for their beautiful shade trees both in this country and abroad are planted with one species of tree. This plan is followed in Washington where some of its most notable streets are East Capitol street, planted with American elms, Indiana avenue, planted with Oriental planes, Massachusetts avenue, planted with American lindens, and other streets. I have a number of slides made from my own photographs which will help me to illustrate some of the points in the planting and care of trees.

Setting out one species of tree on a street can be done only when one man or one body lays out the street as a unit and selects a tree that is best adapted for the width of the street, the conditions of the soil and the nearness of the houses to the street line. By placing guards around all trees when they are set out, all injury from horse bites is prevented. Such a system has been followed in East Orange in N. 18th street, planted with Norway maples; Norwood street, planted with Oriental planes. These streets show in the most characteristic way, what can be accomplished by municipal authorities when they have the control of street trees. Both of these streets are such as are typical of any of the recently developed suburban towns. The houses are rather close together, there is not much of a front lawn; but the uniformly planted trees relieve the perspective of the street.

The first cost of planting shade trees is very small compared with the other assessments for street improvements. It costs the abutting property owners on the average about \$3.85 per running foot for the macadamizing of a street having a thirty foot roadway, for the guttering, curbing and laying of a four foot sidewalk. The distance at which street trees are set is about forty feet. Last year the assessments of the Shade Tree Commission of East Orange for furnishing and properly planting a tree, staking it and supplying it with a wire guard were \$3.75 per tree. This makes the tree assessment less than two and one-half per cent of the cost of the improvement of the roadway proper. While the use of the road will cause it to deteriorate and it will need repairs, the trees when properly cared for will thrive and grow. Their first cost of setting out will become insignificant compared with their increased value a number of years after planting.

The choice of the proper species of tree becomes an important factor in contributing to the beauty of the street. Ordinarily when a man goes to a nursery to buy a tree he says, "I want a tree that will grow rapidly and give immediate shade." The result is that the nurseryman will give him a Carolina poplar or white maple, which are the most undesirable shade trees for street use. Their planting is usually prohibited in cities having Shade Tree Commissions. The Carolina poplar grows very rapidly, in fact, in a short time it becomes too large for the average street. As a result it is repeatedly cut back in order to force it to assume a medium size head. The planter tries to counteract, shortly after planting, the very characteristic which recommended its first choice as a shade tree. The result is an abnormal tree with a thick trunk and a small head. When this pruning continues with a great degree of severity the poplar becomes ugly and repulsive. The roots of the poplar are also an undesirable feature; for the fine rootlets fill up sewer pipes and stop the flow of water and the larger roots lift up flags and put the curbing out of line.

In the matter of the choice of trees there is a popular notion that oaks grow slowly and for that reason these trees are not planted. People will say that it takes a life time for an oak to reach any considerable size. Such an idea is easy to overcome by showing what oaks will do when properly planted and cared for. Some of

the finest streets in the City of Washington are planted with oaks, notably Pennsylvania avenue, planted with pin oaks, and Twelfth street, planted with pin oaks four years ago and they have grown in many cases even more rapidly than the other species with the exception of the Oriental plane.

There are about seventy miles of streets in East Orange. The trees on about 40 miles of these streets were pruned under the direction of the Shade Tree Commission since its organization. In this work, too, the street was treated as a unit. All trees were pruned to a uniform height, a height that would permit the unimpeded passage of vehicles and would allow all street lights to be seen at night.

Few things are more important in the care of trees than proper pruning. The cut should be made close to and even with the trunk. When pruning is properly done the scar will heal. When short stumps are left they dry and rot, prevent the wound from healing and carry decay into the tree.

A matter that is neglected when trees are left to the individual to look after is the placing of guards around them. Of all mechanical injuries to shade trees those by horses are most fatal. On any street having trees may be found scores of examples of trees which had been barked by horses. The annual layers of wood fail to cover up the portion where the bark had been stripped. The exposed wood dries, checks moisture, causes it to rot and the decay is soon carried to the heart of the tree. Newly planted trees in East Orange are provided with uniform wire guards and the trees are staked to keep them upright until the roots take firm hold of the ground.

The preservation of existing old trees is even of greater importance than setting out new ones. The lack of care of trees in the matter of placing guards around them, the leaving of short stumps in pruning and other neglects cause mutilations of the trunk and stems of trees that need attention. Tree surgery therefore forms one of the important divisions of the care of trees. Cavities in trees, no matter how caused, are thoroughly cleaned of all decayed wood, painted with tar and filled with cement. It is a process very much similar to that of filling a tooth. Small cavities are filled with the usual cement mixture of one part of Portland cement to two parts of sand. In the case of larger cavities, bricks and stones are used to retain the concrete and the result is that a strong masonry column is erected within the hollow tree and is thus strengthened. The filling follows the contour of the tree; but the cement is not filled flush with the outside bark of the tree but is filled up to the line separating the bark from the first layer of wood, so that the new growth of wood will form a callous around the border of the filled cavity and in time the bark will roll over the cement and cover it entirely, leaving no trace of the cement exposed.

The most important work by far in the care of trees is the extermination of the insect pests that annually threaten to injure and destroy our trees. From the time the leaves put forth their foliage in the spring until the fall there is the cry from all parts of the country: "Can't something be done to save our trees?" The annual destruction of trees by insects is enormous. If they are not entirely killed they are defoliated by caterpillars and lose their usefulness for a season. During the four years that the Shade Tree Commission of East Orange has been organized the following pests have been successfully controlled: The Tussock moth, attacking the American elm, the American linden, the white maple and the horse-chestnut; the cottony maple scale, attacking the white maple; the woolly maple scale, attacking the sugar maple, and other insects. As far as possible, the idea borne in mind was to fight the insects before they developed and hence damage was done. The Shade Tree Commission has a power sprayer by means of which the tallest trees can be sprayed.



GROVE CEMETERY, NAUGATUCK, CONNECTICUT

Grove Cemetery, Naugatuck, Conn., is worthy of study as an example of a small cemetery in a small city that is well managed on modern lines. It was opened in 1888 as a tract of twenty acres, and now includes 56 acres, with a total of 731 interments.

The grounds are only a few minutes' walk from the center of the town, and yet far enough removed to insure freedom from the noise and bustle of a busy community, and accessible by road, from both the easterly and westerly sides. The scenery includes hills and vales, through which have been constructed winding drives, making all parts of the grounds accessible, well wooded with a goodly assortment of native trees, among which are the oak, chestnut, maple, hickory, pine and cedar and from which the names of the different plots have been chosen. A pretty little stream winds through the ravine. It is a beautiful nook, wisely and well chosen, and made still more beautiful by the addition of the substantial and handsome chapel, and other structures.

There is an endowment fund amounting to \$20,810, the income from which is used for the cutting of grass and keeping the plots in good order, and for the general care and maintenance of the grounds. The nucleus of this fund was a bequest of \$10,000, left by the late Bronson B. Tuttle, the balance having been raised by subscription made by the lot owners. The income is of great assistance in keeping the cemetery grounds in excellent condition, but as the grounds are extended and new sections developed and beautified, use will be found for a larger sum, which it is hoped will be provided, either by gift or bequest.

By an amendment to its charter, this association was given authority to assume the care and management of the Hillside and Ancient Cemeteries in the easterly part of the Borough, and also of the Gunntown Cemetery in the western part.

An endowment fund amounting to \$13,941.53 has been provided for the care and maintenance of the first named, and

one of \$1,500 for the Gunntown Cemetery.

The affairs of the cemetery are under the control of an incorporated association and managed by seven trustees, lot holders, and elected by the lot holders. The trustees select one of their number to be president, and also appoint a treasurer and secretary, and such other officers or agents as they may see fit.

The capital stock of the corporation is six thousand dollars, divided into two hundred and forty shares of twenty-five dollars each.

The officers of the corporation are: Howard B. Tuttle, president; Arthur H. Dayton, treasurer; Fremont W. Tolles, secretary and superintendent.

Following are some extracts from the rules:

The proprietors of lots may erect any proper stones or monuments thereon, having first the consent of the trustees, except that no monument more than twenty inches long or twenty-four inches high shall be placed in any single grave lot.



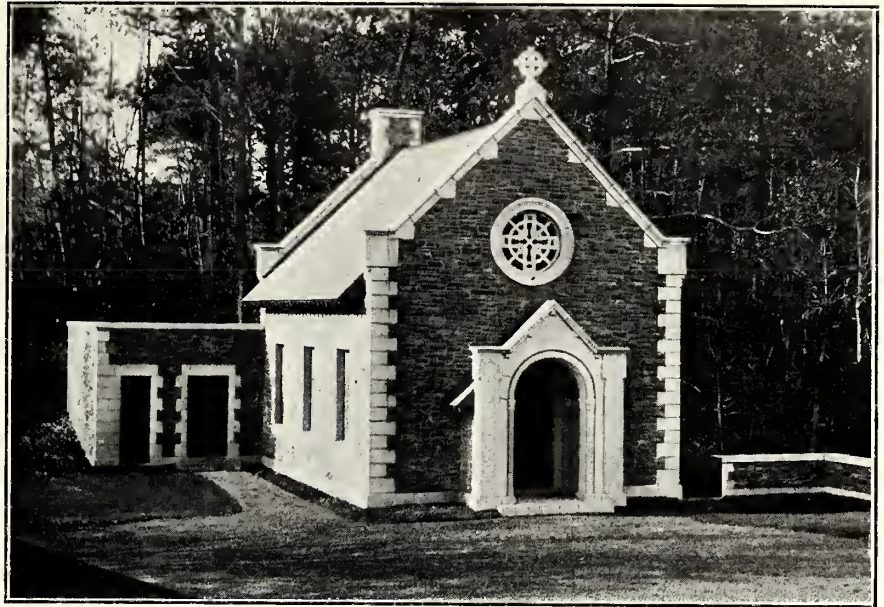
EASTERN ENTRANCE TO GROVE CEMETERY, NAUGATUCK, CONN.

Trees, shrubs or plants may be cultivated, but no tree or shrub shall be removed without consent of the trustees.

If any monument, vault, tomb, effigy, railing or structure whatsoever, or any inscription placed in or upon any lot which shall be deemed by the trustees, for the time being, to be offensive or improper, the trustees may, and it shall be their duty to enter upon said lot and remove the said offensive or improper object or objects. Provided, however, the said structure, object or improvement shall have been made with the consent of the trustees for the time being, it shall not be thereafter removed without the consent of the owners.

In the erection of monuments or structures, or improvements, a place will be designated by the superintendent for the deposit of stones, bricks, or other materials, which shall not remain longer on the ground than shall be actually necessary for the construction; and in moving materials for monuments, tombs and other improvements to lots situated back from avenues, the intervening lots must not be trespassed upon. The paths are to be used in all cases unless special permission be obtained. Rubbish accumulating on or about a lot from any cause, must be immediately removed and taken to such places of deposit as are provided and designated.

If any trees or shrubs situated in any lot shall by means of their roots or branches become detrimental to the adjacent lots or avenues, or unsightly or inconvenient to passers, it shall be the



TUTTLE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, GROVE CEMETERY, NAUGATUCK, CONN.

duty of the trustees, and they shall have the right to enter said lot and remove them, or such parts as they shall determine to be detrimental, unsightly or inconvenient.

It shall be the duty of proprietors of lots to place and keep in repair permanent land marks of the boundaries of their respective lots, which are to be of granite stone, six inches square at the top, squared and cut, and when set not to be above the surface of the ground, and to a sufficient depth to prevent moving by frost, or such other marks as may be adopted.

CONCRETE MAUSOLEUMS

A number of instances have been reported in recent numbers of *PARK AND CEMETERY* where concrete mausoleums for permanent interment are planned, and we have the following communication on the subject from W. N. Rudd, of Mt. Greenwood Cemetery, Chicago.

"As to permitting the erection of mausoleums made of concrete or cement blocks, I would say no and again no. The question of their durability for this purpose has never been demonstrated,

even when made from the best of materials and with the greatest care, and we all know if the cement is not up to grade, the sand is not right, or the mixing and work is carelessly done, concrete will not stand. I think also that it has been conclusively shown that any structure of this class, to stand through long periods of time, must be made from massive blocks with great depth of bed."

"For this climate here, I would not permit a mausoleum to be erected of anything but a standard variety of granite, and after the most rigid scrutiny of the plans and specifications."



ODD FELLOWS' PLOT, GROVE CEMETERY, NAUGATUCK, CONN.

? I WANT TO KNOW ?

Here are some questions in which most cemetery superintendents are interested. They have been asked by members of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents and replies are cordially invited from any of our readers. Please write on one side of sheet.

1. Do any cemeteries prohibit placing flowers in the public receiving vault during the winter?—J. W. K.

2. What provision is usually made on sections to take care of the snow water resulting from a sudden thaw?—J. R.

3. How can we educate lot owners to provide perpetual care in a cemetery consecrated fifty years ago?—F. S. N.

4. What is the best way to mark lots and graves so that strangers can find them without assistance?—H. B.

5. Will those using bells or telephones for communicating with their employes on the grounds please describe their systems?—W. H. F.

Hardy Cemetery Border Plants

In answer to the question of a cemetery superintendent as to what low, hardy plants make a good border for small shrubbery and planting beds for a cemetery in New England, John W. Duncan, assistant superintendent of parks at Boston, writes as follows:

"I presume it is intended that the term hardy plants means in this case hardy herbaceous plants. There is no better place for this class of plants than bordering shrubbery, and very beautiful effects may be made with them. It is well to bring the shrubbery down, as it were, from the tall growing kinds at the back to the dwarf sorts in front, and in fact most beautiful natural effects can be made by occasionally bringing the shrubbery to the edge of the border or bed by using such dwarf shrubs as *Zanthorhiza apiifolia*, *Clethra alnifolia*. This for good effects should be cut down to within a few inches of the ground every year; *Amorpha canescens*, *Spiraea Bumaldi* and Anthony Waterer, *Hydrangea radiata* and *nivea*, *Berberis canadensis*, *Cydonia Japonica pygmaea*, *Pachysandra terminalis*, *Rosa blanda*, *Arkansana rugosa* and *lucida*.

There is a wealth of these single native roses that make most beautiful effects, both in flowers and in fruit.

Now to return to the dwarfier growing herbaceous plants, the list is great and varied, and I will only attempt to give a few of the most effective sorts. *Funkia subcordata grandiflora*, I con-

sider one of the leaders, with its beautiful white flowers and fine effective foliage. There are other funkias, too, which are valuable, among them *Coerulea* and *Japonica*.

The German Irises are valuable plants for this purpose, and their variety is large and varied. The *Achilleas* are good, especially *millefolium roseum* and *ptarmica florepleno* the Pearl. Some of the *campanulas* come in good for this purpose, among them *carpatica* and *carpatica alba*.

Clematis Davidiana is a beautiful plant for this purpose, with pale blue flowers in late summer, and another fine *clematis* is the variety *recta*, with masses of white flowers. *Lychnis biscaria splendens* and *Lychnis flosculi* are both grand early flowering plants. Some of the *Oenotheras* like *Youngi* or *fruticosa major* are worthy of a place. The *Hemerocalis* or day lilies, are splendid for this purpose. *Flava*, *Kwanso*, *Middendorffiana* and *Dumortierii*, are all good varieties. Some of the dwarf growing Hybrid *Phloxes* are good, such varieties as *Miss Lingard*, *Coquelicot*, *Le Siecle*, *William Robinson* and *Independence*. Some of the *Spiraeas* might be used to advantage, such as *Aruncus*, *astilboides*, *lobata* and *palmata*. The hardy *salvias* are good, and then some of the *Veronicas*, the best one is *Longifolia subsessilis*.

There are many other plants that might be used advantageously, the variety of which might best be found out from a season's careful study in some nursery where herbaceous plants are grown.

Taxation of Cemeteries

The question of the taxation of cemeteries is discussed at length and numerous decisions cited in *Mortuary Law* by Sidney Perley, published by George B. Reed, law publisher, Boston, 1896, and in *Law as to Cemeteries*, etc., in the state of New York, by John Power, published by W. C. Little & Co., Albany N. Y.

Under common law, cemetery associations are subject to taxation, but probably every charter granted contains an exemption clause, and in recent years the general law of nearly every state in the Union exempts cemetery property from taxation. "The reason of this exemption is not the financial benefit to cemetery associations, but the preservation of burial places for the use to

which they are appropriated, and to secure their perpetuity as resting places of the dead, and thus guard against their desecration, which would result if the property were liable to be sold for taxes." The leading cases are *The Proprietors of the Cemetery of Mt. Auburn vs. Mayor, etc., of Cambridge et al.*, 150 Mass. 12 (1889), in which sewer tax was set aside as illegal. *Buffalo City Cemetery vs. Buffalo*, 46 N. Y., 506.

The number of cases quoted in the briefs would make a too extensive document for publication in your paper, but I can have a typewritten copy sent to anyone specially interested.

Cambridge, Mass. J. C. SCORGIE.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

Any person interested in cemetery matters and who follows the current literature on the subject must have been impressed with the lack of originality and imagination shown by persons naming new cemeteries. It seems almost an unwritten law that the word "mount," or "wood," or "lawn," or "hill" must form a part of the name of a new cemetery. Must this state of affairs continue, and must we keep on duplicating and re-duplicating, and so on to infinity the names of a few prominent cemeteries in the country?

For instance, under the heading of "New Cemeteries and Improvements," in the last issue of *PARK AND CEMETERY*, we find that the name *Woodlawn* appears twice, the name *Oakwood* appears twice, the name *Greenwood* appears four times, and the name *Forest Lawn* appears three times, all as names of cemeteries in widely separated parts of the country.

One is led to wonder how many *Mount Olivets* and *Mount Hopes*, and the various other kinds of *Mounts*, there are in this great country of ours, and how many repeated combinations of the words *lawn*, *ridge*, *hill* and *dale* exist, with the much abused *oak* and *elm*, and how many cemeteries bear the name of *Rose Hill*.

Is this just carelessness, or is it a manifestation of the generally accepted feeling that brains and ability are not needed to establish and operate a cemetery, but that a wheelwright, a plasterer or a country banker has all the information and experience necessary to conduct a modern cemetery, after receiving a few hasty replies from three or four successful cemetery managers in different parts of the country?

Morgan Park, Ill. W. N. RUDD.

P. S.—The writer admits, in order to forestall criticism, that he is in charge of a cemetery named *Mount Greenwood*.

THE BETTER CLASS OF CEMETERY MONUMENTS



KIMBALL MEMORIAL, CHICAGO.
McKim, Mead & White, New York, Archts.

An architectural structure of remarkable grace, beauty, the classic detail that is seldom equaled for purity of design and faultless construction is seen in the W. W. Kimball monument recently erected in memory of the well-known piano manufacturer in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago. It is in the general form of an open colonnade of the Corinthian order of architecture, and was designed by McKim, Mead & White, architects, of New York. The structure is of white

Rutland marble and was executed by The Vermont Marble Company at Proctor, Vt. It is 24-0 x 22-0 in ground plan, and thirty feet high. The six columns, including caps and bases, are twenty feet high. Chas. G. Blake & Co., of Chicago, were the contractors for the work, which is not complete in all its details. A sculptured figure is to be placed on the platform. It will represent an angel holding a tablet, on which will be an inscription. The work was set by Henry Heckelmann, of Chicago.

* * *

The Patrick A. Collins memorial, illustrated here, is an interesting and original combination of Celtic cross, monumental tablet, and portrait bust, and was erected in memory of Boston's late mayor by his wife.

The bronze bust was modeled by Cyrus E. Dallin, the Boston sculptor, who also designed the memorial. The tablet-cross was cut from a single block of Tennessee marble by Frank C. Recchia, and stands on a granite base 7x0-5-0x1-0. The portrait is regarded as a faithful



A MUSICIAN'S MONUMENT, FLEMINGTON, N. J.
Presbrey-Coykendall Co., New York, Contrs.

and characteristic likeness, and it is given a fitting setting in this handsomely carved marble which has been carefully executed.

The monument stands in Holyhood Cemetery, within view of the memorial to the late mayor's friend, John Boyle O'Reilly, and Hugh O'Brien, another mayor of Boston. The inscription reads: "Honorable Patrick A. Collins, who was born on March 12th, 1844, and died September 14th, 1905."

* * *

The Carlton Taylor monument shown in one of our illustrations bears a decoration that is probably unique in the form of a scroll bearing several bars of music, and is a fine piece of granite work throughout. It was erected by Captain A. S. Taylor of the United States Navy in memory of his son, a talented violinist, and the scroll bears a part of the score of the "Evening Star" song from Tannhauser, one of the favorite pieces of the young man. The two ends show elaborately carved wreaths and lyres, and the reverse of the die bears Thomas Campbell's poem, "Hallowed Ground." It stands in Flemington, N. J., and was erected by Presbrey-Coykendall Co. of New York, who cut the work at their Barre plant. The die and the second base are all polished, the bottom base is 10-0x6-6 wide and the height of the monument 7-6.



MAYOR COLLINS MEMORIAL, BOSTON
Cyrus E. Dallin, Sc.

CEMETERY NOTES

NEW CEMETERIES, IMPROVEMENTS and ADDITIONS

One of our illustrations shows the new entrance to Oakwood cemetery, Sharon, Pa. It is a simple arrangement of massive stone posts, bearing heavy iron gates. The stone work was executed by McIntyre & Sons, and the gates were furnished by the Van Dorn Iron Works of Cleveland, O.

Perry B. Traux, organizer and promoter of the much advertised Woodlawn Mausoleum Association, of Columbus, O., which was to erect a huge mausoleum of concrete for permanent interment to contain 740 crypts, has suddenly left for the west, taking with him \$1,000 that had been paid in by some trusting purchasers of space. It now develops that the land which he had reported as purchased, he had merely secured an option on, and the contract which he reported as let for the erection of the structure, had not been let. The other promoters announce that they will continue the scheme. The National Mausoleum Co., of Shelby, O., which, as has been noted in these pages, has contracted to erect similar structures in Toledo, Decatur, Ind., Springfield, Ill., and Buffalo. Mt. Hope Cemetery, Galesburg, Ill., is also considering the erection of one by this company, as is also Paris, Ill. The one at Galesburg is planned to have from 500 to 700 crypts. Rose-land Park Cemetery, Detroit, has had plans prepared by Architect Louis Kamper for one of these structures, to cost \$25,000, to contain 500 crypts, and the Cleveland Mausoleum Co., of

Cleveland, O., has been incorporated to build one in that city to have 250 catacombs. The incorporators are L. L. McCallum, Winfred L. Hodsoll, Albert E. Green, Joseph Hidy and H. E. Gage. The American Mausoleum Co., of Indianapolis, has also been incorporated to build these concrete, brick and marble mausoleums for permanent interment, and has contracted to erect one in Waterloo, Ia. This company is incorporated at \$25,000 to do a general construction business. The incorporators are: Edward N. McClevey, John C. Murray, Willis C. Nusbaum, Harry Cooler and Walter R. Brewer.

Richard Respass, a Baltimore undertaker, has opened a new cemetery of 150 acres near that city and proposes to dispose of lots by an issue of trading stamps, which will be given out in certain stores where clothing and family supplies are sold.

Superintendent Leroy Christie, of Ottumwa Cemetery, Ottumwa, Ia., has modernized his records on a very thorough system devised by himself, and supplements this by keeping a scrap book of newspaper clippings about people who are interred in the cemetery in case of need for information in future years. The new section of this cemetery is to be improved on the complete lawn plan, with no grave mounds, and markers level with the ground.

A commission of the city of Norfolk, Va., is considering sites for the

establishment of a colored cemetery. Abbott Morris and W. J. Simmons are members of the commission.

The Swigart Cemetery has been incorporated at New Salem, Ill., by Chas. A. Hooper, G. W. Crump and George P. Harper.

Work has begun on the improvement of the new Independence Burial Park at Independence, Mo., which it is proposed to make modern in every respect. Ezra Downs, of St. Joseph, Mo., is president, and Miss Nora Peterson, secretary.

Fairview Cemetery, Carthage, N. Y., has recently erected a new iron fence and entrance gate and made other substantial improvements.

The Vicksburg City Cemetery Preservation Association of Vicksburg, Miss., has been incorporated to improve and care for the city cemetery. Some of the incorporators are: Mrs. H. C. McCabe, Mrs. Austin Seay, Mrs. Balfour Klein and others.

The New Forest Lawn Cemetery, Norfolk, Va., has begun business as a modern lawn cemetery. It contains 156 acres, of which ninety have been cleared and twenty laid out for lot sales.

The Shannon Cemetery Association of Shannon, Ill., has been incorporated by Amos Yordy, F. C. Henze and Henry Vietmeier.

The Macdoel Cemetery Association has been organized at Macdoel, Cal., to operate a ten-acre cemetery. R. E. Swigart is president and M. D. Early, secretary.

The Proctor Cemetery Association, Proctor, Vt., has been bequeathed \$5,000 by the late Senator Proctor.

The Cemetery Board of Grand Rapids, Mich., on the advice of Eugene Goebel, superintendent of parks and cemeteries, has decided to pass a rule requiring all foundations to be built by the cemetery instead of by the monument dealers as formerly.

Danforth J. Abrams, of Chicago, will present a memorial gateway to Evergreen Cemetery, Fonda, N. Y., and the contract for the work has been let to Hunter & Son, of Gloversville, N. Y.

It is planned to make an addition providing about 1,000 lots to Rose Hill Cemetery, Macon, Ga.

A new addition to Fairview Cemetery, Colorado City, Colo., will soon be opened.

Fairlawn Cemetery, Chickasha, Oklahoma, has been opened and a chapel is being erected and other improvements made.



ENTRANCE TO OAKWOOD CEMETERY, SHARON, PA.

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 Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Canadian Florist, The (C. F.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Canadian Municipal Journal (C. M. J.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 City Hall, The (C. H.), \$2.00 year; 20c copy.
 Conservation (Cons.), \$1.00 year; 10c copy.
 Country Life in America (C. L. A.), \$3.00 year; single copy, 25c.
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 Gardener's Chronicle of America (G. C. A.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
 Gartenkunst, die (German), G. K., \$4.00 year; 50c copy.
 Good Roads Magazine (G. R. M.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
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 House and Garden (H. G.), \$5.00 year; 50c copy.
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 Minnesota Horticulturist (M. H.), \$1.00 year; single copy, 10c.
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 Revue Horticale (Rev. Hort.) French, \$4.50 year; 50c copy.
 Scientific American (Sci. Am.), \$3.00 year; 10c copy.
 Suburban Life (S. L.), \$3.00 year; 25c copy.
 Woodland and Roadside (W. R.), 50c year; single copy, 10c.

Civic Improvement, Home Grounds

- Civic Improvement, A Study in, by Frederic A. Whiting. Illust. Ohio Arch. & Builder, Nov., '08.
 Dubuque's Awakening, by Chas. Mulford Robinson. Char., 21:461-3, Dec. 19, '08.
 Cedar Rapids Under the Commission Plan, by Chas. D. Hustin. M. E., 36:17-21. Jan., '09.
 Pittsburg Survey, The. Illust. Special Pittsburg Civic Improvement Number. Char., 21:517-638. Jan. 2, '09.

Parks, Cemeteries, Public Grounds

- Bird Fountains, Competitive Designs for. Illust. G. K. (Germany), 10:222-4. Dec., '08.
 Bordeaux-Arsenate of Lead Combination. Fruit Grower, 20:16. Jan., '09.
 Cement, Use of in Roads and Bridges. G. R. M., 10:16-18. Jan., '09.
 City Parks, How to Make Them More Useful. G. K. (German), 10:216-8. Dec., '08.
 City Parks, Two, in Dresden. Illust. G. K., 10:218-20. Dec., '08 (German).
 Connecticut Avenue Bridge, Washington, D. C. Illust. G. R. M., 10:1-3. Jan., '09.
 Concrete Bridge, An Interesting Type of. Illust. G. R. M., 10:9. Jan., '09.

- Dust Preventives, Selection of, by Prevost Hubbard, Asst. Chemist, Office of Public Roads. G. R. M., 9:392-6. Dec., '08.
 Exterminating Codling Moth at One Spraying. Fruit Grower, 20:14. Jan., '09.
 Friedrichsplatz at Mannheim. Illust. G. K. (German), 10:211-16. Dec., '08.
 Improving the Landscape. Illust. Gard., 17:97-8. Dec. 15, '08.
 Insecticide Materials and Their Application. Illust. G. C. A., 8:60-2. Dec., '08.
 New York Bronx Botanical Gardens. Illust. G. C. A., 10:65-8. Dec., '08.
 Park Roads, Preservation of. By Col. C. S. Bromwell, Supt. of Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, D. C. G. R. M., 9:397-8. Dec., '08.
 Public Roads, Ideal Construction of. By Geo. C. Diehl, G. R. M., 10:19-20. Jan., '09.
 Rober Park in Westha. Illust. M. D. G. (German), 23:592-6. Dec. 12, '08.
 Road Construction, New Era of. By J. E. Owen. G. R. M., 9:404-6. Dec., '08.
 Road Management, Modern, By E. P. Hooley. G. R. M., 10:20-1. Jan., '09.
 Rustic Work, Practical Suggestions

- for. By R. Ferris. Illust. G. M., 8:276-8. Jan., '08.
 San Jose Scale, How to Fight. Illust. By E. P. Taylor. Fruit Grower, 20:8-10. Jan., '09.
 Spraying Number of the Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mo. Jan., '09.
 Street Trees, Care and Preservation of. By A. D. Taylor. G. R. M., 9:409-13. Dec., '08.
 Thrips in Greenhouses. By A. C. Beal. G. C. A., 8:57-8.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants

- Chrysanthemums, New. By R. Besser. Illust. M. D. G. (German), 23:607-10. Dec. 19, '08.
 Chestnut Trees, The Passing of. By W. A. Murrell. Illust. S. L., 8:26-7. Jan., '09.
 Climbers, the Best. By P. J. Berckmans. Illust. G. M., 8:273-5. Jan., '09.
 Derricks for Lifting Trees. Illust. N. N., 17:14. Jan., '09.
 English Effects with Hardy Conifers. By Wilhelm Miller. G. M., 8:264-7. Jan., '09.
 Foliage Plants Other than Palms. By H. Clarke. Illust. G. M., 8:268-70. Jan., '09.
 Ferns of the Upper Susquehanna Valley. By G. T. Cleveland. F. B., 16:101-3. Oct., '08.
 Ferns, Rare Forms of. By W. N. Clute. F. B., 16:107-9. Oct., '08.
 Fern Study, Fifteen Years of. By Willard N. Clute. F. B., 15:97-100. Oct., '07.
 Ferns, Tropical, Ecology of. F. B., 15:102-19. Oct., '07.
 Peonies, Notes on Some New. Illust. C. F., 3:207-8. Dec., '08.

PERSONAL

Richard W. Perrott, of Newburgh, N. Y., has been appointed superintendent of the Rural Cemetery in Fishkill village near that city.

The annual carnation display of the Chicago Horticultural Society was held at the Art Institute in that city January 14, and a representative and interesting showing was made. W. N. Rudd, Leonard Kill, and L. Coatesworth were the committee in charge of the exhibit.

The Grand Rapids public library, Grand Rapids, Mich., conducted this winter a very interesting series of lectures on "How the City Spends Your Money," intended to acquaint the citizens with the work of the various departments of the city government. There were eight lectures, the park and cemetery boards, as has already been noted in these pages, being represented respectively by Eugene V. Goebel and W. L. Cukerski.

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The second annual convention of the Minnesota State Roadmakers' Association was held at St. Paul, Minn., December 15 to 17, 1908, and many topics of interest to roadmakers were discussed. George A. Nash is president of the association and J. H. Mullen, secretary.

John R. Gaudin, formerly secretary of Elmwood Cemetery, Birmingham, Ala., is now connected with the Eagle Bakery at Fort Worth, Tex.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

Winter and Spring Florists' catalog from Arthur T. Boddington, 342 W. 14th St., New York.

Flansburgh & Potter Co., Leslie, Mich., price list of Strawberry plants.

Everything for the Garden, 250 page book of Peter Henderson & Co.

Thorburn's Seeds. 1909 catalog of J. M. Thorburn & Co., 332 Barclay St., New York.

112-page catalog from German Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb.; contains many interesting things, among them being a currant and gooseberry tree.

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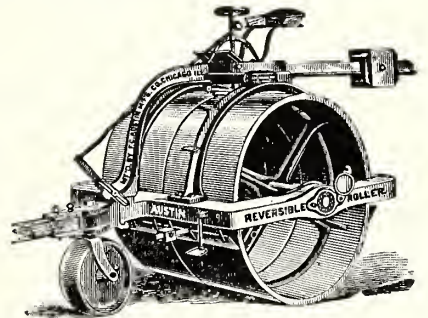
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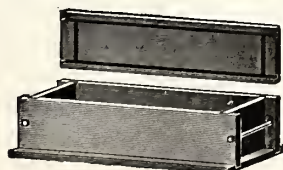
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Circular of Peonies, Irises and Columbines, from C. S. Harrison's nursery, York, Neb.

Illustrated post card advertising Evergreens, from Wm. H. Moon Co., Morrisville, Pa.

Wholesale Trade List of the Eastern Nurseries, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Roses: Wholesale price list of Leedle Floral Co., Springfield, O.

FROM ANNUAL REPORTS

(Continued from page 482)

tells of a remarkable park construction work that has been necessary in creating a system of parks in one of the areas of densest population on the American continent. The acquisition of the land for this system has cost more on the average than in any other park system in America. It embodies an interesting scientific plan to establish water and landscape views in situations either neglected, destroyed or condemned for such purposes two generations previously. The population of Hudson County is 487,991, and the area of the county includes 27,254 acres of land and 11,455 acres of

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water. The park acreage created is 423.6 acres or one acre for every 1,152 people. A separate financial report accompanying this book shows a total expenditure for the five years of \$1,657,472, and an expenditure for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1908; of \$295,037. Daniel W. Langton is landscape architect of the system and Walter G. Muirhead secretary. The offices of the commission are in Jersey City.

The report of Superintendent J. W. Rodgers of the park system of Cincinnati, O., tells of substantial improvements in Eden Park, where the early part of the year was spent in re-surfacing the drives and walks, which were afterward treated with an oil emulsion consisting of the following mixture: 100 gallons Ragland District crude oil; 50 gallons water; 25 pounds soap. The soap and water are boiled vigorously for thirty minutes, when the oil is turned into the mixture, and boiled until the whole has thoroughly coalesced. It is then used as a base, taking ten per cent of the mixture to 500 gallons of water and applying it to the surface of the road with an ordinary sprinkling cart. The entire surface of Eden Park was sown with a special mixture of grass seed, the formula of which is as follows: Five pounds bluegrass; five pounds red top; three pounds perennial rye, and one pound white clover. About 380 palms in variety were added to the green house. The poor are allowed to sleep in Washington Park in the summer and some 7,305 persons took advantage of this privilege in July.

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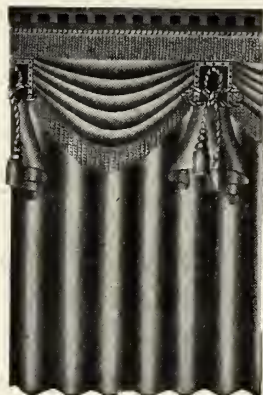
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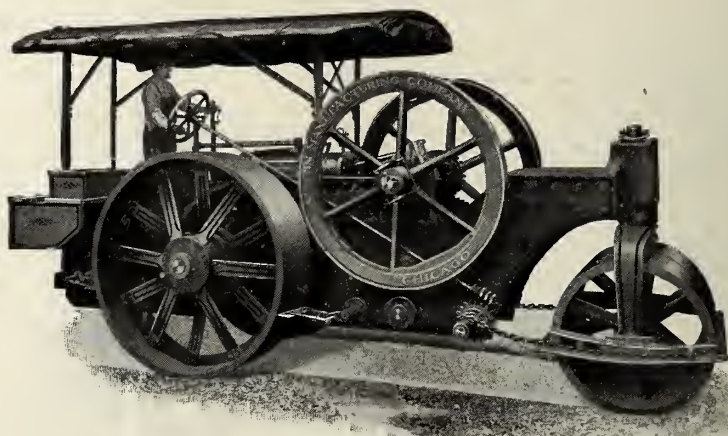
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FEBRUARY, 1909

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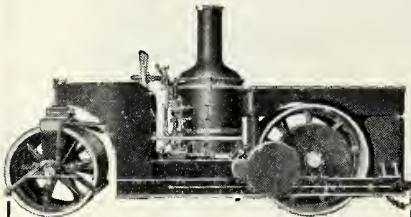
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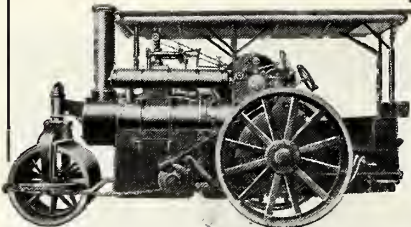
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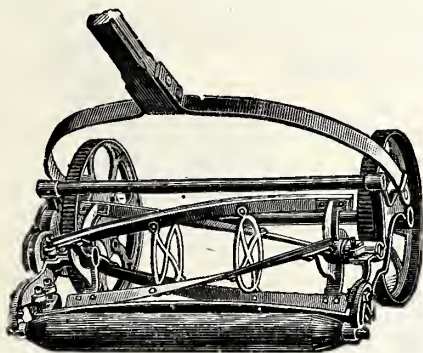
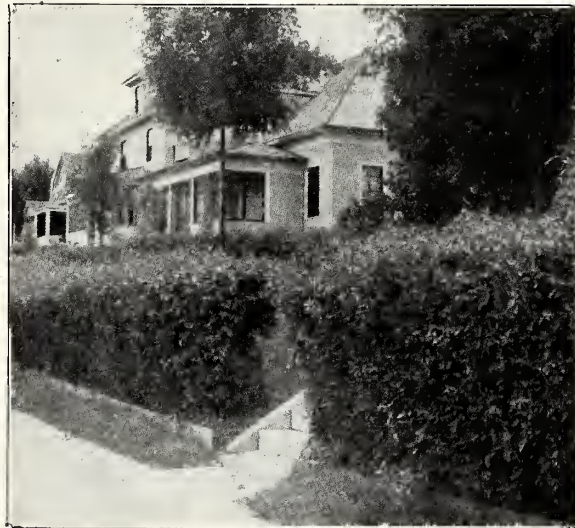
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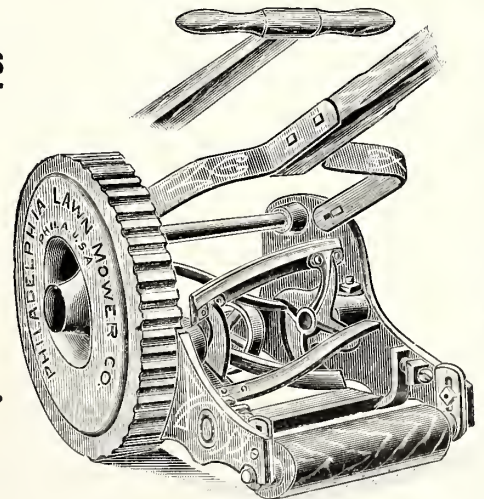
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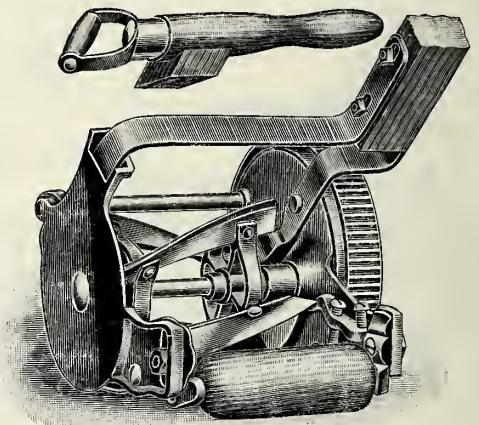
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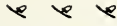
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Vol. XVIII Chicago, February, 1909

No. 12

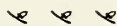
Preservation of Niagara Falls

The Burton Bill, which was the result of the crusade of a year or two ago to preserve Niagara Falls until a permanent treaty between Canada and the United States could be negotiated to compass that object, and which was necessarily only a temporary measure, expires in June next, and effective work is needed, and is imperative, in order that a definite plan may be arranged to insure the permanent preservation of the falls. The American Civic Association urges an immediate appeal by the people to their representatives in Congress insisting upon a re-enactment of the Burton Bill, on a ten-year basis. Larger discretionary power should be given the Secretary of War, and a sufficient appropriation be made for the carrying out of the work of the commission of supervision. No efforts should be spared to secure such government action as will forever preserve the great cataract for the people.



The Lincoln Memorial, Washington

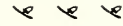
It is perhaps too much to expect, until men of higher caliber and greater common sense are elected to represent the people in Congress, that we shall be able to trust that body to enact legislation without a good strong curb to control the constant effort to get even with something or somebody, which seems to be at the root of much of the evil accomplished or attempted. What on earth was the use of all the expense, and the labor of the best genius of the country to formulate a progressive plan for the development and beautification of Washington, a plan that was endorsed by practically the whole of the American people if some underground interest, personal or corporate, of some later Congress could set it all aside and promote a costly change completely at variance with the accepted project? The latest scheme, for which a bill was before Congress, purposed to purchase land adjacent to the new Union railway station, lay it out and erect thereon a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, for which a commanding and appropriate site was already provided in the commission's plan above referred to. The American Institute of Architects, other organizations, and numbers of prominent men acquainted with the situation strenuously opposed this dubious scheme, and secured the introduction of a joint resolution appropriating \$1,250,000 for a Lincoln Memorial on a site to be selected by a commission, composed chiefly of members of the earlier commission in whom the public has every confidence. For this rescue from political blindness and ignorance, thanks are due to the architects' organization.



Chicago, the Tree City

The tree idea is spreading rapidly. The success which has attended the New Jersey "enabling act," under which municipalities may establish shade tree commissions with power to undertake the planting and care of shade trees on the municipal roads and highways, as exemplified in the cases of Newark and East Orange, has had a very stimulating effect on the proposition throughout the country. Chicago, which has hitherto been lagging, has now taken up the question with her accustomed vim, and a joint session of representatives from some twenty-three organizations, interested in civic improvement, was quite recently held in the Art Institute, resulting in the appointment of a committee of thirty,

the Chicago Tree Commission, to carry forward the work of making Chicago a Tree City. There was a time when she was noted for her beautiful trees, but the forces at work to create a metropolis overlooked the trees; and as time went on destroyed them. A permanent committee has since been formed which will seek both state and municipal powers to establish a city tree department to take charge of the work, and to secure the necessary funds, under some authorized plan to make the culture and care of the city trees a permanent municipal duty. Doubtless state legislation will have to be enacted to provide a public source of revenue for the required purposes. It will mean a great undertaking, for Chicago is away behind many Eastern cities, and its marvellously rapid extension in area only adds to the proportions of the problem.



Rural vs. City Cemeteries

There is a decided trend, largely confined to the East at present, however, toward removing interments from the city cemeteries into the more commodious, attractive and up-to-date cemeteries beyond the bounds of city limits and away from the crowded and busy conditions environing urban burial grounds. Besides the alluring prospects in the modern out-of-town cemetery, there is to be taken into consideration the better and fuller protection afforded the lot owner under the general cemetery laws now controlling these burial places; and certainly, the insecurity of tenure in lots within the old city cemeteries where properly understood, and as illustrated in the history of city development, must naturally exert considerable influence on their lot owners toward making changes, to avoid the possibility of compulsory transfer of lots and interments before such changes are unceremoniously demanded. It should not be a difficult matter to influence this exodus from the old to the new to the ultimate benefit of all concerned, because the new order of things as it pertains to the modern cemetery, such as attractive lots in artistically developed grounds of large areas, complete systems of records to permanently and accurately identify every interment, absolute security of ownership, perpetual care, and the business conducted by men of high business experience and capacity, carries an array of persuasive argument practically irresistible. To transfer the city cemeteries to the park-like suburban grounds, and transform the former into small parks of which the larger cities have all great need, looks worthy of a strong missionary effort.



Proposed Council of Fine Arts

The legislation proposed by President Roosevelt providing that the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury should be known as the Bureau of Arts and Public Buildings, and the architect be given the title of Director, is a good move. The art in architecture displayed in our government buildings throughout the country does not speak well for official competency, as we have before observed; and, moreover, it may be taken for granted that, considering the vast proportion of our country and its varying demands upon artistic genius, no one man is capable of properly caring for it all. It may well be hoped that the Council of Fine Arts, appointed by the President this winter to advise "upon the character, design, site and landscape treatment of all public works of architecture, painting, sculpture, monuments, parks, bridges; to assist in the selection of competitors where work is to be carried out under competition, etc., etc.," will be permitted to act freely and without embarrassment.

PARKS AND PARK WORK

UNIQUE PROBLEMS of HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., PARKS

The Hudson County, N. J., Park Commission has met with some, unique and interesting problems in its work of creating a system of parks in one of the areas of densest population on the American continent. The acquisition of the land for this system has cost more on the average than in any other park system in America. It embodies an interesting scientific plan to establish water and landscape views in situations either neglected, destroyed or condemned for such purposes two generations previously. The population of Hudson County is 487,991, and the area of the county includes 27,254 acres of land and 11,455 acres of water.

The commission has recently issued a report covering the first five years of its history, which shows some remarkable park construction work under way.

While in one sense Hudson County is a municipal unit as a county, and is also divided into other municipal units by the several cities and towns which go to make up the county, yet in another sense Hudson County is only a part of the metropolitan unit of which New York city is the center. There are nowhere else in America such peculiar conditions as rule in the relationship of Hudson County to New York city. The proportion of the very poor and the very rich in the county's population is small. The park problem, therefore, is a unique one, and must be met and solved with but little light from other cities. It was deemed wise to approach it from the people's side and not

from the land side. It is customary to approach the park problem from the land side. A piece of land readily lending itself to park purposes is selected to be made into a park, and a landscape architect is employed to design the park. He makes a plan that will bring out the greatest scenic value of the land and its outlooks, but the highest ideal of a park is to serve the needs of the people.

Hudson County has no open country in its suburbs in the usual acceptance of the term "country," and for that reason, as it increases in population, it cannot spread out like the ordinary city with an open country around it.

The county includes the municipalities of Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, West Hoboken, Town of Union, Kearny, Harrison, North Bergen, Weehawken, West New York, Guttenberg, Secaucus, East Newark.

It has been held by those competent to give an authoritative opinion that the minimum area of park space for the population of any community should be at least one acre for every two hundred persons. Assuming this to be a correct estimate, Hudson County should have at this time more than 2,439 acres of park space, and Jersey City more than 1,242 acres, or more than thirty times its present city park area. Available space cannot be purchased in this county for less than an average of

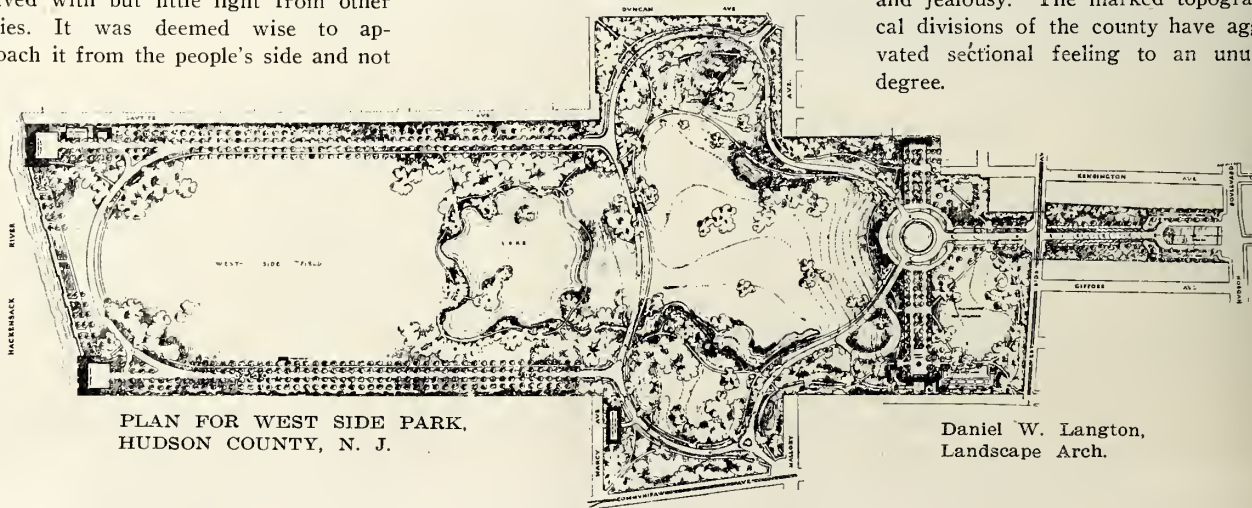
\$3,300 per acre. This, then, in order to give an acre to every 200 persons, would require the expenditure for land alone of over \$8,000,000, which the commission does not advocate.

The plan of the Hudson County system has as its chief feature a series of large parks connected with Hudson Boulevard, a pleasure way of eighteen miles, built in 1904 at a cost of about \$4,000,000. The county has at present no large public parks, with the exception of the sites already selected by the commission. With local parks Jersey City is the most bountifully supplied, with nine public squares, aggregating 39.10 acres.

Bayonne now has two city parks, containing 20 acres, and there are three small squares in Hoboken.

These fifteen public squares, aggregating 68.16 acres, are the only public pleasure spots in Hudson County today outside of the parks acquired by this commission. They offer no rural effects whatever, and are merely city squares, with asphalt paths, grass and trees, yet they are thronged on warm evenings with men, women and children, affording additional evidence of the need of park lands in Hudson County.

Hudson County is made up of a number of distinct local communities, each regarding its public affairs from an independent and isolated point of view, and generally in a spirit of competition and jealousy. The marked topographical divisions of the county have aggravated sectional feeling to an unusual degree.



PLAN FOR WEST SIDE PARK,
HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Daniel W. Langton,
Landscape Arch.



THE ORIGINAL MARSH ON SITE OF WEST SIDE PARK, APRIL, 1905.

At the fourth meeting of the commission, held in 1903, it was decided that the members consult with not less

than three nor more than five civil and landscape engineers and confer with them regarding the best practical plans

for a system of parks. The landscape architects selected for this preliminary work were Daniel W. Langton, Charles



THE SITE OF THE MARSH IN NOVEMBER, 1907.

N. Lowrie and Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., all of New York city. Samuel Parsons, Jr., of the New York City Park System, also appeared before the commission, and discussed the park question from experience had with parks in New York city and elsewhere. Daniel W. Langton, of New York, is the present landscape architect of the commission.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County is required to borrow money by issuing county bonds whenever requisition is made by the commission, provided that the total amount issued shall not exceed one per centum of the ratables taxable for

Harrison, Kearny and East Newark. A further difficulty arises in the number of densely populated and contiguous municipalities, small in area, each desirous of a separate park with which to satisfy local pride. It was apparent from the situation that the already existing Hudson Boulevard was the logical basis of the system, and the commission was advised to consider only those sites which were possible of access from this established and popular thoroughfare.

The first and most important section to be provided with a park was Jersey City, containing 51 per cent of the population and 57 per cent of the ratables

scenery as distinct and unlike ordinary city conditions as is possible in so limited an area. Much attention has been given to the devising of many long vistas and the maintaining and accentuating of such as already exist. Thus, from the plaza region the views of the Hackensack, of Laurel Hill and of the Orange Mountains will be seen over a strong foreground of evergreen foliage. Throughout the length of the Mall, and at many important points elsewhere, frequent vistas and some broad views have been planned.

This informal region beyond the Mall has two large areas of woodland at the north and south ends respectively.



APPROACH TO WEST SIDE PARK, APRIL, 1905.

county purposes. The board has issued bonds on the requisition of the commission to the amount of \$1,940,000.

The landscape architect in his report calls attention to the fact that the marked topographic limitations of Hudson County further complicate the question. The county consists of four separate topographic units; the easterly river front, narrow, densely populated, and of high value because of its commercial availability; the rocky midrib of the Palisades occupied in the main by residences; the low salt marshes of the Passaic and the Hackensack rivers, flooded by high tides; and the island-like area along the easterly bank of the Passaic river, embracing the towns of

of the county. After considering several sites, the properties now known as West Side Park were purchased.

The design of the park, both as regards the grading of surfaces and the treatment of roads, paths, water and other features, may be divided, in a general way, into a formal portion and informal portion, the one grading off into the other. The planting scheme has been worked out in conformity with this treatment.

Throughout the whole park, border plantations of sufficient height and breadth have been supplied to effectually screen out when grown the surrounding buildings and streets, with the expectation of making the inclosed

Some large trees already existed here, and the plantation will thicken and extend them considerably, and will supply shaded groves where the ground is high and the outlook attractive over the inclosed meadow-like tracts.

The first division of the park from Hudson Boulevard to the brow of the hill west of West Side Avenue is treated in a formal manner. The second extends from this point to the low lands at Marcy Avenue projected. It is treated in a naturalistic way. The third extends from this point to the Hackensack river and provides a naturalistic lake and a great grassy field for recreation. Commencing at the Boulevard, the park lands are entered through a

broad plaza by means of double gateways for driveways and paths. This plaza is suggested topographically by the comparatively level hill-top. Its purpose, besides giving a strong dignified introduction, serves to care for any congestion of traffic.

At the westerly end of the plaza, the driveways unite and the paths converge towards the single roadway. The double driveways are made to descend more rapidly than the paths, so that the latter are here several feet higher and each on a platform. The steep hillside down to West Side Avenue offers fine opportunities for good effects with trees and flowers. The driveway and

Park opens out upon a beautiful expanse of rolling landscape, somewhat depressed through the center and treated as a quiet rolling lawn, supported on either side by a wooded knoll. Many vistas lengthwise, crosswise, and diagonally through this section have been worked out with great care. Located in this section is a natural pool and a meandering stream leading to the lake beyond, two wading pools for the small children and an administration building placed where it will be convenient of access from all parts of the park and yet not unduly conspicuous.

The third and last division of the park may be said to begin with the

the country. Ample areas are arranged for baseball, tennis and general sports, and a field house with locker facilities will be located about midway of the field. This playfield on what is now covered by the Hackensack meadows will comprise about sixty-nine acres, exclusive of another smaller tract between Lowland Drive and the Hackensack river. It will be about three times the size of the beautiful green lawn of Central Park, where thousands of Manhattan's children congregate daily. Of the athletic fields of New York City, the largest, which is now the largest in the world, is the forty-acre parade ground adjoining Prospect Park, Brook-



APPROACH TO WEST SIDE PARK, NOVEMBER, 1907.

paths are necessarily depressed for the sake of grade, and the rising ground on either side will lend itself to a very handsome landscape treatment.

At the West Side Avenue entrance ample sidewalks and waiting pavilions will provide for the crowds.

This first or formal portion of the park leads up to and terminates in an important cross axis which forms both a fitting climax to what has gone before and a suitable opening out into the "formal" parts of the park. The treatment here, like that at the Boulevard, was suggested by the topography which gives a second bench or tableland.

The second division of West Side

level meadow land at Marcy Avenue and to extend to the Hackensack river frontage. It is planned to make here a great athletic field with amusement and recreation features and a lake. This lake will be an important factor in the scenery as viewed from other sections of the park. It will be discernible as far back as the plaza at the Hudson Boulevard, and go far towards tying the different parts together.

The athletic field proper will have the distinction of being the largest playground in the world, and it is planned to provide such facilities for outdoor sports as have been found very popular in the newer park systems throughout

lyn, which has twenty baseball diamonds, eleven cricket fields, and space for lawn tennis and other games. The West Side Park playfield will be half as large again as this one.

In the decorative treatment of the several sections of the park the surroundings have been carefully considered. Exotic trees and shrubs have been used only in the formal sections, while native trees and shrubs have been grouped and massed to develop the natural beauties of the informal regions. By means of heavy mass plantations along the northerly and southerly boundaries the city with its busy life is excluded.

An examination of the cost of construction of the parks of the country will disclose a considerable expenditure for top soil or loam. An effort has been made to avoid this expense in West Side Park by means of scientific methods. Over the larger lawns and planting areas was spread a thin covering of stable manure, together with such quantity of top soil as was available from the immediate surroundings. The top soil was of inferior quality and averaged less than three inches in depth as finally distributed. After plowing and harrowing, cow peas and Canada field peas were planted and later plowed under. By this process the soil was impregnated with nitrogen-making bacilli. The resulting lawns, sown with Kentucky and English rye grasses, promise to give good results. The saving by this process may be better understood when it is known that the usual allowance for covering one acre of ground with one foot of top soil is about \$1,500, while the cost of the work at West Side Park was less than \$500 per acre.

Experience has shown that the complicated work involved in the grading and resurfacing, planting and seeding areas for park purposes cannot be done satisfactorily on a unit basis of contract. Actual attempts have been made by other park commissioners to enter into specific contract for this phase of park construction, always with unfortunate results. Profiting by these examples the commission was advised to place the matter in the hands of a reputable contracting firm, the work to be done on what is known as force account or day labor basis.

West Side Park as at present constructed contains 36,500 linear feet of paths; 10,550 linear feet of roads; 58 acres of open lawn and meadow; $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres of water; 22 acres planted area.

West Hudson Park, in the township of Harrison, was the next tract taken. This comprises 40 acres. Aside from its attractive topography, the site is desirable for park purposes because of its accessibility to localities thickly populated by the employees of the several large industrial establishments of Harrison, Kearny and East Newark. This section, aptly termed the "Birmingham of America," is constantly adding to the density of its population by reason of these large factories.

The problem of the development of this park is, in some ways, complicated, though in others simple, in that few alterations are given. The ground, irregular in character, is easily converted

into picturesque natural surroundings. Provision should always be made for open and comparatively level areas for play and recreation, and four playgrounds have been provided.

Beginning at Devon or Fifth Street, there is planned the main road entrance to the park, as a continuation of the axis of Woodland Avenue. This single drive, thirty feet wide, will cross the lake on a bridge of sixty-foot span, and a rise of about ten feet, which, aside from its usefulness as a viaduct, serves as an attractive architectural feature, and provides a point of vantage from which the frequenters of the park may view the animated scene upon the lake. Ascending a flight of steps from Kearny avenue to a large gravelled area, with central shelter, similar to those found in the Parisian parks, and passing eastward, a broad path connects the westerly property with the main park beyond Devon Street. This section has been given a formal treatment.

Intimately connected with this section, and treated in a similar formal manner, is the allied topographic unit contained in the northwesterly corner of the main body of the property. Owing to the steepness of the bank, it is planned to erect a massive masonry retaining wall from which an outlook may be had over all the county to the eastward. At a round-point, in which this main path terminates before descending to the main naturalistic park below, an octagonal gravel space is provided for

the location of benches, and as a gathering place for those who would be likely to use the park for short periods of time. Balancing this octagonal round-point is another of similar character in which a bandstand is planned.

North Hudson Park is the one site selected for the park system that gives full opportunity for the creation of a picturesque natural park and is located at the township of North Bergen at the northern end of the county on top of the Palisades, overlooking the Hudson River and Riverside Drive, New York City, and containing the northern terminus of the Boulevard. This tract contains much natural beauty within its 160.6 acres. No plans for this park have been prepared.

Within the crowded limits of Hoboken the most available site included a portion of the St. George Cricket Club grounds and adjacent properties, containing altogether 7.38 acres. From its size and surroundings its logical design would be mainly a playground, though no plans have yet been prepared for its development. The total park area acquired is 423.6 acres, one acre for every 1,152 people.

A separate financial report accompanying the report shows a total expenditure for the five years of \$1,657,472, and an expenditure for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1908, of \$295,037. William J. Davis is president and Walter G. Muirheid secretary of the commission. The offices of the commission are in Jersey City.

A TIME TO STUDY VISTAS

The beautiful tints of autumn have come and gone and now the foliage of the season past has fallen away, leaving, as it were, but the skeletons of the trees. While the leaves were yet on, we were shut in—or out as the case may be—from the breadth of view that now is opened up. The dense canopy of the summer foliage had closed from sight whatever had been in its line and until the autumn and winter season's return. We have lived much within whatever are own borders. Where these borders have been intentionally placed it is presumed that they select and frame the vistas and obstruct such places as are unsightly, but where native growth forms these borders, we have still to handle it so as to make it accomplish the same purpose that planted borders will. The winter season is the

time to determine where these vistas are and how to develop them. In the distance we discover some dwelling that had of late left our little world, but which now returns to become a part of our larger community. Some river, lake, or wooded hill, a breadth of meadow or a quiet valley scene appears through the trees, as one by one the falling leaves give place to the open vista.

What before has been hid to view is now seen through the open branches. A single tree, a group of trees or a portion of a larger stand, may be the obstruction. Such a part or all of these may now be removed until the vista is opened and the objective point brought clearly into view. More than merely bringing some distant object into sight may be accomplished, for at the same time

such selection of the trees removed should be made as will leave a natural massing of the trees and a proper frame to the vista.

Now here it is that we discover the essential difference between the deciduous trees and the evergreens in their value in planting. With the deciduous trees, in the summer season, we have a solid screen of foliage that in winter is almost completely

lost. With the evergreens the effect is quite the same throughout the year.

A little study of one's surroundings at this time of the year may be the means of broadening one's possessions—for are not the mountains only his who can use them? With this broadening of one's horizon, such places and objects as are displeasing may still be kept from sight. The views

that have the greater breadth and distance are inestimable in their worth in making a place one of interest and pleasure.

While the whole breadth of our horizon is opened up to us, we should carefully and thoughtfully consider our "offstage" and thus realize a wealth that is ours for the taking. This is the time to study vistas.

LESTER CARMAN GRIFFITH.

SOME DIFFICULT FEATS IN TREE MOVING

In removing a tree the degree of care and skill required increases in proportion to the size and height of the tree. In the open, with plenty of



PREPARING TO REMOVE TRUNK.

room for dropping the tree, the work resolves itself into a question of sharp axes and strong arms and strong ropes for guides. In narrow confines, where there are great possibilities of doing damage, as near buildings, in narrow passage ways, or streets where there is much travel, the element of danger is very great and the necessity of technical skill imperative. This skill must not only apply to the mechanical part of the work but it must go further, and must enable the operator to judge almost instinctively the internal condition of the tree, to determine the amount of strain that can be put upon it with safety. A neglect of this precaution often results in great damage to both persons and property.

A tree dead for some time, or dying, must be regarded carefully by the foreman in charge of its removal, and every effort should be made to determine the soundness of the trunk and larger limbs by soundings for weak and decayed interiors. Very frequently a dead, but apparently strong trunk will be badly decayed within, and at points that would cause it to crash down, if any extra strain should be put upon it. This same tree might continue to stand for years if the same balance was preserved. To send men into such a tree without an examination might result in death the moment any large limbs were removed. As an illustration of this possibility, a maple tree had died and the cause of its death provoked an interesting discussion. Some said gas, others, the sewer, still another electric wires and a very wise one said he "didn't know." (I took my hat off to him.) Regardless of the brain storms the tree was dead, and ordered to be removed. An ordinary man would have ordered his men into the tree to take it down, but this foreman intuitively felt that the tree was dangerous and soundings showed that it was so badly decayed at the base that there was great danger of its falling. The street was closed, a rope was thrown over it as high as possible and a pair of horses brought it crashing down. This was a wise foreman.

This skill must be supplemented by willing and strong workers, men who can, and will, climb to dangerous heights on limbs or ladders, who can tie knots that will hold and whose nerves are as strong as those sky workers who construct the frames of the sky scraping buildings.

A tree in a street must be taken down by pieces; it must be cut back limb by limb, and each limb must be lowered to the ground by strong ropes. Large limbs require three and sometimes five and six cuts to insure safety. After the limbs are short

ended to the trunk, this is itself cut as low as possible to facilitate the matter of felling it when necessary. The work of cutting and lowering



"TOPPING" A TREE.

large pieces from great heights to the ground with safety, must be seen to fully appreciate the skill necessary to do the work. Sitting astride a swaying limb, manipulating an unwieldy saw, tying the knot, guiding the log to the ground, shifting position for another cut and then monotonously repeating the different operations until the work is done, means muscle, skill and nerve.

The matter of dropping the trunk is important. If on a sidewalk the bricks and curbing must be protected from damage and the trunk must be so guyed that the mass will drop in the exact position desired. Often times it is a question of inches to determine safety or great damage.

LUKE J. DOOGUE.

PARK NEWS.

ADMINISTRATION OF NEW YORK PARKS

Reorganization of the executive and accounting systems of the Department of Parks of Greater New York is vigorously urged by the Bureau of Municipal Research in a recent report. This report points out opportunities for mal-administration and dishonesty on the part of subordinates and declares that as at present organized the executive system of the department makes it impossible for the Commissioner to become acquainted with details of administration in any of his subordinates' offices without exhaustive inquiry and personal investigation. Unnecessary duplication of the higher subordinate offices and inadequacy of force of clerks and other minor employes is reported to be a general fault of the present system.

In its description of the park system Commissioner Smith receives

credit for efforts to improve the system. The report declares it is impossible to discover by examination of the books as now kept the cost of maintaining the park system for any one year or to learn even approximately the cost of maintaining individual parks.

The report adds that the superintendent of parks under the present system has no means of learning if park privileges are abused or used without permit, has no stock account of tools, and in general is loaded down with office detail work to the disadvantage of his duties of outside supervision.

In conclusion the report recommends a complete reorganization of the distribution of executive powers among principals and subordinates and a new system of accounts.

NEW PARKS, IMPROVEMENTS and ADDITIONS

The City Council Committee on Parks of Ft. Wayne, Ind., has recommended the appropriation of \$10,500 for the purchase of the Weisser Grove for park purposes.

The City Council of Hamilton, O., has appropriated \$3,500 for the preparation of plans for a system of public parks.

Park Keeper Heath, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is making preparations to resurface Pioneer Park, a ten acre tract.

The city of Stratford, Ont., has voted \$15,000 for park purposes and the work of building driveways on both sides of Lake Victoria is to be begun at once.

The Christian Brothers have offered to sell the city of St. Louis a seven acre tract on The Kingshighway for \$80,000.

Syracuse, N. Y., has appropriated \$62,342 for park purposes for the present year.

Union Square, Waterbury, Conn., is to be improved this season at an expense of about \$4,000.

The estimate of City Engineer Bolling of Richmond, Va., for the park improvement and maintenance for the year calls for the expenditure of \$81,718. The work will include the improvement of William Byrd Park and

the opening of driveways in the Shields Grove property.

The Senate at Washington has passed Senator Gallinger's bill for the appropriation of \$210,000 to purchase Carpenter and Pennsylvania Ave., heights tracks for a public park.

The Quincy Park and Boulevard Association of Quincy, Ill., has completed negotiations for the land for a driveway to connect Riverview Park and Sunset Heights. In the spring some 15,000 trees and shrubs are to be planted in Gardner Park and the improvements at Rogers Clark Terrace finished.

The Shade Tree Commission of Jersey City, N. J., has engaged John T. Withers, of that city, to prepare plans for the improvement of Bayside, Mary Benson and L. J. Gordon Parks.

The schedule of improvements and construction for the Baltimore parks for this season calls for the expenditure of \$122,970, with an additional fund of \$11,973 for contingencies.

A deer park is to be inclosed in Riverview Park, Marshalltown, Ia., and other improvements made.

John M. Deane has presented to the Metropolitan Park Commission of Rhode Island the Meshanticut Lake Park in Cranston, and land for a driveway connecting this tract with Sockanosset Park.

State Senator John E. Fox, of Pennsylvania, is to introduce a bill for the extension of the capital grounds at Harrisburg. It carries an appropriation of \$2,000,000.

The City Council of Milwaukee has appropriated \$59,000 for the purchase of Bay View Park, a 15 acre tract on the lake shore.

Park Commissioner Scanlan of St. Louis has asked for an appropriation of \$40,000 for park purposes for this year; \$25,000 of this is for Forest Park.

Waterloo, Ia., is considering the purchase of additional tracts on both sides of the river. The city now has 225 acres of parks.

The Shade Tree Commission of Newark, N. J., had granted to them the following amounts for work upon the public parks for the coming year: Park maintenance, \$9,000.00; improvements and new work on parks, \$13,850; music in parks, \$5,000; preliminary work on three new parks, \$20,000.

FROM ANNUAL REPORTS

The annual report of Superintendent Gustav X. Amrhy, of New Haven, Conn., tells of a substantial addition to the park system which now contains 1,017 acres. Twenty acres have been added to East Rock Park, and two blocks of land filled in for grading in Beaver Ponds. In this park a ball field has also been opened and new foot paths built in East Rock and Edgewood Parks. The nursery in East Rock Park has supplied all the planting material necessary for the parks and left a good surplus.

Amendment of the city charter of St. Paul to increase the limit of appropriations for park purposes beyond the sum of \$90,000 now prescribed, is advocated by the president of the park board, Daniel Aberle, in his annual report. Mr. Aberle says that the \$90,000 available from the tax levy is not sufficient for maintenance of the present park system and that a bond issue of \$50,000 as proposed, will furnish relief for only two years. The report shows that five parks have been added to the St. Paul system in the last year. These with the proposed parks in the Crocus Hill district and on the West Side, and the completion of Wheelock driveway will give St. Paul a total of 1,544.44 acres of parks. Fred Nussbaumer, superintendent of the St. Paul park system, in his annual report urges that the city proceed with the proposed approaches to the state capitol.

TREES AND LANDSCAPE GARDENING

LANDSCAPE PLANS for a 3,000 ACRE RESIDENT PARK

It seems strange that wide-awake real estate men do not oftener make adequate landscape plans for the development and beautifying of residence sub-divisions, and opportunities for such little garden cities are especially numerous in the Southwest, the homeseekers' country.

With Isaiah's prophetic words in our ears we wonder if the time will ever come when in America we shall hear the cry, "The land even now is too narrow by reason of the inhabitants." With the vast territory lying to the south and west, with the ports open to immigrants and thousands flocking to our shores from all nations we must look forward to a time when the owner of a home may feel glad, for then the waste places and deserts as well as the forests and fertile lands will all be inhabited. When that time comes it is not too much to expect that we may see a few adequately planned towns and suburbs.

No place in America offers to the home seeker a greater return for his labor than does the southern part of the United States. Texas especially is the mecca of the investor and home seeker. In South Texas are vast tracts of productive, virgin soil where may be grown the fruits, flowers, palms and evergreens of California and Florida. There are many schemes in Texas for settlement by farmers and fruit growers, but a most unique and promising venture that is launched with carefully made plans adjoins the city of Houston. Unlike other town-site plans of the South, where the farmer may live in town, this is a place where the city men may live in the country or on a farm and yet conduct business in a most prosperous and thriving city.

With Galveston an immigrant port, but with no ground to offer to the new-comer, Houston has first bid and the best to offer, located as it is on the border between the great stretch of level prairie land to the west, and bordered on the east and south with a beautiful, rolling country, the latter thickly wooded and consequently

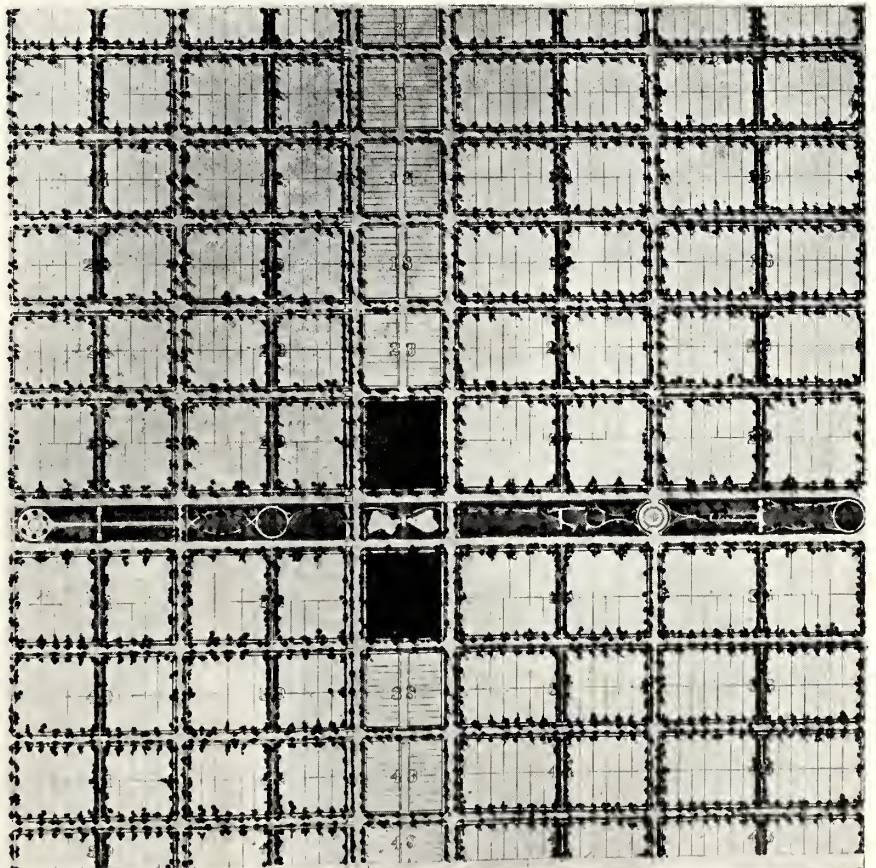
well watered, for the rain fall here exceeds that of the Middle States. It is here that those of our own country as well as the immigrants from foreign lands who are seeking homes may feel that their investment will bring both profit and comfort.

Houston, "The Magnolia City," has many beautiful homes and is quite a railroad center. It has a population of close to one hundred thousand and has doubled its population in ten years. Its streets are bordered with shade trees of many varieties, the bananas, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, Japan persimmon, dates, figs, pecans, hickory, mulberry, blackberry, oleanders, cape jessamine, jessamine, magnolia, palms, crepe myrtle, laurels, sweet-gums, tulip trees, pine and cedars. Here many tropical and choice

northern trees thrive side by side. With more than four hundred varieties of ornamental fruit, shade and nut trees, shrubs, vines and flowering plants, to select from, there is much with which to ornament the land.

One progressive land owner is transforming 3,000 acres of a 10,000 acre tract into a Garden Suburb where the city man who works in the office or store all day, may hie himself away to this beautiful spot with trolley cars for rapid transit and one of the most unique boulevards as a drive, thus making the thirty minutes between the stuffy office and Bellaire and Westmoreland Farms a mere incident of pleasure in his daily life.

Rising towards the west from Houston lies the ground referred to; it has an elevation from thirty to fifty



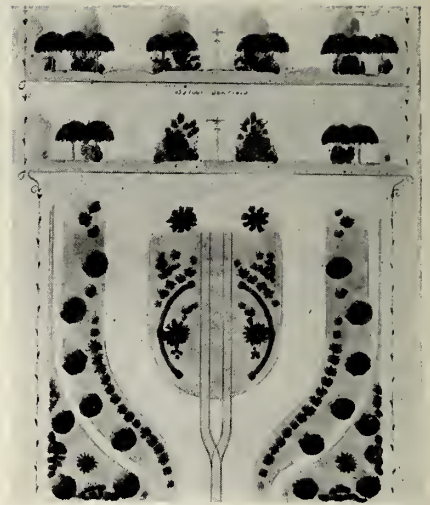
PLAN OF BELLAIRE RESIDENCE PARK, HOUSTON, TEX.

feet above the general levels of the city and its drainage is towards Bray's Bayou that skirts the tract on the south, emptying into Buffalo Bayou which gives Houston the proposed channel for its deep water connection with the Gulf. On this tract, every acre of which is rich, productive soil, all that money can do is being accomplished under the direction of a competent civil engineer, Mr. Frank L. Dormant, who is following out the general plan of Sid. J. Hare, landscape architect, of Kansas City, Mo., and is transforming it into the future garden spot of the South. Mr. W. W. Baldwin, the owner of this Southern Resident Park, has induced Mr. Edward Teas, a well known horticulturist from Joplin, Mo., to locate a nursery on this ground and Mr. Teas is following the planting plans of Mr. Hare in beautifying the 250 foot Paseo that runs through the town site, Bellaire, the resident section for those who wish only subur-

center bordered on either side with trees, shrubs, roses and flowers, will make a feature hitherto not used in landscape work so far as we have learned.

Some model farms are being planted according to the landscape plans of Mr. Hare and on these will be combined the artistic and economical for each home and farm. Here the orange, lemon, fig, Japan persimmon, pecan, pomegranate, berries, grapes, etc., will be planted according to the grouping method instead of the old plan of row planting.

The road construction and drainage is another new feature for this section of the country. The use of asphaltum oils in California has proven beyond a question of doubt that an earth road properly formed and drained and thoroughly harrowed and sprinkled with either Texas or California oil and then rolled, makes a road that soon becomes like the asphalt drives of our cities and requires



ENTRANCE TO WESTMORELAND FARMS.

Plans for college grounds to be established on the site will be finished soon, and Park schemes are contemplated, which the citizens of Houston may reach riding along the beautiful boulevard and Paseo. To stroll along the Floral Ways of Bellaire, bordered with roses, shrubs and vines, will be a pleasure that no visitor to the Gulf will want to miss. For here will be found the Botanical Garden of Southern Flora.

The accompanying pictures give a fair idea of the tropical nature of the general planting to be carried out. Every effort is being made to install the improvements now in progress by the first of May.



UMBRELLA CHINA TREE (MELIA AZEDARACH) AS A STREET TREE IN HOUSTON.



OLEANDER, WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA (PALM), PHOENIX (DATE PALM) ON HOUSTON HOME GROUNDS.

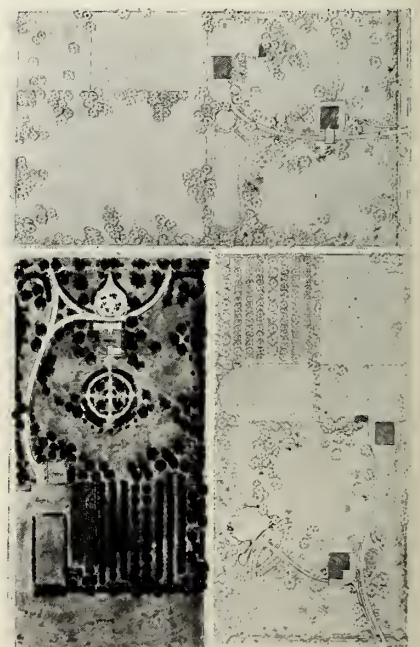
ban homes. A boulevard 150 foot wide is also being made and planted, leading from the grounds direct to Main Street.

While the gridiron plan of subdivision has been used in laying out the town site, Bellaire, (owing to the drainage problem), the planting is carried out on the grouping plan, which to some extent relieves the straight lines and gives the natural or park-like effect.

One feature, new in the landscape architect's plans, are the Floral Ways running at right angles to the 250 foot Paseo and dividing each tier of blocks in Bellaire north and south, thus giving a beautiful park way for pedestrians only. A walk through the

less care than macadam roads and is more pleasant for driving and equally as durable for heavy traffic. The promoter of this southern residence park has made a thorough investigation of the California roads and is well pleased with this suggestion of his landscape architect. Perfect drainage for every lot and tract has been provided for at considerable expense.

Artesian water flows now from large wells on the grounds, furnishing daily thousands of gallons of the finest soft water, which will assure the farmers of the district an abundance of good water and also supplies the ornamental lakes along the Paseo where aquatics and ornamental fish may thrive every month of the year.



PLANTING PLANS FOR FIVE-ACRE TRACTS IN WESTMORELAND FARMS Sid J. Hare, Landscape Arch.



Mt. GLENWOOD

A cemetery laid out on modern lines, catering especially to colored people, is so novel as to be worthy of notice. Mt. Glenwood, near Chicago, is a new tract for the colored people whose great number in that city would seem to furnish a need for such a tract, as other cemeteries generally discriminate against colored people by extra charges, sometimes as much as double that of white patrons.

The plan for Mt. Glenwood, prepared by Nelson Brothers, the Chicago landscape architects, provides for an adequate landscape lay out, with curving drives and parked sections in line with the best cemetery practice.

The cemetery is located about twenty miles from La Salle Street station on the line of the C. & E. I. R. R., and was dedicated September 6th, 1908, and is the first cemetery for the use of the colored race in this community. The property includes 148 acres of naturally beautiful and picturesque high rolling ground with natural forest oaks and natural drainage. The contour of the ground is such that practically no artificial improvements will be needed.

The dedication exercises were participated in by something more than



WATERSIDE VIEW IN MT. GLENWOOD CEMETERY CHICAGO.

two thousand people consisting of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and other lodges and the different church denominations, lawyers, doctors and others.

Since the dedication about 80 interments have been made. The different lodges and the colored people generally are taking much interest in this cemetery. The improvements, such as drives, walks, chapel, vaults and other improvements, the larger part of which are yet to be made, but which will be completed in the early summer season, will make this a most attractive and modern cemetery.

CEMETERY

The train leaving LaSalle Street Station stops directly in the cemetery and funeral parties are landed very close to the grave. After the burial services the funeral party is conveyed to the line of the Chicago & Southern Traction interurban line station for the return to the city. This takes about two and one-half hours to make the round trip.

The Cemetery Association is contemplating the building of a spur from the street car line into the grounds, and making such arrangements as are necessary to conduct its funerals largely by street car. The officers and directors of the Association are well known business men, the President being Geo. M. Williams, Vice-President of the Citizens' State Bank of Watseka, Ill.; Secretary, Chas. O. Patton, of Chicago; Treasurer, Josiah G. Williams, President of the Citizen's State Bank of Watseka, Ill., and J. S. Williams, of Onarga, Ill., is Vice-President.

J. L. Parks and Dr. E. S. Miller, of Chicago, represent the people of the colored race on the Board of Directors of the Association.

The city offices of the Association are at 185 Dearborn St.



BROOK AND TREES, MT. GLENWOOD CEMETERY.



WOODLAND, MT. GLENWOOD CEMETERY.

TWO WAYS OF FIGHTING THE DANDELION

Killing With Copperas Spray

R. W. Fisher, horticulturist of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mont., reports that dandelions can be kept in check and in time exterminated by systematic and intelligent use of iron sulphate, and the North Dakota Experiment Station in their Bulletin No. 80 give the results of experiments for controlling weeds.

Mr. Fisher, in a circular letter which he publishes for residents of Montana, says:

"Iron sulphate or copperas as a spray solution for the eradication of dandelions has been tested by several experiment stations in the United States with more or less success. When the spray solution is properly made and applied the dandelions can be killed without injury to blue grass or white clover, except that the leaves of the white clover may be spotted a little by the iron sulphate solution, rarely enough, however, to disfigure a lawn. By keeping the lawn closely cut and well watered the clover and blue grass will rapidly recover from any injury which might result from the spraying.

"An automatic spray pump, of which there are several makes, will give the best results. A pump manufactured by Brandt Bros., Chisago City, Minn., has been found very convenient in experiments made at this station, and is well adapted to lawn spraying. The nozzle should be such that a fine mist can be made, because if large drops of the spray solution fall on the leaves they will run off and no injury to the dandelion leaves will result. When spraying with an automatic spray or hand pump high pressure should be kept at all times, as only then will a fine spray mist be thrown.

"Spraying should be done on a day when the wind is not blowing, when the grass is dry and can be kept dry for 12 or 24 hours after spraying. The lawn should be well watered several hours before the solution is applied—long enough in advance to permit the grass leaves to dry and still have the roots in soil moist enough so the lawn can go a day or two without water, in order to give the spray solution a chance to do its work. If water is applied too soon after spraying, the iron sulphate will be washed off and no results will follow.

"Spraying should be done about every six weeks, or whenever the dandelion leaves show a green color and by keeping the leaves killed by spraying with

iron sulphate whenever they start to grow, the roots can be entirely killed, as it is impossible for the roots to live more than one season without green leaves. Sprayings made at the Experiment Station with the iron sulphate solution resulted in killing all the leaves on dandelions, without injury to blue grass and with only a few spots on white clover, which in no way disfigure the lawn. Where the dandelions are thick the lawn will look bad for a few days after spraying, because of dead leaves on the dandelion plants. The spaces where the dandelions are killed out should be seeded at once with blue grass seed in order to fill up vacant spaces and thus prevent as far as possible seeds from dandelions germinating. The iron sulphate or copperas, as it is commonly known, can be purchased for a few cents a pound in quantity and is used at the rate of 1½ to 2 pounds per one gallon of water. The solution should be applied soon after the iron sulphate is dissolved, as there is a chemical reaction which takes place soon after it is dissolved and if left standing too long it lessens its power to kill the dandelions. The iron sulphate solution is not poisonous to handle, but will discolor iron, stone and clothing and reasonable care should, therefore, be taken in applying it about houses where there are iron fences and stone foundations and walks.

"If each city in the state would start a force of men spraying vacant lots and roadsides and each person owning a lawn would properly spray his own lawn the dandelion pest which has given so much trouble in the past could within one or two seasons be almost stamped out in our cities.

"If the following instructions are followed out, good results will come:

"Procure a good spray pump, one that holds about three gallons and can be carried while spraying.

"Spray when the leaves are dry and can be kept dry for several hours after spraying.

"Spray with a fine mist, which can be done only with a good nozzle under high pressure.

"Use iron sulphate at the rate of 1½ to 2 pounds per gallon.

"Do not let the solution stand more than 3 or 4 hours after mixing.

"Strain the solution through a fine sieve or cloth into the spray can so that no material will get into the pump to clog it up.

"Spray about every six weeks, or

whenever the dandelions start into growth.

"Keep the lawn grass well watered, so that the grass can overcome by vigorous growth any damage resulting from the spray solution.

"Do not spray more than is necessary to kill the dandelions."

Further information in regard to lawn spraying can be secured by writing the Horticultural Department of the Experiment Station at Bozeman.

Ostracising the Dandelion

EDITOR PARK AND CEMETERY: I recently noticed your notes on the Dandelion, given in your May number, in reply to a Kansas superintendent's inquiry. If not too late please afford me space enough to declare that the dandelion is not a pest. He is simply defending nature against the vicious customs lately developed in tantализing or devitalizing the grass, customs as abnormal as clipping horses, high heeled shoes and tight lacing, standup collars, etc.

Nature is always ready to replace a failure. Thus it is the decline of the grass that induces the dandelion to take possession, he being equipped by nature to endure the ordeal which the grass cannot.

Perhaps no question is put to the professional gardener oftener than "What can I do to keep the dandelions out of my lawn?" unless it is "What can I do for the dandelions on my lawn." The last one is easily answered by saying, "They appear to be doing well, just continue your present process and the crop will continue to thrive." To the first question I answer, presuming that grass is desired: "Cultivate grass only and the dandelion will understand he is not welcome and slowly disappear."

While the foregoing is absolutely true, some explanation is usually necessary in order that the facts may be appreciated, but I often wonder why people with eyes to see, and minds to think, and reason, will continue to pay and pray for grass, while they persist in cultivating the dandelion. The sod by train load, and grass seed by the ton, is brought into our cities from the country, where the grass takes care of its self, or at least it is not interfered with by "fashion mongers" who are detestable in horticulture as in the control of man's dress and social customs. Just as soon as the grass is placed under the supervision of our fashionable care-takers, the

"yellow jaundice" develops, and the dandy is blamed. Besides fashionable lawns, there are two other situations where the dandy multiplies rapidly, which means they are situations equally discouraging to grass. They are over-fed pastures and graded ground where the top soil has been removed and the natural conservation of moisture destroyed, more briefly called "city improvements."

Nature never made two plants adapted to precisely the same conditions. To cultivate a plant is to give the physical conditions with environment influences most suitable to its nature. If you succeed, no other plant can thrive under the same influences.

The first bandage applied to wounds inflicted by the grading contractor, is usually a covering of white clover. The physical conditions, however, are frequently so variable, even in a small area, that the surface becomes mottled by other plants (weeds) co-operating, like a patched quilt, each variety selecting the portions which the others are unable to cover. The dandelion is perhaps the staunchest of these pioneers in preparing conditions for a succeeding growth. The grass is naturally its usual or most frequent successor, but, by the persistent interference of our caretakers the dandelion never finishes his efforts.

By a careful look at the dandelion, you can tell it has a tap root because it turns the water to its center (the foliage of any plant always directs water to where the working roots should be). He spreads the leaves out in a rosette form and close together. He finds no interference on a fashionable lawn in placing them so nicely as to receive a maximum of light and keep the soil surface dry, all the water sliding down the tap root so deep as to be absorbed by the subsoil which holds it sponge-like to be drawn from when the supply from above may be deficient. With this conservation of moisture, and light afforded by close clipping of the grass, he keeps boring holes, and will continue to do so until this aeration of the ground by this hole boring process is utilized by a successor.

The grass has a creeping stem we call a "rizome." The foliage (blades) turn up, while the roots turn down. There are usually about five blades to a plant, three standing up in their prime, two dying off at the back of stem and a fresh one budding out at the terminal of the stem. These creeping stems intertwine weaving a mat we call "sod." The blades constitute the stomach and lungs of the plant where the material for the newer growth is elaborated from the sap rising from the roots, under the influence of light. If these three

developed blades are cut off too low, the amount of building sap for the new blades will be deficient, and when the new blades are cut likewise, the next generation becomes still more impoverished, just as child labor is causing degeneracy of mankind.

The lawn sprinkler is used, but the roots are bared, the surface dries by rapid evaporation, there being no conservation by shading, the constant sprinkling of the bare floor hardens the surface so the grass in its impoverished or physically deteriorated condition is forced on top and scarcely maintains a grasp for assimilation.

If the grass is allowed to grow long enough to develop its own "progeny" the dandy is obliged to turn up its foliage in order to get light, and in doing so he spills the water, the near by grass gets it and the tap root goes dry, the grass then encroaches on the dandy

and when the scythe comes he loses his leaves and suffers a loss greater than the grass. If you want to cut the grass often enough to preserve the green color, use a scythe and develop some skill. Do not cut it so close. Leave at least three inches of blade and throw the lawn mower on the scrap heap. Make some sweet scented, delicious hay. On all elevations where there is danger of erosion during rain storms, give it a top dressing in fall with some of the hay, and allow the last autumn growth to grow long. Nothing protects the roots of grass quite so well as its own foliage. Save all your autumn leaves, after they have decayed into "leaf mould" spread this on your lawn. Do not waste time fighting the dandelion, just study and encourage that which you have a desire for, and "pests," so called, will not bother you.

Milwaukee.

C. B. WHITNALL.

PLANNING ASSOCIATION WORK

There is no better time in the year in which to study and prepare programs for the coming summer conventions than just now. The season allows opportunity for the careful consideration of the essential requirements for successful meetings, leaving the details to be taken up as they offer themselves with little to interfere with their proper handling. It is also probably the time when those who propose, or are called upon to read papers have opportunities to give their subjects the necessary study and preparation which the more busy seasons will not permit. Some valuable suggestions were sent to the President and Secretary of the Association of American Cemetery Superintendents before the last meeting at Kansas City, of which the program committee for the New York convention will undoubtedly make good use. There is a decidedly growing demand for more business and less pleasure in the proceedings. Furthermore, considering that progress in cemetery work has made extraordinary advances, some attention should be given, looking to the education, if the term might be used as a suggestion, of members who are young in membership and who have not had the advantages of following the practical work of the modern cemetery in all its details. This can be done by reviving old discussions on practical subjects, or by the use of the "Question Box," if properly managed and

with due time given for its development. Marked success has attended the "Question Box" part of the program of some associations when a competent leader has charge of it, and such a leader should always be provided. Probably by this means, and in many instances, more valuable information has relatively been gained by those who want to know than is to be obtained through the reading of special papers. Another important matter: there is no question but that the country cemetery has suffered actual neglect in the convention programs, and at least one paper on their management and care should be presented, and discussion should be cordially pushed and encouraged. The A. A. C. S. should do more in this direction for it would tend to more effectually appeal to the cemeteries in smaller places and induce better representation from such localities in the membership, and while such diversion in favor of less important burial grounds may not interest the men connected with the large city cemeteries, the association would merely be doing its duty, would enhance the value of its conventions to its members from smaller places, enlarge its membership, and correspondingly increase the usefulness of the Association. These are one or two important suggestions that should be given careful attention and, as was stated above, now is a good time to work them up for the next convention.

? I WANT TO KNOW ?

Bell and Telephone System for Cemeteries

Editor PARK AND CEMETERY: "I Want to Know"—Question No. 5, in the January issue of PARK AND CEMETERY, tempts me to answer.

I have a system of bell signals and telephone answers that I believe to be almost perfection. The North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I., of which I am superintendent, is a very long cemetery, nearly one mile from the entrance and office, to the extreme end, and about midway there is a Chapel, on which there is a large bell. This bell is constructed to be struck from the office in regular Fire Alarm style, simply by pressing a button a given number of times to give the signal desired. These can be arranged to your own satisfaction, say one blow to call the superintendent, two blows to call foreman, and so on as you may desire. I have certain signals to call grave-diggers to certain locations, when a funeral enters the grounds.

I also have six telephone booths, or stations, in different parts of the cemetery, connected by a private telephone system, and by answering the several bell calls, by the proper persons, many miles of traveling and hours of time are saved in a year. These telephones and electric wires are all laid in a lead cable under ground, and have never been of any expense since put down.

JAMES WARREN, JR.
Providence, R. I.

Promoting Perpetual Care

Editor PARK AND CEMETERY. In the column headed "I Want to Know," I see F. S. M. asks, How Can We Educate Lot Owners to Provide Perpetual Care in a Cemetery Consecrated Fifty Years Ago?

We are up against the same proposition. Our cemetery was consecrated in 1857. The following is a letter that we are sending out to lot owners with which we are having very good success. We also never let an opportunity pass to call attention to our perpetual care provision, especially when estates are being settled up. We also get notices "in the way of news items" in the daily papers as often as we can. The papers will usually print anything you want if it is properly gotten up, as the com-

munity are always willing to read about any improvements made in old cemeteries.

Following is the letter referred to:

Your attention is respectfully called to the proposition of this Association to establish a fund for the purpose of providing for the perpetual care of such lots in the Ottumwa Cemetery as may be designated by the contributors thereto, which lots are in consideration of the payment of \$50.00 upon a full lot, or a proportional portion of that amount upon parts of lots, to be permanently released from payment of the annual dues that are at present collected for the care of lots.

The fund thus established and which has already reached a considerable amount is, by an irrevocable order of the trustees of the Association set apart to be invested at the best rate of interest obtainable, in mortgages upon satisfactory real estate security and forever kept intact, except as to the income therefrom, which shall be applied for the perpetual care of the lots which have contributed to the fund.

If you wish to avail yourself of the advantages of this proposal please communicate with the secretary of this Association, Leroy Christie, No. 1236 N. Court street, in person, by letter, or New Phone No. 242.

J. H. MERRILL, President.

LEROY CHRISTIE.

Ottumwa, Ia.

More on Cemetery Names

"I notice in the January issue of PARK AND CEMETERY Mr. W. N. Rudd's letter on the naming of cemeteries. The point is very well taken and it would be well to have further printed matter on the subject. The writer knows of a Greenwood (not Mr. Rudd's) that has not a particle of woodland on it and several so called "Lawns" that are a disgrace to the name. There are a few noticeable exceptions to the well worn names that are worthy of example, as for instance, "Lakeview," "Kensico," "Paxtang," and the original Spring Grove. The first as its name implies is from the view obtained, the next two from historical names of the surroundings, and the last because of a grove watered by many springs. The latter has been much abused by imitators in which the name did not fit the surroundings.

As a suggestion for further improvement in this line the projectors of a new cemetery should first find if some local name in the vicinity is suitable, and if not try for some past or unused name connected with the surroundings on or near which the cemetery is to be located. One of the two will invariably bring results." Buffalo, N. Y. BELLETT LAWSON, JR.

* * *

Other questions asked in this department last month, are here repeated, and superintendents who have

had experience along these lines, are invited to answer them:

1. Do any cemeteries prohibit placing flowers in the public receiving vault during the winter?—J. W. K.

2. What provision is usually made on sections to take care of the snow water resulting from a sudden thaw?—J. R.

3. How can we educate lot owners to provide perpetual care in a cemetery consecrated fifty years ago?—F. S. N.

4. What is the best way to mark lots and graves so that strangers can find them without assistance?—H. B.

* * *

LEGAL NOTES

The North Arlington, N. J., common council has granted permission to the Diocese of Newark to establish a Catholic cemetery after a long fight in the courts and the State Board which decided against the borough authorities that at first refused permission for the establishment of the cemetery.

Although the plot of ground at Eighteenth and Des Moines Streets, Des Moines, Ia., that the city intends converting into a park has had no care for more than ten years and there is not a tombstone, a mound or a board to mark the last resting place of fifteen people, remonstrances were raised when it was announced the old cemetery was about to be converted into a park.

Morris Kortz, it is announced, will bring suit against the Hebrew Cemetery in Denver, asking \$5,000 damages for the removal of the body of his wife. The body was taken from its last resting place by relatives of the dead woman. Kortz built a brick wall around the grave which he says, was broken down without his consent. It is said that a family quarrel is behind the whole affair, in which the wife's people ordered the cemetery association to remove the body, which was done.

George G. Freer, of Watkins, N. Y., has brought a suit in ejectment to recover title to the village cemetery which he gave to the town 40 years ago. The land was nearly all divided into lots and used for burial purposes. A part of the land was not suitable and it was sold to the Glen Springs company, who erected a sanitarium on the lot. The plaintiff claimed that the disposal of a part of the tract violated the conditions

(Continued on p. VIII)

Tarvia

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The U. S. Department of Agriculture through its Office of Public Roads has published an important review of all the dust-laying propositions, written by Provost Hubbard. The material which he most commends is a certain refined tar of a heavy pitchy nature—which is an exact description of "Tarvia A." Where considerations of cost rather than ultimate economy must dominate, his recommendations include a description of "Tarvia B."

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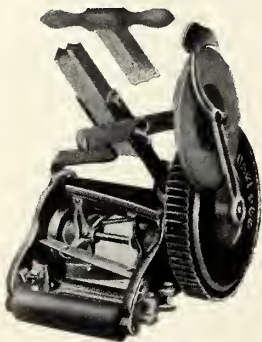
You wouldn't think of cutting even a small plot of grass without a lawn mower. Why, then, should you try to do your trimming and edging with sickles, shears and other impractical, old-fashioned tools, when the

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will do the work quickly and easily? The results are more uniform than can be gotten by any other method, and the machine will pay for itself, with the time it saves, in a few weeks. This trimmer and edger is the only tool or device that will do the

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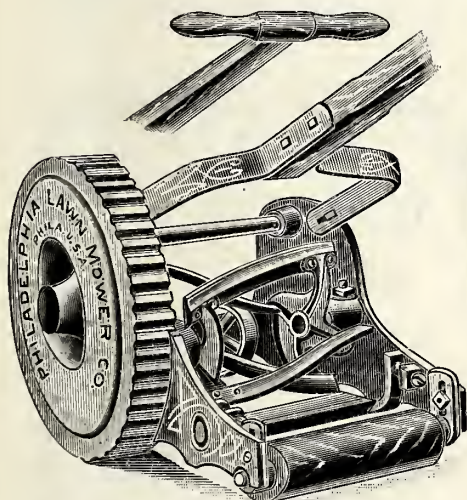
PERSONAL

Leonard W. Ross, formerly superintendent of Knollwood Cemetery, has been elected superintendent of cemeteries at Boston, Mass.

H. S. Graves, director of the Yale Forest School at New Haven, Conn., is making an effort to organize a shade tree association in that city to secure systematic and thorough care for the city's trees.

NEW LAWN TRIMMER

The Philadelphia Lawn Mower Co., 3101 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, has put on the market a new lawn trimmer for cutting around flower beds, walks, monuments, fences. This machine has a revolving cutter with four crucible steel blades tempered in oil,



PHILADELPHIA LAWN TRIMMER.

and cuts six inches wide. The driving wheel is eight inches in diameter and is driven by single pinion like their Philadelphia Lawn Mowers. It is claimed to cut as close to the edge of fences etc., as one-quarter of an inch. The manufacturers will be glad to correspond with all interested in such a machine.

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Flamingo, 4½ ft.....	30c	2.00	17.50
Pres. McKinley, 2½ to 3 ft.....	35c	2.25	20.00

Pink Shades

L. Patry, 4½ ft.....	35c	2.25	20.00
Luray, 3 ft.....	35c	2.25	20.00
Louise.....	45c	3.50	25.00
Martha Washington, 2½ to 3 ft., 10c each.....	75c	5.00	
Mlle. Berat, 4½ ft.....	35c	2.25	20.00
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Orange Shades

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Gladiator, 4 ft.....	50c	2.75	25.00
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Premier, 2½ ft.....	30c	2.00	17.50
Souv. de A. Crozy, 4 ft.....	50c	4.00	35.00

Yellow Shades

Buttercup, 3½ ft.....	40c	2.75	25.00
Comte de Bouchard, 4½ ft.....	30c	2.00	17.50
Florence Vaughan, 5 ft.....	50c	2.75	25.00
L. E. Bailey, 4½ ft.....	30c	2.00	17.50

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Alsace, 3½ ft.....	30c	1.75	15.00
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Monster bulbs, measuring 12 in. and upward in circumference.....	\$1.50	doz.;	
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ARTHUR T. BODDINGTON

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THE MELVIN MEMORIAL

Daniel C. French has added one more to his highest imaginative works, to the "Dr. Gallaudet" and the "Death and the Sculptor." In his recently completed Melvin Memorial in Sleepy Hollow cemetery at Concord, Mass., where lie a goodly fellowship of sleepers who in their lives wrought well—Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Miss Louisa Alcott, Bronson Alcott, and others—he has erected a monument to the unknown dead, three private soldiers of the Civil war. Fortune favored him both in his conception and in the opportunity offered him, a single figure watching over a tomb on a lonely hillside. A work of art depends so much upon the absence of disturbing influences to make its due appeal that this opportunity is but seldom found. In this case, the monument is backed by a low, wood-covered hill into which it is built, with retaining walls on the back and sides; it consists of a central shaft, about twenty feet in height, resting on a platform twenty-five feet by eight feet. At either end is a low seat, and steps extend across the front, the whole being carried out in the pinkish gray Knoxville marble. On the central shaft, in relief and in intaglio, as though emerging from the stone, appears a floating figure, a mourning Victory; with her right hand she lifts the heavy folds of the American flag which partly envelop her, and the left, extended at arm's length, holds a laurel branch.

* * *

LEGAL NOTES

(Concluded from page 507)

named in the deed and now seeks to recover the land in ejectment.

Congregation Shaari Zedick of San Francisco, has protested to the board of supervisors against the order requiring the removal of all bodies interred in the former Golden Gate cemetery. The petition set forth that the interments had been made subject to an individual tax of \$2.50 paid to the city and claimed that the board had no right to order the removal. If it was insisted upon the petitioners said the municipality should assume the necessary expense.

In the County Court, Chester, Pa., an opinion was handed down in the matter of the action of Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, against the Borough Council of Phoenixville to restrain the authorities from enforcing an ordinance forbidding the burial of bodies in any but the cemeteries that heretofore existed in that town. The

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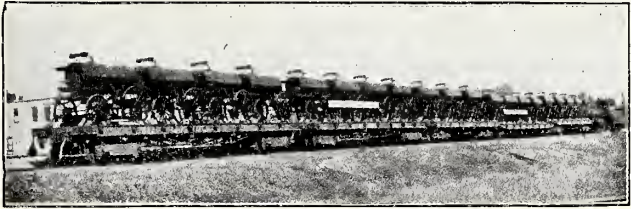
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demurrer was sustained and the bill in equity was dismissed at the cost of the petitioner. This decree of the Court will prevent the Slavonic Catholic Church from burying in the ground recently purchased for cemetery purposes within the limits of the borough.

CEMETERY NOTES

The annual meeting of the New England Cemetery Association was held at the Quincy House, Boston, Mass., February 8. Officers were elected and plans made for the summer meeting. After the close of the meeting a banquet was served.

Lake View Cemetery Cleveland, O., uses a neatly printed little envelope enclosure which reads as follows:

"Lake View Cemetery is not organized for profit. There are no dividends. It is like a church or club. The trustees donate their services."

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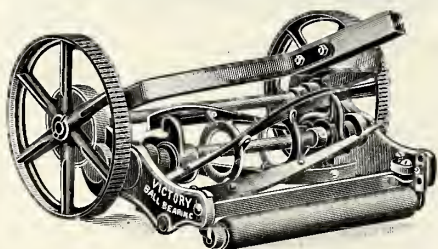
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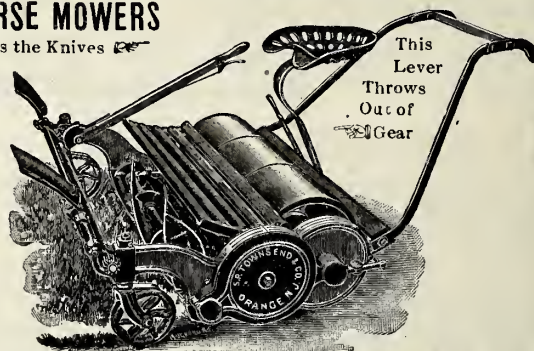


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Is appreciated more every day is
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The National has been adopted by the WAR DEPARTMENT for the NATIONAL CEMETERIES of OUR COUNTRY.

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**FIVE
BOMGARDNER
LOWERING
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IN USE AT ONE
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**THIS BURIAL OF
FIVE BODIES,
VICTIMS OF THE
SALISBURY WRECK
TOOK PLACE AT
WATERLOO, N. Y.
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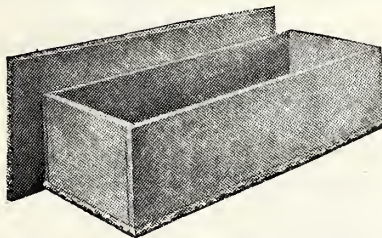
No other device could have been used for this occasion.
The adjustable features are indispensable. Write

**The Bomgardner Mfg. Co., Third and Detroit Sts.
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The best underground vault on the market. Made in sections. Easily handled. Requires no mechanics in setting. Beautiful color, strong, durable, cheap. Ready for use.

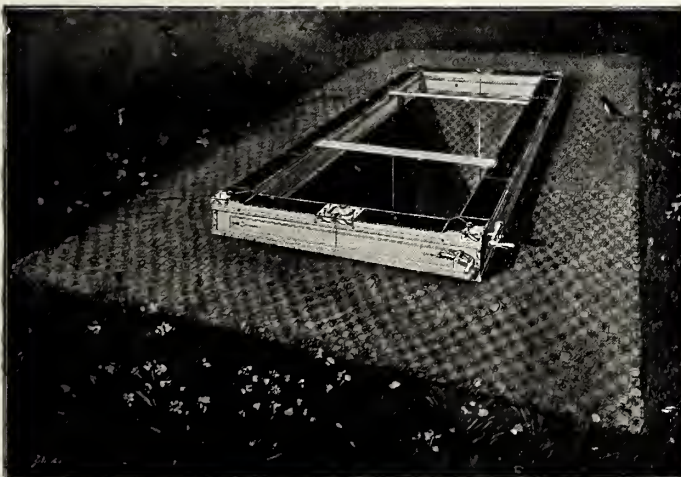
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You can't keep these vaults—they sell. Sold direct from quarries to Cemetery Associations. No middle man's profit. Many cemeteries enjoy a substantial income from the sale of these vaults. Write at once for prices.

GRAVE AND LOT MARKERS



John Reid, Detroit, Mich., Supt. Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries, has used the Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Device 3,500 times without an accident. Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1906.

Gentlemen—In justice to the perfection and safety of the mechanism of your Casket Lowering Device as well as its neat appearance when in use, I wish to state that in the cemeteries under my charge we have nine of your Devices in use and used them at least 3,500 times for lowering caskets of all sizes and weights without a single accident or mishap. John Reid, Superintendent Mt. Elliot and Mt. Olivet Cemeteries.

Buy the best—There is none just like it

A Lowering Device is not only important in lowering a casket, but is essential in softening the appearance and beautifying the grave, in keeping with modern funeral furnishings. Forty sold to cemetery officials in city of Detroit, Mich.; 300 sold in Mich.

The above photo shows Device and Lining over the grave. The Border and Linings are fastened together, thereby covering the walls of the grave and the plank. When the casket is placed on the webbing and you are ready to lower the same, loosen the brake until the desired speed is obtained, and then step back. It lowers the Casket safely and noiselessly without anyone touching the Device. The casket can be raised as well as lowered. A child's 3 feet 3 inches, as well as an adult 6 feet 3 inches case or grave vault can be lowered.

Our Patent Casket Guides are also shown. These keep the Casket from catching on the rough box and for directing the Casket squarely into the grave when on sloping ground.

This Device is absolutely safe, easy to handle and elegantly finished. Also manufacturers of Little Giant Telescoping Device.

The entire weight of device 75 pounds.

E. R. Butterworth, Seattle, Wash., Ex-President of the Washington Funeral Directors Association, sends the following:

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10, 1906.
Gentlemen—I desire to say that I do not see where it would be possible to improve on your Lowering Device. We are using three at this time (all your make) and out of three thousand interments made where your device was used I have yet to have the first accident.

Most respectfully, E. R. Butterworth & Son.

Folding Device Works, Ovid, Mich.

Eastern Offices—BRANCH OFFICES—Western Offices
Cincinnati Coffin Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Cal. Casket Co., San Francisco, Cal.
John Marsellus Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N.Y. Oregon Casket Co., Portland, Ore.
The O.K. Buckhout Chem. Co., London, Eng. Eckardt Casket Co., Toronto, Ont. Los Angeles Coffin Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

River Cliff Cemetery, Mt. Gilead, O., had a fire on the 18th of January, destroying a toolhouse with tools, mowers, canvases, etc., causing a loss of about \$150.00. A new house will be built at once.

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS

The annual reports of J. C. Cline, superintendent of Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, O., notes many permanent improvements including construction of concrete curb and gutters, regrading of roads, and extension of storm water sewers. There were built 342 feet of concrete curb and gutter. A new roadway was laid out and the work of grading it well advanced. There were 931 interments during the year, making a total of 30,784.

Superintendent Mayberry of the Cemetery department of Lowell, Mass., reports that his department closed the year with a surplus of \$987.78 to its credit, it being the first full year the new board of trustees and superintendent were in charge. The total receipts were \$8,510.60; expenditures \$7,522.28. In 1907, with the present administration in charge during the last seven months of the year, the receipts were \$8,261.01, expenditures \$8,173.73. There were 37 additions to the perpetual care fund which now amounts to \$56,575.

The annual report of the City Cemetery Commission of Atlanta, Ga., Col. William S. Thomson, chairman, shows that during the year just closed the total appropriation made for the care and maintenance of Oakland Cemetery was \$17,450, of which amount \$40.74 remains unexpended. The \$3,829.10 earned by the cemetery, deducted from the appropriation of \$17,450, shows that it cost the city \$13,610.16 to maintain Oakland; \$6,375 of this was for permanent improvements.

The report states that when the commission took charge a little over a year ago "the cemetery was a disgrace to our civilization: as it is, it compares favorably with that style of cemeteries wherever found."

The report deplores the fact that Sunday funerals were not stopped by council. Council is asked to appropriate to the cemetery commission for 1909 \$20,100.

The annual report of Frank D. Willis, secretary and superintendent of Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, Minn., schedules receipts of \$53,366, including the following items: Sale of lots, \$17,618; greenhouse sales, \$6,115; per-

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Mausoleum,
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Special Designs Submitted for Receiving Vaults. Memorial Chapels, Mausoleums, Sarcophagi and Public and Private Monuments to be erected in any part of the United States.

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plants in general. Try us. We will give you a square deal. 55 years. 44 greenhouses. 1200 acres.

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Ask for specimen
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**Baker's Waterproof Grave
Linings and Earth Covers**

furnish the neatest and best decoration for a grave. Write for samples of goods.

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**WHITE GLAZED
TERRA-COTTA**



GRAVE AND LOT MARKERS

DURABLE AS GRANITE WHITE AS MARBLE CHEAP AS WOOD
Write at once for Prices and Particulars.

ALBRIGHT & LIGHTCAP CO., Limaville, Ohio
(Successors to M. B. Mishler, Ravenna, Ohio.)

petual care, \$746. The expenditures were \$43,907. There were 236 foundations built and 74,432 square feet of land graded and finished, 4,507 feet of cement block gutters and 1,192 feet of sewers built, and 290 trees and shrubs planted. There were 402 interments during the year, making a total of 17,420.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS

Spring catalog of Seeds and Bulbs from Arthur T. Boddington, 342 W. 14th St., New York.

Fruit tree catalog of Moloney Bros. & Wells, Dansville, N. Y.

Vaughan's Seed Store, Chicago, 1909 catalog of seeds and bulbs.

Catalog of H. E. Fish Seed Co., Boston.

Clarke's Hardy Flowers, illustrated booklet of Daniel A. Clarke, Fiskville, R. I.

Florists' Book from W. W. Rawson & Co., Boston, Mass.

Spring catalog of Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Floral Guide, 1909, from Conard & Jones Co., West Grove, Pa.

The Yarmouth Mountain Cemetery Co., Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, sends an illustrated descriptive booklet of rules, etc.

CLASSIFIED ADS

10 cents a line each insertion: 6 words to a line; minimum price 50 cents. Copy must reach us by the 8th of the month.

Hardy Stock

HARDY, NEW ENGLAND GROWN Plants. A general line of nursery stock adapted to cemetery or home grounds. Evergreens and Rhododendrons in specimens—several times transplanted.

Send for catalog.

The Bay State Nurseries,
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F. E. PEASE, LANDSCAPE GARDENER, Des Moines, Ia. Parks, home grounds, residential subdivisions and lawn plan cemeteries. Correspondence invited.

WANTED

Advertisements, limited to five lines, will be inserted in this column at the rate of 50 cents each insertion, 6 words to a line. Cash must accompany order. Additional lines 10c a line. Copy must reach us by the 8th of the month.

WANTED POSITION as cemetery superintendent; extensive experience in cemetery development and management; 13 years superintendent; best of references as to character and ability from former employees. Address B-3, care Park and Cemetery.

WANTED POSITION as superintendent, prefer small cemetery or foreman of large cemetery; best of references given. Address A-1, care Park and Cemetery.

TREE CURRANT TREE GOOSEBERRY

NOVELTIES THOROUGHLY TESTED

These novelties are new but they have been thoroughly tested and we commend them as being worthy of a trial by our customers. These trees are huddled on very hardy stems about 5 or 6 feet high, of the Ribes family, to which the Currant and Gooseberry belong. Just as hardy as in the ordinary way of growing them from the bush. Will do well wherever Currants and Gooseberries grow. They have been propagated for years in Europe and

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You will find the berries on the trees larger and sweeter, and of course easier to pick than from the ordinary bush. Very ornamental in garden, lawn or along walks. Our catalog gives full description and prices. Write for it today. Mailed free. We carry a complete line of best Nursery Stock and Seeds.

WANTS 6 MORE

"The Tree Currant received from you has done very well, it is a great ornament and something quite out of the ordinary. I want six more of them."

CHICAGO, ILL.
JEAN RUFFENACK

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A NEW FLOWERING HEDGE For a flowering hedge, this new Althea is an ideal shrub. From midsummer to mid-autumn, when few other shrubs bloom, it produces a profusion of large glistening white flowers with radiating dark crimson center surmounted by a white crest. Can be grown high for a screen, or sheared close in spring for hedging—the closer the shearing, the freer the bloom. One of our most showy shrubs. Strikes the eye at a distance and bears close inspection, the dead blooms, unlike other altheas, being inconspicuous. Equally good for hedge or specimen plants.

2-3 ft., \$1.00 per 10, \$ 6.00 per 100
3-4 ft., 1.50 per 10, 10.00 per 100

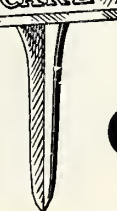
My trade list includes a choice assortment of Azaleas and other native plants suitable for park and cemetery planting.

WM. F. BASSETT

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PERPETUAL CARE



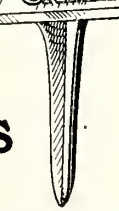
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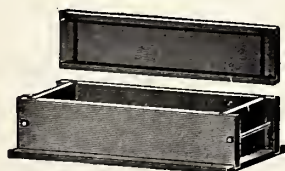
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Durfee Grave Lining will fit any grave, is a handsome design and has been engraved at a large expense. Our circular shows four other patterns.

Is the health and comfort of your Citizens worth considering?



Durfee Grave Tents are made with detachable walls and provide protection against storm, wind or sun. We make 126 different sizes and qualities



Durfee Lowering Device telescopes in length and width and may be used for any size grave and is practically three devices in one; it is absolutely reliable and the most compact for carrying; the price is short too. Delivered in two handsome carrying cases.

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The American Motor Road Roller

The First Motor Road Roller Ever Made in America

An American Roller, made in an American factory by American workmen.

Made in Four Sizes: 7 Tons, 10 Tons, 12 Tons, 15 Tons.

It can do anything and everything which the very best type of Steam Roller can do.

It can do it more easily, more efficiently, more economically and less objectionably.

Operated by gasolene or denaturized alcohol.

These rollers are in the service of Counties, Cities, Townships, Villages, and Road Contractors from the ATLANTIC to the PACIFIC and CANADA to MEXICO.

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